Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862. NUMBER 298

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

THE NEWS.

Our news is of a somewhat meagre char- er this morning. From the war before hmond we have a slight note of some- g more active. The intelligence from w Orleans via New York, informs us t our fleet was before Vicksburg, hav- vanquished opposition at Grand Gulf, annot be long before the tars of Com. vis and flag-officer Farragut exchange tations, and salute with cheers and sal- of artillery the reopening of the Mis- ppi from the Balize to St. Anthony.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Happily for Illinois, the necessity for an tra Session of the Legislature, is en- ly removed. Congress has suspended ect taxation, and our State has not that provide for. The Federal Government wholly assumed the war claims, and entire expenditure of our State cars for war purposes, thanks to discreet and energetic action of patriotic Governor. It is not m that an Executive can thus complete- by his own official action so largely dis- e of the reasons for a call of the Leg- ature, and add to his other sterling pub- services the saving to the State of over 0,000, for the expense of the session uld be no less. Thanks to Gov. Yates re is no need now to reassemble a body which we say frankly Illinois has no de.

CAUTION TO INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Union in the abstract is excellent. In e of public danger all party differences ould be dropped, but just now we wish vately to drop a hint to our Republican ends in Indiana, borrowing a leaf from recent record of Wisconsin. In the ter State, on the Union issue, twenty- e Union Democrats were elected m strong Republican districts and oughout the entire session these men ted and worked for the meanest d lowest party measures of the fire in e rear democracy. Some of them out- roded Herod by going in advance of n elected as straight out democrats, tak- this course apparently to purge them- es of any stain from the associations to ch they owed their election. Watch e fellows in Indiana. Do not surrender unch. Where you have a loaf under arm, there may be such a thing as be- e generous, and pinching your next

THE TAX BILL.

where in this issue we give the Tax hich only waits the President's sig- to become a law, and when thus will take effect on August first. It is gument against Human Slavery home to the people's pockets. This "the sum of all villainies" is actually s in dollars and cents, and yet this he whole. Every business man, mmunity now suffering from the n of commercial interests is, in the sustained, paying the bills for If there had been no Slavery ld have been no war. If there no national malady attacking the of the government there would no doctor's bills of this kind. ople ready to say that they bear erfully for the sake of Slavery. not re-echo the words of Mr. of New York, in the House the hope that the war and cease together. Let the cure and the treatment be eradica-

NG STILL TO BE DONE

undant trouble ahead if Con- ns without putting the brakes money manufacturers. The mething alarming with which are flooding the country with , relieved as they are from rded by the necessity of spe- . Nothing like it has been ancial history of the present inary and usual means of f into circulation are inade- he generosity of these shin- . It is the flood-tide of rag at is to be the consequence? eady the result? Gold o nine per cent. The Gov- are disappearing from cir- e held stiffly at a premium , a premium when rag exchanged for them. And rse daily, and the impend- h is even now singing in d come, and nothing but Congress can interpose ll it do it before These irresponsible cur- nust be *taxed out of* nst be forced out of the st sufficiently heavy to d cat and kitten. This act of legislation in the interest of any section Hudson River, or the currency makers will than all the broadsides Shall the remedy be ap- ple protected? If we currency, let it be the rnment, and let an all other issues clear e board.

ection.

ly the counties of Ed- e our last issue. They ge the result. Eight eard from. We make former table, rendered ion of official returns, returns in our table t the constitution in- ,955. against the constitu- or the constitution. 30 against the con- d 537. for the constitution. ajority against the e had it 209. ajority for the con- s 113 majority. Gives 58 majority We had it 231 *for*. *te Register*. d Edgar 110 for the 69. ass at 400 for the 414. ajority against the The majority for county gives 285 ble made it 230. rity against the ble it was put at

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June 23, 1862. e unanimous uce a bill to but unfortu- of property establishment cy through- to introduce without go- mmittee. In rt, of Ind., ing the bill

ers. says that ton as Sec- assistant es Banks' well will other ver- of the

THE LATE ELECTION.

Majority against the Constitution, 16 490.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 25, 1862.

The official and reported majorities of 100 counties give *sixteen thousand, four hundred and ninety* against the constitution. Clay and Pope counties not heard from. J. K. D.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL MEASURE.

Extensive Seizure of Stolen Military Goods.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1862.

The postponement of the canal bill yesterday till Monday, is no indication of its defeat. The Western and New York members are working assiduously for it, and none more than Arnold and Blair.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Major General Pope arrived here yesterday, and is enthusiastically welcomed. He was requested to come to Washington to consult with the military authorities, if consistent with his duties in the West.

A diplomatic dinner was given last evening by the Mexican minister. A number of senators and other distinguished gentlemen were present. The gathering is supposed to have a significant bearing just now.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The postal connection treaty between the United States and Mexico, was to-day officially promulgated.

The provost marshal has discovered and taken into his possession $10,000 worth of rifles, muskets, cavalry equipments, etc., supposed to be stolen property. He has recently seized other military goods under similar circumstances.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 25th, 1862.

The steamer Red Rover, naval hospital boat, arrived this evening, with the scalded officers and men belonging to the gunboat Mound City. 125 have died up to this time.

LATER.

The steamer Wilson arrived this evening from Memphis, with very little news, and that little I have already anticipated.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, June 24, via CAIRO, 25.

Orders have been issued requiring all voters at the approaching municipal election to take the oath of allegiance before depositing their votes.

A call is published for a Union meeting in court square this afternoon, to nominate candidates for city officers, and men loyal to the national government.

Gen. Grant and staff arrived here last evening from Corinth, and they are quartered at the Gayoso House.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 25, 1862.

The news from Memphis is uncommonly meagre. The telegraph is in working order from Memphis to Corinth and Nashville, but no business is transacted at present, excepting military business.

On Friday morning last the 6th Illinois cavalry made a descent upon a body of confederate cavalry near Coldwater depot, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. A few shots were exchanged when the chivalrous Southerners took to their heels, and but fourteen escaped. Our forces captured a considerable quantity of provisions which they destroyed as means of transportation were wanting. The prisoners were taken to Memphis and will be speedily sent North.

Memphis is quiet and business seems to be slowly reviving, while the river is open to Jacksonport, Ark. Nothing later from Vicksburg or Holly Springs.

Business before the Claim Commission is proceeding very quietly. The number of claims so far presented, have reached 700, representing an aggregate of $100,000. Among the claimants is C. B. Phillips of Chicago, who claims $5,500 damages for the use of the land upon which the government barracks are located.

Capt. R. B. Hatch arrived in town last evening to attend the sittings of the commission.

Brigadier-General Plummer arrived this morning from Pittsburg Landing *en route* for Baltimore and Washington.

It is currently reported in military circles here that Gen. Pope goes to Washington to supercede Gen. McClellan before Richmond. We give the rumor for what it is worth.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 24, *via* Cairo, June 25.—Commercial business will be received at the telegraph office here in a week or ten days. Messages will be sent North and East *via* Corinth and Nashville.

The weather is very hot.

The city was full of rumors yesterday that a great battle had been fought near Richmond, but they could be traced to no authentic sources.

The *Avalanche* publishes the names of 700 residents of Memphis and vicinity who have taken the oath of allegiance required by Provost Marshal Gould, and promises to continue the list to-morrow.

The 6th Illinois cavalry, in their descent upon Coldwater, Miss., captured twenty prisoners. One of the prisoners named Dunn was caught on the bridge, within half a mile of the station, which was discovered burning a few moments afterward. He will be treated accordingly.

MEMPHIS, June 24, via CAIRO, June 25.—White River, Ark., has been opened for navigation to Jacksonport.

MEMPHIS, June 23, (*via* CAIRO,) June 24.—Reliable information from the interior renders it probable that the railroad between here and Corinth will be in running order in a day or two. The bridges are all up, except one and that will be completed to-day.

Gen. Pope's entire command is encamped nine miles south of Corinth. The army stores are supplied by way of the Charleston road, which strikes the river a few miles above Hamburg.

Gen. McDowell McCook is *en route* for Richmond with his division.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

FEDERAL AND REBEL MOVEMENTS.

JUNCTION OF FREMONT, BANKS AND SHIELDS.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 24.—A pontoon bridge will arrive this afternoon, on its way to Gen. Fremont. The greater part of the force here is throwing up earthworks on Bolivar Heights. It was rumored yesterday that the rebel General Ewell was advancing on New Creek with 4,000 men. The 23d Illinois and 87th Pennsylvania went there this morning. Gen. Kelly is fully able to receive Ewell. Jackson is by this time checked, and Fremont, Banks and Shields have joined forces to pursue them.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The *World's* Washington dispatch says "the rumor that Gen. Ewell had returned with his rebel force and occupied Front Royal is current. It is apprehended that the Union troops lately there have been employed elsewhere, and these rumors grow out of that fact. It is by no means impossible that Gen. Ewell will come back to that quarter again, though quite improbable. This information is said to come down by the Manassas road."

A special to the N. Y. *Tribune* says: "Rumor confidently asserts that Jackson is again marching through the Shenandoah Valley, and has already captured Front Royal; but we are assured that no reports to this effect have been received at the War Department. He was at Luray at last accounts."

WINCHESTER, June 21.—One of the leaders of the Jessie Scouts, who has just arrived from the advance, states that marching orders have been issued by Gen. Fremont for a still further retrograde movement. He will either establish himself at Middletown or fall back entirely to Winchester. Should he endeavor to fortify the former point, he will be obliged to throw a heavy force to hold the Front Royal road at a point parallel to his position, while by occupying Winchester he holds the key to both valleys.

It is confidently believed that Jackson is at Luray.

Winchester, with the force that Fremont has at present under his command, will be impregnable unless the enemy has siege guns with which to fire the city.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, June 24.—All the bridges across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, together with the one just finished, were carried away by the flood last night. The river rose twelve feet in a few hours. Lumber for the construction of new bridges is already on hand, and in a few days the damage will be repaired.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

SHARP SKIRMISHING YESTERDAY.

OUR LINE ADVANCES UNDER FIRE.

Gen. McClellan's Official Dispatches.

FIRST DISPATCH.

REDOUBT No. 3, June 25—1.30 p. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have advanced our pickets on the left considerably to-day, under sharp resistance. Our men have behaved very handsomely. Some firing still continues.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH.

REDOUBT No. 3—3.15 p. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy are making desperate resistance to the advance of our picket line. Kearney and one-half of Hooker's men are where I want them. I have this moment reinforced Hooker's right with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day. Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well also. This is not a battle, but merely an affair of Heintzelman's corps, supported by Keyes, and thus far all goes well and we hold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken, it will be a very important advantage gained. Our loss not large thus far. The fighting up to this time has been done by Hookers Division, which has behaved as usual, that is most handsomely.

On our right Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

THIRD DISPATCH.

REDOUBT No 3, 5 p. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The affair is over and we have gained our point fully and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition.—Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. Dercey brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from his camps in front of this place, and all is now quiet.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, TUESDAY 24th.—From movements of the enemy last night, and from information received from a contraband, a general engagement was looked for this morning. The troops were all under arms at daylight, and everything in readiness; but after a slight demonstration by the Rebels, and finding themselves promptly met at every point, they retired to their old position.

A terrible storm visited this section last night lasting about three hours. The wind blew a hurricane, leveling tents and trees in all directions.

Richmond papers complain of the large price paid for substitutes in the rebel army. They mention instances where as high as seventeen and twenty dollars has been paid.

There has been less skirmishing for the last twenty-four hours than any time since the battle of Fair Oaks.

The condition of the swamps for an encampment has rapidly improved within the last few days. The movements of the enemy to-day have been mysterious. Their pickets at several points have been drawn in half a mile, while at others they remain as usual. The ground vacated by the enemy is now held by our troops.

Richmond papers to-day speak of the arrival of Gen. Price. No mention is made of the whereabouts of Beauregard's army.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Nashville correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs an extract from the Petersburg (Va.) *Express* of the 20th, as follows: "Yankee troops to the number of 6,000 have advanced from Norfolk and Suffolk to a point on the seaboard railroad, known as Franklin Depot, fifty miles from Portsmouth, and thirty from Weldon. The aim of this force is beyond doubt to advance to Weldon, and cut off the railroad communication at that place with Petersburg and Richmond. At Weldon, the roads from Wilmington, Raleigh and Petersburgh converge. This explains the recent visit of Burnside to Old Point and the Whitehouse, on the Pamunky, where he and McClellan compared notes."

NEW YORK, June 25.—Letters to Philadelphia papers, from McClellan's army, state that our first parrallel, three miles long, is completed, and it is also believed that the rebels cannot muster 60,000 men on whom they can rely to make a charge on us, or stand one from us.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

BUSINESS AND TRADE MATTERS.

GENERAL SHEPLEY'S ORDER OF AMNESTY.

Four Guerrillas Executed by Gen. Butler.

Matters on the Lower Mississippi.

The Enemy Routed at Grand Gulf.

Our Fleet before Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, June 25.—New Orleans advices state that the four men sentenced to be hung by order of Gen. Butler for robbing citizens, were executed on the 7th. Commodore Porter's mortar fleet had gone to Vicksburg. Com. Farragut was before Vicksburg. A portion of his fleet had routed the enemy from Grand Gulf. One man was killed on the Itasca and four wounded.

The Bank of America at New Orleans was paying specie. Gen. Shepley had vetoed several acts of the common council which were calculated to injure the rising Union feeling in the city. Numerous guerrilla bands along the Mississippi annoyed the passage of vessels.

The steamship Coatzacoalcas arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 18th. Newspapers by her contain but little news. The weather was delightful, with refreshing showers. Rebel officers and soldiers were allowed to return to the city on condition of taking the oath of allegiance.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The steamship Coatzacoalcos arrived from New Orleans about half past two o'clock this P. M. Her dates are to the 18th inst.

The newspapers by her contain but very little news. The steamship Mississippi sailed on 18th inst. for Boston, with a large number of passengers and 272 hhds. sugar, etc.

The weather was delightful, with refreshing showers. Seven hundred hhds. sugar sold on the 16th and 17th inst. at five-eighths for fully fair. Business in other articles was light. An order from Gen. Shepley, military commandant of New Orleans, permits the return of confederate officers and soldiers to the city, upon condition that they immediately report to the commandant and take the oath not to further bear arms against the United States nor in any wise furnish information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the federal government. They are exchanged or released from their parole.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—An officer who arrived from Tennessee River to-day, says Gen. Buell's corps is marching eastward, via Florence and Tuscumbia, towards Chattanooga.

It was probable that many officers would unite in an address to the government to dismiss Gen. Nelson for injustice and insults to officers, and brutal treatment of soldiers, in his division.

Chief Quartermaster Allen had arrived at Halleck's headquarters.

The government police are active in making arrests for disloyalty. None, however, of prominent persons have yet been made.

Col. Gray's regiment of Missouri State troops has been assigned to provost guard duty in this city. They are encamped on the site of Camp Jackson.

The military authorities have advices generally that guerrilla bands are diminishing in the country districts.

MATTERS AT NORFOLK.

Gen. Viele Puts the Secesh to Treatment.

NORFOLK, June 24.—Gen. Viele had a conference with the city officers here yesterday, and finding that they would not take the oath of allegiance, ordered that no election for municipal officers be held as arranged for. This morning he issued a proclamation declaring the city under martial law and retiring the old city officers whose terms have expired.

Gen. Viele has found it necessary to adopt this course in consequence of numerous petty disturbances between the Union men and secessionists.

No Prisoners to be Executed without the Consent of the President.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—General order from the Adjutant General's office says:

In every case of prisoners taken in arms against the United States, who may be tried and sentenced to death, the record of the tribunal before whom the trial was had will be forwarded for the action of the President of the United States, without whose orders no such sentence will be executed.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adj't. Gen.

THE NATIONAL TAX.

The Taxes Imposed by the Tax Bill, as Passed by Congress, Monday, June 23, 1862.

THE DUTIES ON INCOMES, INSURANCE COMPANIES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, ETC.

The Taxes on Distilled Spirits Manufactures, Oils, Paper, Gas, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Iron, Soap, Screws, Cloth, Leather, Glue, Wine, Coal, Etc.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

The License Taxes.

&c., &s., &c.

The bill passed both houses of Congress yesterday. We give below a table of the taxes imposed. The names of the articles and classes of persons taxed are arranged in alphabetical form, rendering the table valuable for convenient and ready reference:

Advertisements inserted in newspapers, magazines, reviews or any other publication, on gross receipts for	3 pr. ct.
Do., all receipts for, to the amount of $1,000	exempt.
Do., do., by newspapers denied the use the mails	10 pr. ct.
Do., do., by papers whose circulation does not exceed 2,000 copies	exempt.
Agreements, for each sheet or piece of paper on which written, stamp duty	5 cents.
Agreements, for the hire, use or rent of any land, tenement or portion thereof, for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty	50 cents.
Do., do., if for a period of time exceeding three years, stamp duty	$1.00
Ale, per barrel of thirty-one gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately	$1.00
Alteratives, each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed twenty-five cents, stamp duty	1 cent.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds twenty-five cents and does not exceed fifty cents, stamp duty	2 cents.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds fifty cents and does not exceed seventy-five cents, stamp duty	3 cents.
Do., each package, the value of which exceeds seventy-five cents and does not exceed one dollar	4 cents.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds one dollar, for each and every fifty cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of	2 cents.
Animal oils, per gallon	2 cents.
Anodynes, each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed twenty-five cents, stamp duty	1 cent.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds twenty-five cents and does not exceed fifty cents, stamp duty	2 cents.
Do., on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of	2 cents.
Do., on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents, and does not exceed 75 cents, a stamp duty of	3 cents.
Do., do., exceeding 75 cents and not exceeding $1	4 cents.
Do., do., on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds $1, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof over and above $1, an additional stamp duty of	2 cents.
Balm of a Thousand Flowers, each package of, the retail price or valuation of which does not exceed 25 cent, a stamp duty of	1 cent.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of	2 cents.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents and does not exceed 75 cents, a stamp duty of	3 cents.
Do., each package of, the value of which shall exceed 75 cents and shall not exceed $1	4 cents.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which $1, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof over and above $1, an additional stamp duty of	2 cents.
Balm of Life, same as "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."	
Balsam of Liverwort, same as "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."	
Balsam of Wild Cherry and Iceland Moss, same as "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."	
Band-Iron (see "Iron.")	
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds fifty cents and does not exceed seventy-five cents, stamp duty	3 cents.
Do., do. exceeding seventy five cents and not exceeding one dollar	4 cents.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds one dollar, for each and every fifty cents, or fractional part thereof over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of	2 cents.
Apothecaries, when a license as wholesale or retail dealer has not been taken out, for license	$10.00
Appraisements of value or damage, on each, a stamp duty of	5 cents.
Aromatic snuff, on each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, a stamp duty of	1 cent.
Do., do., on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cts. and does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of	2 cents.
Do., do., on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cts., and does not exceed 75 cents, a stamp duty of	3 cents.
Do., do., exceeding 75 cents and not exceeding $1	4 cents.
Do., do., on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds $1, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof over and above $1, an additional stamp duty of	2 cents.
Auctioneers, under which term is included every person whose business it is offer property for sale to the highest or best bidder, for license	$20.00
Auction sales of goods, merchandise, articles and things, on gross amount of sales	1-10 of 1 per ct.
Badger's cod liver oil, on each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, a stamp duty of	1 cent.
Banks, on all dividends	3 per ct.
Bankers, under which term is included every person who keeps a place of business where credits are opened in favor of any person, firm or corporation, by the deposit or collection of money or currency, and the same, or any part thereof, shall be paid or remitted upon the draft, check or order of such creditor, but which does not include incorporated banks or other banks legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, for license	$100.00
Bar Iron (see "Iron.")	
Barytes, sulphate of per 100 pounds	10 cents.
Beer, per barrel of 31 gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately	$1.00
Bend leather, per pound	1 ct, and 5 mills.
Benzine, per gallon	10 cents
Bicarbonate of soda, per pound	5 mills.
Billiard tables, for each table	$10.00
Bills of exchange (inland) for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding $100 on sight or demand, stamp duty of	5 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $100 and not exceeding $200	10 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $200 and not exceeding $350	15 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $350 and not exceeding $500	20 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $500 and not exceeding $750	30 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $750 and not exceeding $1,000	40 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $1,500	60 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $1,500 and not exceeding $2,500	$1.00
Do., do., exceeding $2,500 and not exceeding $3,750	1.50
Do , do , exceeding $3,750 and not exceeding $5,000	1.85
Do., do., for every $2,500 or part of $2,500 in excess of $5,000	1.00
Do for the payment in any other manner than at sight or on demand, as above.	
Bills of exchange (foreign) drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or if drawn otherwise than in sets of more than one, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, same as bill of exchange (inland).	
Do. do. if drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $150, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency	3 cents.
Do. do. above $150 and not above $250	5 cents.
Do. do. above $250 and not above $500	10 cents.
Do. do. above $500 and not above $1,000	15 cents.
Do. do. above $1,000 and not above $1,500	20 cents.
Do. do. above $1,500 and not above $2,250	30 cents.
Do. do. above $2,250 and not above $3,500	50 cents.
Do. do. above $3,500 and not above $5,000	70 cents.
Do. do. above $5,000 and not above $7,500	$1.00.
Do. do. for every $2,500 or part thereof in excess of $7,500	30 cents.
Bills of lading for any goods, merchandise or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, a stamp duty of	10 cents.
Do for any goods, merchandise or effects to be carried from one port or place in the United States to any other port or place in the United States, either by land or water, except when carried by any express company or carrier, a stamp duty of	5 cents.
Bitters, same as "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."	
Boards are not to be considered as manufactures.	
Bonds, auction sales of, on gross am'ts of sales	1-10 of 1 per cent.
Bonds for indemnifying any person who shall become bound or engaged as surety for payment of any sum of money or for the full execution or performance of the duties of any office, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, a stamp duty of	50 cents.
Do., of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings not otherwise charged, a stamp duty of	25 cents.
Bone, manufacture of, wholly or in part, if not otherwise specified, ad valorem	3 per cent.
Books are not to be regarded as a manufacture, or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture	
Bottles, containing medicines, &c., the retail price or value of which, contents included, does not exceed 25 cents a stamp duty of	1 cent.
Do., containing medicines, &c., the retail price or value of which, contents included, exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of	2 cents.
Do., containing medicine, &c., the retail price or value of which, contents included, exceeds 50 cents, but does not exceed 75 cents	3 cents.
Do., containing medicines, &c., the value of which, contents included, shall exceed 75 cents and shall not exceed $1	4 cents.
Do., containing medicines, &c , the value of which, contents included, exceeds $1, for each and every 50 cents or fractional part thereof over and above $1, an additional stamp duty of	2 cents.
Bowling alleys, for each alley, duty for license	$5.00
Boxes, containing medicines, &c., same as "bottles," which see.	
Brandreth's pills, same as "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," which see.	
Brass, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Bricks are not to be considered a manufacture.	
Bridges, toll, on gross receipts	3 per ct.
Brewers, under which term is included every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale from malt, wholly or in part, for license	$50.00
Do., who manufacture less than 500 brls. per year, for license	$25.00
Bristles, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
British oil, same as "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."	
Brokers, auction sales by, of goods, wares, merchandise, articles or things, on gross amount of sale	1-10 of 1 per ct.
Brokers, under which term is included every person whose business is to purchase or sell stocks, coin, money, bank notes, drafts, promissory notes, or other securities for the payment of money, for themselves or others, or who deal in exchanges relating to money, for license	$50.00
Brokers, commercial, under which term is included every person who purchases or sells goods or produce, or seeks orders therefor, in original or unbroken packages, or manages business matters for the owners of vessels, or the shippers or consignors of freight carried by vessels, or purchases or sells real estate for others, for license	50.00
Brokers, land warrants (see land warrant brokers)	$25.00
Bull's sarsaparilla, same as "Balm of a thousand flours," which see.	
Bullion, in the manufacture of silver ware, is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Burnett's Cocoaine, same as "Balm of a Thousand flours," which see.	
Burning fluid is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Calf skins, tanned, each	6 cents.
Do. American patent	5 per ct.
Candles, tallow	3 per ct.
Do. lard	3 per ct.
Do of whatever material made	3 per ct.
Cards, playing, per pack of whatever number, when the price per pack does not exceed 18 cents	1 cent.
Do. do. over 18 and not over 25 cents per pack	2 cents.
Do., over 25 and not over 30 cents per pack	3 cents.
Do., over 30 and not over 36 cents	4 cents.
Do., over 36 cents	5 cents.
Calves, slaughtered per head	5 cents.
Carriages, &c., valued at $75 or over, drawn by one horse	$1.00
Do., drawn by two horses, valued at $75 and not exceeding $200	$2.00
Do., exceeding in value $200 and not exceeding $600	$5.00
Do., exceeding $600	$10.00
Cassia, ground, and all imitations of, per pound	1 cent.
Castile Soap, see "Soap."	
Catarrh Snuff, each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, a stamp duty of	1 cent.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents, and does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of	2 cents.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents and does not exceed 75 cents, a stamp duty of	3 cents.
Do., each package of, the value of which exceeds 75 cents and does not exceed $1	4 cents.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds $1, for each and every additional 50 cents or fractional part thereof, over and above $1, an additional stamp duty of	2 cents.
Cathartic Pills, same as "Catarrh Snuff."	
Cattle horned, exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, each	30 cents.
Do., under eighteen months old, per head	5 cents.
Do., do., slaughtered by any person for his own consumption	Free.
Cattle Brokers, including every person whose business it is to buy and sell and deal in cattle, hogs or sheep, for license	$10.00
Cavendish tobacco, valued at more than 30 cents per pound, per pound	15 cents.
Do., do., valued at any sum not exceeding 30 cents per pound, per pound	10 cents.
Cement, made wholly or in part of glue, to be sold in a liquid state, per gallon	25 cents.
Certificate of stock in any incorporated company, stamp duty on each	25 cents.
Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandums showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for not less than $10 and not exceeding $50, stamp duty	10 cents.
Do., do., for a sum not exceeding $50	25 cents.
Certificate—Any certificate of damage, and all other certificates or documents issued by any warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, stamp duty	25 cents.
Certificate of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such, if for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars a stamp duty	2 cents.
Do., if for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, stamp duty	5 cents.
Certificate of any other description than those specified, a stamp duty of	10 cents.
Charter Party—Contract of agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessel or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons, for or relating to the freight or charter of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed three hundred tons, stamp duty	$3.00
Do. do., exceeding three hundred tons and not exceeding six hundred tons, stamp duty	$5.00
Do. do., exceeding six hundred tons, stamp duty	$10.00
Checks drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, for the payment of money at sight or on demand, see "Bill of Exchange."	
Cheese is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Chemical preparations same as "Catarrh Snuff."	
Chocolate, prepared, per pound	1 cent.
Circuses, under which term is included every building, tent, space, or acre, feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited, for license	$50 00
Claim agents, under which term is included every person whose business it is to prosecute claims in any of the executive departments of the federal government, for each yearly license	$10.00
Clearance stamp duty	25 cents.
Clock movements, made to run one day, each	5 cents.
Do., do., made to run over one day each	10 cents.
Cloth before it has been dyed, printed bleached or prepared in any other manner	3 per cent.
Cloves, ground and all imitations of, per pound	1 cent.
Coal, all mineral, except pea coal and dust coal, per ton	3½ cents.
Coal gas, "see Gas."	
Coal oil, refined per gallon	10 cents.
Coal oil distillers, under which term is included any person who shall refine, produce or distil crude petroleum or rock oil, or crude coal oil, or crude oil made of asphaltum, shale peat, or other bituminous substances, for each license	$50.00
Coal tar, produced in the manufacture of gas	exempt
Cocoa, prepared, per pound	2 mills.
Commercial Brokers, see "Brokers."	
Concentrated milk is not to be considered a manufacture	
Confectioners, under which term is included every person who sells at retail confectionary, sweetmeats, comfits, or other confects, in any building (confectioners who have taken out a license as wholesale or retail dealers, are not required to take a separate license) for each license	$10.00
Confectionery made wholly or in part of sugar, per pound	1 cent.
Consumption entry at any custom house not exceeding $1 in value, stamp duty	25 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500	50 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $5 in value	$1.00
Contracts for each sheet or piece of paper on which written, stamp duty	5 cents.
Do., for the hire, use or rent of any land, tenement or portion thereof, if for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty	50 cents.
Do. do., for a period of time exceeding three years	$1.00
Contracts, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchanges, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, stamp duty	10 cents.
Conveyance, deed, instrument or writing, whereby any lands, tenements or other realty sold shall be granted, leased, assigned, transferred or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or to any person or persons, by his, her or their direction, when the value exceeds $100 and does not exceed $1,000, stamp duty	$1.00
Do. do., when the value exceeds $1,000 and does not exceed $2,500	2.00
Do. exceeding $2,500, and not exceeding $5,000	10.00
Do., exceeding $5,000, and not exceeding $10,000	20.00
Do. exceeding $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000	30.00
Do., exceeding $20,000 and not exceeding $35,000	60.00
Do., exceeding $35,000 and not exceeding $50,000	100.00
Do., for every additional $10,000 or fractional part in excess of $50,000	20.00
Copper, manufacturers of, not otherwise provided for, ad valorem	3 per ct.
Cordials, medicinal, same as "Catarrh Snuff."	
Cosmetics, same as "dentifrice."	
Cotton, raw, per lb.	½ cent.
Cotton, manufactures of, wholly or in part, not otherwise provided for	3 per ct.
Cotton umbrellas	5 per ct.
Cough syrup, same as "catarrh snuff."	
Coupons, railroad	3 per ct.
Croup remedy, same as "catarrh snuff."	
Croup syrup, same as "catarrh snuff."	
Deeds, whereby any lands, tenements, or other things sold, shall be granted, leased, assigned, tranferred or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or the purchasers, or to any person or persons by his, her or their direction, stamp duty	$1.00
Doeskins, dressed and smoked, per lb.	3 cents
Dentrifrice, each package of the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, stamp duty	1 cent.
Do. do., exceeding 25 cents, but not exceeding 50 cents, stamp duty	2 cents.
Do. do., exceeding 50 cents but not exceeding 75 cents	3 cents
Do. do., each package of, the value of which shall exceed 75 cents, and shall not exceed $1	4 cents
Do. do. exceeding $1, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof over and above $1, an additional stamp duty of	2 cents.
Dentists, for license	$10.00
Despatch, telegraphic, when the charge for the first ten words does not exceed 20 cents, stamp duty	1 cent.
Do., when it exceeds 20 cents	3 cents.
Diamonds	3 per ct.
Distilled spirits, first proof, per gallon	20 cents.
Distilled Spirits—The duty on distilled liquors and all other spirituous beverages enumerated in the Tax bill, is to be collected at no lower rate than the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.	
Distilled Spirits—The term first proof is declared to mean that proof of a liquor which corresponds to fifty degrees of Tralles' centesimal hydrometer, at the temperature of sixty degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer; and in reducing the temperature to the standard of sixty, and in levying duties on liquors above and below proof, the table of commercial values contained in the Manual for Inspectors of Spirits, prepared by Prof. McCulloch, under the superintendence of Prof. Bache, and adopted by the Treasury Department, is to be used and taken as giving the proportions of absolute alcohol in the liquid gauged and proved, according to which duties shall be levied.	
Distillers, under which term is included every person or copartnership who distil or manufacture spirituous liquors for sale, for license	$50.00
Do., making less than 300 brls. per year	$25.00
Do. of apples and peaches, making less than 150 brls. per year	$12.50
Dividends—Annual income from, when exceeding $600, and not exceeding $10,000, on the excess over $600	3 per ct.
Do., exceeding $10,000, and not exceeding $50,000, on excess over $600	5 per ct.
Do., exceeding $50,000	7½ per ct.
Dividends, annual income from, when realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employ of the United States, not otherwise provided for, when exceeding $600, on the excess over $600	5 per ct.
Draft drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, for the payment of money at sight or on demand, same as "Bill of Exchange."	
Draining tiles are not to be considered a manufacture	
Drops, medicinal, same as "Dentrifice."	
Eating houses, under which term is included every place where food or refreshments of any kind are provided for casual visitors and sold for consumption therein; but the keeper of an eating house, having taken out a license therefor, is not required to take out a license as confectioner, for license	$10.00
Electuaries, same as "Dentifrice."	
Emeralds	3 per ct.
Embrocations, same as "Dentifrice."	
Enamelled leather, per square foot	5 mills.
Enamelled skirting, leather, per square foot	1½ cts.
Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, for consumption, see "Consumption Entry."	
Entry of any goods, wares and merchandise at any custom house, for warehousing, see "Warehouse Entry."	
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods, wares or merchandise from bonded warehouse, stamp duty	50 cents.
Epileptic pills, same as "Dentrifice."	
Erasive soap, see "Soap."	
"Essence of Life," same as "Dentifrice."	
Express—For every receipt issued by any express company or carrier, or person whose occupation it is to act as such, for every single box, bale, package or bundle, when the fee for transportation does not exceed twenty-five cents	1 cent.
Do., when it exceeds twenty-five cents, but does not exceed one dollar	2 cents.
Do., when one or more packages are sent to the same address, and the compensation exceeds one dollar	5 cents.
Eye water, same as "Dentrifice."	
Family pills, same as "Dentifrice."	
Female pills, same as "Dentifrice."	
Ferry boats, propelled by steam or horse power, on gross receipts	1½ per ct.
Fine cut tobacco, see "Tobacco."	
Fire insurance companies, on all dividends	3 per ct.
Fish, preserved, ad valorem	5 per ct.
Fish oil	Exempt.
Flax, manufacturers of, not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Do., prepared for textile or felting purposes, is not to be considered a manufacture until actually woven or felted into fabric for consumption.	
Flour, made from grain, is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Fruits, preserved	5 per ct.
Gains, annual, of every person, when exceeding $600, and do not exceed $10,000, on the excess of gain over $600	3 per ct.
Do., exceeding $10,000 and not exceeding $50,000, on excess over $600	5 per ct.
Gains, on annual, from property of any kind in the United States, realized by any citizen of the United States, residing abroad, and not in employ of the United States, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Gas, coal, when the product shall be not above 500,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet	5 per ct.
Do., do., when the product shall be above 500,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet	10 cents.
Do. do., when the product shall be above 5,000,000, per 1,000 cubic feet	15 cents.
Gas, all illuminating, same as coal gas.	
Gelatine, of all descriptions, in solid state, per pound	5 mills.
Ginger, ground, and all imitations of, per pound	1 cent.
Glass, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Glue, in a liquid form, per gallon	25 cents.
Do., in a solid state, per pound	5 mills.
Glycerine lotion, same as "Dentifrice."	
Goat skins, curried, manufactured or finished	5 per ct.
Gold, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	3 per ct.
Goods, made for the use or consumption of the maker	Free.
Do. except spirituous add malt liquors, and leaf, stem or manufactured tobacco, where the annual product does not exceed $600, provided that this shall not apply to any business or transaction where one party furnishes the materials, or any part thereof, and employs another party to manufacture, make or finish the goods, wares, or merchandise, or articles, promising to pay therefor, and receiving the goods, wares and merchandise, or articles; but, in all such cases, the party furnishing the materials and receiving the goods, wares and merchandise, or articles, shall be liable to and charged with all accruing duties thereon	Free.
Gunpowder and all explosive substances used for mining, artillery or sporting purposes, when valued 18 cents per pound or less, per pound	5 mills.
Do. do. when valued above 18 cents per pound and not exceeding 30 cents, per pound	1 cent.
Do. do. when valued above 30 cents per pound, per pound	6 cents.
Gutta percha, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	3 per cent.
Gypsum is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Hair dye, same as "Dentifrice."	
Hair restorative, same as "Dentifrice."	
Harness leather, per pound	7 mills.
Harness leather, made of hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound	5 mills.
Headings are not to be considered a manufacture.	
Hemp, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Hog skins, tanned or dressed	4 per ct.
Hogs, exceeding six monts old, slaughtered, when the number thus slaughtered exceeds twenty in any year, for sale	10 cents.
Do., slaughtered by any person for his own consumption	free.
Hollow ware, iron, per ton of 2,000 pounds	$1 50
Hoop iron (see iron)	
Horn, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	3 per ct.
Horned cattle, exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered, for sale, each	30 cents.
Do., under eighteen months old, per head	5 cents.
Horse skins, tanned and dressed	4 per ct.
Horse dealers, under which term is included every person whose business it is to buy and sell horses and mules, for each license	$10.00
Do., when they have taken out a license as livery stable keepers are not required to take out an additional one.	
Hostetters bitters, same as "Dentifrice."	
Hotels—under which term is included every place where food and lodgings are provided for and furnished to travelers and sojourners, in view of payment therefor, where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental of the house and property occupied shall be $10,000 or more, for each yearly license	$200.00
Do. do., where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $5,000 and less than $10,000, for each early license	100.00
Do. do., where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $2,500 and less than $10,000, for each yearly license	75.00
Do. do., where the rent or the valuation of the rental shall be $1,000, and less than $2,500, for each yearly licence	50.00
Do. do., where the rent, the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $500 and less than $1,000, for each yearly license	25.00
Do. do., where rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be [illegible], and less than 500, for each yearly license	15.00
Do. do., where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $100 and less than $300, for each yearly license	10.00
Do. do., where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be less than $100, for each yearly license	5.00
Hyperion fluid, same as "Dentrifice."	
Income, annual, of every person, when exceeding $600 and not exceeding $10,000, on the excess over $600	3 per cent
Do., exceeding $10,000 and not exceeding $50,000, on excess over $600	5 per cent
Do., exceeding $50,000, do	7½ per ct.
Do., annual, from property of any kind in the United States, realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employ of the United States government, not otherwise provided for	5 per cent
India rubber, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	3 per cent
Inns, same as "Hotels."	
Insurance companies, all, on dividends	3 per cent
Insurance companies, inland or marine, upon gross receipts for premiums and assessments	1 per cent
Insurance companies, foreign, doing business in the United States	3 per cent
Insurance (life)—Policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made or renewed, marine or inland, upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company or its agents, or by any other company or person	25 cents.
Interest, income from, when exceeding the sum of $600 per annum, and not exceeding $10,000, on the excess of income over $600	3 per cent
Do., exceeding $10,000, and not exceeding $50,000, on the excess over $600	5 per cent
Do., income from, when realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employ of the United States government, not otherwise provided for	5 per cent
Iron, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified	3 per cent
Do., railroad, per ton	$1.50
Do., rerolled, per ton	75 cents.
Do., advanced beyond slabs, blooms or loops, and not advanced beyond bars or rods, per ton	$1.50
Do., band, hoop and sheet, not thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, per ton	1.50
Do., plate, not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton	1.50
Do., band, hoop or sheet, thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, per ton	2.00
Do., plate, less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton	2.00
Do., nails, cut, and spikes, per ton	2.00
Do., bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, nails and spikes, upon which the duty of $1.50 has been levied and paid, are only subject to an additional duty of, per ton	50 cents.
Iron, pig, is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Ivory, manufacture of, if not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Jewelry	3 per ct.
Jute, manufacture of, if not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Jugglers, including every person who performs by sleight of hand, for each license	$20.00
Kid skins, curried, manufactured or finished	5 per ct.
Lager bier, per barrel, containing 31 gallons, (fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately)	$1.00
Land warrants, brokers, under which term is included every person who makes a business of buying and selling land warrants, and furnishing them to settlers or other persons, under contracts that the lands procured by means of them shall be bound for the prices agreed on for the warrants, for each license	25.00
Lard oil, per gallon	2 cents.
Lawyers, under which term is included every person whose business it is, for fee or reward, to prosecute or defend any cause in any court of recorder or other judicial tribunal of the United States, or of any of the States, or give advice in relation to any cause or matter pending therein (lawyers refusing to pay for this license shall not be allowed to practice in any such court or tribunal) for each license	$10.00
Lead, manufactured, if not otherwise specified	3 per cent.
Lead, white, per hundred	25 cents.
Lease, for the hire, use or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, if for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty	50 cents.
Do. do., for a period of time exceeding three years, stamp duty	$1.00
Leather, bend, per pound	1½ cts.
Do., butt, per pound	1½ cts.
Do. damaged, per pound	5 mills.
Do. enamelled, per square foot	5 mills.
Do., enamelled skirting, per square foot	1½ cts.
Do., harness, per pound	7 mills.
Do., harness made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope per pound	5 mills.
Do., offal, per pound	5 mills.
Do., oil dressed, per pound	2 cents.
Do., patent, per square foot	5 mills.
Do., patent japanned splits, used for dasher leather, per square foot	4 mills.
Do., rough, other, hemlock tanned, per pound	8 mills.
Do., rough, tanned in whole or in part with oak per pound	1 cent.
Do. sole, made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound.	5 mills.
Do., sole, all other hemlock tanned, per pound	8 mills.
Do., sole, tanned in whole or part with oak, per pound	1 cent.
Do., tanned calf skins, each	6 cents.
Do., upper finished or curried, except calf skins, made from leather tanned in the interest of the parties furnishing or currying such leather, not previously taxed in the rough, per pound.	1 cent.
Do., manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Legacies—Any person or persons having charge or trust, as administrators, executors or trustees, of any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property of any kind whatsoever, where the whole amount of such personal property, as aforesaid, shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars in actual value, passing from any person who may die after the passage of this act, possessed of such property, either by will or by the intestate laws of any State or Territory, or any part of such property or interest therein, transferred by deed, grant, bargain, sale or gift, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the granter or bargainer, to any person or persons, or to any body or bodies, politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise, are subject to the following taxes:—Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property, shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister, to the person who died possessed of such property, for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest in such property	75 cents.
Do. do., where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died possessed of such property, for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest	$1.50
Do. do., where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died possessed of such property, for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest	3.00
Do. do, where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the person who died possessed of such property, for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest	4.00
Do do., where the person or persons entitled to any beneficient interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is stated above, or shall be a stranger in blood to the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, or shall be a body politic or corporate, for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest	5.00
Do., passing by will, or by the laws of any State or territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed of the property	Free.
Legal documents, writ, or other original process commenced in any court of law or equity, stamp duty	50 cents.
Letters of credit (see Bills of Exchange, foreign)	
Letters of Administration—where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of $2,500, stamp duty	50 cents.
Do. do., to exceed $2,500, and not exceeding $5,000	$1.00
Do. do., to exceed $5,000, and not exceeding $20,000	2.00
Do. do., to exceed $20,000, and not exceeding $50,000	5.00
Do. do., to exceed $50,000, and not exceeding $100,000	10.00
Do. do., exceeding $100,000, and not exceeding $150,000	20 00
Do. do., for every additional $50,000, or part thereof	10.00
Licenses must be taken out each year by the following named persons, for which they are to pay the sum placed opposite their names, viz.:—	
Apothecaries	$10.00
Auctioneers	20.00
Bankers	100.00
Billiard tables, each	5 00
Brewers, see "Brewers"	$25 and 50.00
Brokers	50.00
Bowling alleys, for each alley	5.00
Cattle brokers	10.00
Claim agents	10.00
Coal oil distillers	50.00
Commercial brokers	50.00
Confectioners	10.00
Circuses	50.00
Dentists	10.00
Distillers, see "Distillers"	
Eating houses	10.00
Horse dealers	10.00
Hotels, see "Hotels"	from $5 to 200.00
Jugglers	20.00
Lawyers	10.00
Livery stable keepers	10.00
Manufacturers	10 00
Pedlers, see "Pedlers"	from $5 to 20.00
Photographers	10.00
Pawnbrokers	50.00
Physicians	10.00
Retail dealers	10.00
Retail dealers in liquors	20.00
Rectifiers, see "Rectifiers"	
Surgeons	10 00
Tobacconists	10.00
Theatres	100.00
Tallow chandlers	10.00
Soapmakers	10.00
Wholesale dealers	50.00
Wholesale dealers in liquors	100 00
Life insurance companies, see "Insurance."	
Lime is not to be regarded as a manufacture.	
Liniments, same as "dentifrice."	
Linseed oil, per gallon	2 cents.
Livery-stable keepers, under which term is included every person whose occupation is to keep horses for hire or to let, for license	$10.00
Lotions, same as "Dentifrice."	
Lozenges, medicinal, same as "Dentifrice."	
Lumber is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Magazines are not to be regarded as a manufacture of paper or submitted to a rate of duty as as a manufacture.	
Do. for all advertisements, on gross receipts	3 per ct.
Magic liniment, same as "Dentifrice."	
Malt is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Manifest of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer, for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed three hundred tons, stamp duty	$1.00
Do., do., exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons	3.00
Do., do., exceeding six hundred tons	5.00
Manufacturers, for license	$10.00
Manufacturers, not otherwise specified:	
Do. of bone	3 per ct.
Do. of brass	3 per ct.
Do. of bristles	3 per ct.
Do. of copper	3 per ct.
Do. of cotton	3 per ct.
Do. of flax	3 per ct.
Do. of glass	3 per ct.
Do. of gold	3 per ct.
Do. of gutta percha	3 per ct.
Do. of hemp	3 per ct.
Do. of horn	3 per ct.
Do. of india rubber	3 per ct.
Do. of iron	3 per ct.
Do. of ivory	3 per ct.
Do. of jute	3 per ct.
Do. of lead	3 per ct.
Do. of leather	3 per ct.
Do. of paper	3 per ct.
Do. of pottery	3 per ct.
Do. of silk	3 per ct.
Do. of silver	3 per ct.
Do. of steel	3 per ct.
Do. of tin	3 per ct.
Do. of willow	3 per ct.
Do. of wood	3 per ct.
Do. of wool	3 per ct.
Do. of worsted	3 per ct.
Do. of other materials	3 per ct.

Continued on Fourth Page

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A good Marble Cutter. One that can carve figures, flowers and letter. None but a good hand need apply. Address D. LAMOREUX & CO., Warsaw, Ind. je26-a447-1t

WANTED—A good Family Sewing Machine, in perfect order, and none other. Address, stating lowest cash price, how long in use and manufacturer's name, Post Office Box 4419. je26-a445-3t

WANTED—Employment in any respectable business by a young man, as Collector or Salesman, and who is not afraid of work. Speaks English and German fluently, and has good reference. Address "M. R." Tribune Office. je26-a441-3t

WANTED—A pleasant room, (furnished or unfurnished) with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and his wife, on Rush or Cass streets, between Michigan and Superior streets. Address "NORTH SIDE," at the Tribune Office, stating location, terms, &c. je26-a446-3t

WANTED—To exchange, Lumber and good Family Sewing Machines for Carpeting and Furniture. Would pay part cash. Address P. O. Box 1767, Chicago. je26-a451-3t

WANTED—Six good and respectable Machinists. Apply to JOHN MURPHY, corner Michigan and Franklin streets. je26-a452-3t

WANTED—A Book Sewer. Steady employment will be given to a good hand at 140 Lake street. J. MUNSON, Blank Book Manufacturer. je26-a449-3t

WANTED—A Furnished House, suitable for a small family, for six months, in a central location. South Side preferred. Good references given. Address P. O. Box 3314. je26-a463-3t

WANTED—A Furnished Room, suitable for lodging, by two gentlemen. Address, stating location and terms, "LODGINGS," P. O. Box 3076. je26-a454-1t

WANTED—Agents. The great Union Book is Headley's Life of Washington, just the book for the times. Agents wanted in every county in the Western States for this and other valuable and popular Books. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For full information call on or address (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 308. ap25-p839-2m

WANTED—To borrow for three years, the sum of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000) on an unincumbered river lot on the South Branch of the Chicago River, and worth twice the amount. None but principals dealt with. Address P. O. Box 3624. je25-a436-3t

WANTED—To rent or buy, a second-hand Safe, weighing from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. Apply at 6½ Clark street. je25-a422-3t

WANTED—A competent business man, with some capital, to take charge of the FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, being opened in Chicago. Address L. LYON, Post Office Box 2170. je25-a437-3t

WANTED—To sell or exchange for other stock or goods, the imported Stallion TORONTO. He is six years old, weighs 1,300 pounds, dark bay and a fast trotter, handsome as a picture and sound and kind in harness, double or single. A photograph of the horse and full description sent on receipt of fifty cents. He would make a splendid saddle horse for a Colonel. Address W. J. NEELY, Ottawa, Ill. je25-a439-2w

WANTED—To Rent a Furnished House, containing from four to six rooms, suitable for a man and wife, (no children,) within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House, or near a horse railroad. Address Post Office Box 4239. je25-a426-3t

WANTED—Three or four good Carpenters, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at southwest corner Bunker and Desplaines streets, or at southwest corner State and New streets. je25-a417-3t

AGENTS, PEDLERS, TRADERS AND THE SPECULATING CLASSES GENERALLY.—Great inducements offered for the introduction of our unsurpassed styles of low priced Jewelry and Composition Cased Watches that command rapid sale and enormous profits everywhere. Men of the right kind will be liberally treated with. For prices and full particulars, address at once HUBBARD BROTHERS, 67 Nassau-st., New York. je26-a443-1m

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery of six years standing, located on one of the best business streets of this city. To any one wishing business and having the cash to pay, the above is a rare opportunity. Address "H," P. O. Box 283. je26-a458-3t

FOR SALE—A Span of Mules, Wagon and Harness. For particulars address "E. H. T.," Tribune Office, or call at No. 54 Third avenue, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, where they can be seen. je26-a453-3t

FOR SALE—A Large Cannon. Inquire at 77 South Wells street. je26-a466-3t

FOR SALE—One pair Matched Draft Horses; one fine Gentleman's Pleasure Horse, with new Harness and Gentleman's Buggy, nearly new—cheap. Address Box 3795. Owner going East. je26-a457-3t

FOR SALE—A Small French Canadian Horse, with Harness and Light Wagon. The horse is about eight years old, and is suitable for an express or vegetable wagon. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at ALLIENCE HOUSE, corner Madison and Canal streets. je26-a428-3t

TO RENT—Furnished, a neat convenient house in a good neighborhood. Rent low to an approved tenant. Apply at 289 Huron street. je25-a432-3t

TO RENT—Grain Warehouse. The undersigned offers for rent till December 1st, the Grain Warehouse known as Fish & Carpenter's, situated on the bank of the Canal in Morris. Address at Chicago J. G. HAMILTON. je26-a455-1w

STRAYED HORSE—Strayed from the subscriber on the night of the 24th inst., a light bay Horse, with white face, short tail, and three white feet—two hind and one fore. Whoever will return said horse or give information where he can be found will be rewarded with five dollars. PETER WINDISH, 35 Union street. je26-a459-3t

BOARDING.—A large and handsome first floor room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, to let with board, at 289 Illinois street, near Rush street. Also, a pleasant front room, suitable for one or two single gentlemen. je26-a443-1t

BOARDING—A large front room to let with board in a plain private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at 179 Ohio street. Two or three day boarders can be accommodated. je25-a418-3t

BOARDING—A gentleman can be accommodated with board in a private family, on Wabash avenue, a short distance from the Post Office. References exchanged with full name. Address P. O. Box 2010. je25-a416-3t

PURE CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES, STILL, SPARKLING AND SWEET, From the best Vinyards in the country. HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, 166 Clark street. je25-a425-3tnet

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

In every City, Town, Village and County, to sell this thrilling and remarkable work.

NOW READY,

Parson Brownlow's

WONDERFUL BOOK.

ONE VOLUME.

Containing upwards of 450 pages, 12 superior Engravings, an excellent Steel Portrait, &c. Beautifully printed on fine white paper, and handsomely bound in Muslin. Price $1.25.

Sent free, by return mail, on receipt of price.

Address R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Send Stamp and get Circular. je26-a450-1m

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or on shipment to Europe. ap23-[illegible]

BUTTER DEPOT! BUTTER DEPOT!! No. 166 State-st., cor. Monroe. Families can be furnished with Choice Dairy Butter at all times, by KING & OWEN, Wholesale & Retail Butter Merch'ts. je13-a155-2wnet

THE

SILVER CHIME,

By GEO. F. ROOT.

"The most attractive collection of Sabbath School Music ever issued. Besides 97 pages of charming miscellaneous music, it contains the

Cantata of the Christian Graces,

Occupying 35 Pages.

The Music of this Cantata can be used separately for ordinary Sabbath School purposes, or the whole can be performed together for Festivals, Concerts, &c.

PRICE IN PAPER COVERS:

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By the Dozen ... $1.50.
By the Hundred ... [illegible]

Sample copies sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of retail price.

ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago. je26-a462-3tnet

CHICAGO, June 23d, 1862.—For the present I will sell Standard Brands of best New York Refined Sugars,

FOR NET CASH.

No charge for packages, at the following prices:

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar at ... [illegible]
Patent Cut Loaf, a superior article Sugar at ... [illegible]
White Coffee A Sugar at ... [illegible]
" " (A) " ... [illegible]
Yellow " B " ... [illegible]
" " C " ... [illegible]

J. H. DUNHAM. je23-a374-1t

FIRE WORKS, FIRE WORKS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Supplied to Committees on Exhibition and the Trade generally. At No. 67 Randolph Street. L. A. TALCOTT. je22-a223-1t

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!—For sale at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, on Market street near Washington, TWO FINE COACHES, manufactured at New Haven, Ct., made of the best material, good style and finish, and will be sold at a low figure. Also, constantly receiving from our own and other manufactories at the East, a good assortment of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES. H. B. HILL, Agent. je23-[illegible]

New Advertisements.

PAPER HANGINGS.

83 Randolph street,

LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF THE GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The entire stock for sale at a

VERY GREAT SACRIFICE

To Close the Concern.

STORE FOR RENT.

CHAS. ANDRESS. je26-a[illegible]

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. THE PROPELLER F. W. BACKUS Will leave on ... Dock NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock for LAKE SUPERIOR, Calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO., 226 and 228 South Water street.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LIBRARY NOTICE. For the purpose of ascertaining the present number and condition of books and what additions are necessary, the Library Committee have thought proper to close the Library temporarily, and have directed me to give notice as follows: 1. That no books can be drawn out of the Library after Monday, June 30th, until Wednesday, July 16th. 2. That all books in the hands of members must be returned to the Library by Tuesday, July 8th. By order of Library Committee, THOMAS C. [illegible], Librarian. je26-a456-1w

GREAT SAVING IN Boot and Shoe Wear. Patent Metallic Soles and Heels. They will wear as long as six Leather soles. They cost no more than a pair of Leather Taps, and are easily applied to any pair of boots, old or new. They are light, easy to the feet, and make no more noise upon the pavement than a leather sole. They prevent boots from running over at the sides or down at the heels and toes. They keep the feet dry and warm. Finally, they save at least 75 per cent. to every man and boy who uses them, and are just the thing for every one hard upon boots and shoes. A large discount from retail price to those who buy to sell again. Every shoemaker can make money by selling them. For full particulars apply to HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, Sole agents for the Northwest. OFFICE—30 LAKE Street. je2-r821-s&w-net-1m

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION. Trip to Waukegan. MILWAUKEE MEETS CHICAGO. The St. George's Benevolent Association of Chicago, in concert with the St. George's Association of Milwaukee, will have an Excursion and Pic-Nic to Waukegan on the Fourth of July, to which the sister societies and their friends are cordially invited. To render the trip more agreeable, the services of VAAS & DEAN'S LIGHT GUARD BAND Have been secured, thus giving the votaries of Terpsichore an excellent Quadrille Band. Dancing, together with old English games, quoits, foot ball, cricket, &c., will be on the grounds. This trip will afford a rare opportunity for parties having friends in Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, &c., to see them on the Fourth, by previous arrangements. Tickets One Dollar, to be obtained at the following places: [illegible] Refreshments will be provided on the ground by the members and officers of the Society. Ample accommodation will be erected on the grounds for ladies and children. There will be a public celebration by the inhabitants of Waukegan on the Fourth, to which the people of Chicago are invited. Special trains leave Milwaukee Depot at 8:40 A. M., and Waukegan at 5, 7 and 11:30 P. M. W. BARAGWANATH, President. JOHN COLLINS, Rec. Sec'y. je25-a447-1t

EXCURSION AND PIC NIC TO LAKE FOREST. Reunion of the Presbyterian Churches On SATURDAY, June 28th, 1862. Cars leave the Milwaukee Depot at 9:15 A. M., returning arrive in Chicago at 5:30 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents; Children, half price. Strawberries and Ice Cream furnished by John Wright (Anderson). Tickets may be procured at Root & Cady's, John Wright's, either member of the Committee, or at the Depot. Proceeds for the benefit of the Church at Lake Forest. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:—1st Church, H. B. Seelye; 2d Church, T. B. Carter; 3d Church, Wm. Osborn; Olivet, W. B. Topliff; Westminster, F. Crumbaugh; Calvary, Joseph Meeker; Edwards, E. M. Guilford; Hyde Park, Paul Cornell. je25-a445-4t

HO! FOR THE WOODS. GO WITH THE EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC —TO— LINDEN GROVE, On Saturday, June 28th. Tickets 40 cts; Children 20 cts. ☞ Swings, Bats, Balls, &c., provided. Cars leave Northwestern Depot at 9½ o'clock A. M. je25-a351-3t

BASKET PIC-NIC TO KANKAKEE, Plymouth Church and Sabbath School. On Saturday, June 28th, 1862. Special trains will leave the Depot (at the foot of Lake street), precisely at 8 o'clock a. m., stopping for passengers at Park Row, near Twelfth street, at Matteson and Manteno. Returning will arrive in Chicago at 6:30 p. m. ☞ Tickets for the round trip for adults, 50 cents; children half price. je25-a397-4t

NOTICE.—Bank of Sparta, Ill. The circulating notes of the Bank of Sparta will hereafter be redeemed at the Trader's Bank, Chicago. Circulation ... $26,568.00. Securities as follows: Illinois bonds of '79 ... [illegible]; Internal improvement ... [illegible]; War loan ... [illegible]; Ohios of '77 ... [illegible]; Present value of securities ... [illegible]; Circulation ... 26,568.00; Surplus value of securities over circulation ... $5,438.00 je25-a[illegible]

PRESERVING AND CANNING STRAWBERRIES AND CHERRIES. Strawberries of the current week will be large, and of firmer texture than at any other time this season. Leave orders at No. 56 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

5,000 WOOL SACKS —AND— 50,000 BURLAPS SACKS For Oats. For sale cheap at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, 157 South Water Street. HART, ASTEN & CO. je18-a345-1m

SEASONED TIGHT STAVES, In any quantity, constantly on hand. Country Orders Solicited. HURLBUT BROS. & CO., 56 Randolph st. Post-office Box [illegible]

TAKEN UP—A Light Red Cow with white spots. The owner can have the same by applying to [illegible], on Church street, near North Dearborn, proving property, paying charges, &c.

TAKEN UP—A dark red cow, both horns turn in. The owner can have the same by calling on M. T. BROWN, No. 98 North Morgan st., proving property and paying charges, etc.

PREPARATORY CLASS OF THE MUSICAL UNION.—The first term of the Preparatory Class of the Musical Union, will commence on TUESDAY, July 1st, 1862, Under the direction of the Conductor, MR. HANS BALATKA. The object of this Class will be to perfect singers in the science of music and the art of singing at sight. Tickets of admittance to be had at ROOT & CADY'S Store, or of Mr. BALATKA, at the Rooms of the Musical Union, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. Per order of the Executive Committee, [illegible], Secretary.

DOGS—Public Notice is hereby given, that all dogs found running at large, on and after the first day of July next, contrary to the ordinance, will be destroyed. F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor. Chicago, June 23d, 1862.

LEICESTER SHEEP.—I am prepared to deliver from my flocks of pure bred Leicester Sheep, some Extra Fine Lambs, Bred from imported animals. The quality and weight of the wool make them very desirable for farmers to use to cross common stock. THOMAS RICHARDSON, [illegible] Broadway, New York. Or apply to FISHER & CO., [illegible] South Water street, Chicago.

AGENTS—STOP AND READ!! The well known and popular author, Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, is now engaged in writing a History of the Great Rebellion. [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

NURSING.—A Lady, apt to nurse, offers her services as Nurse to Physicians, Mothers and Invalid Ladies, in city or country. [illegible] Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

MONTREAL PURE MALT Whisky [illegible] Tremont House. Agent for Illinois. JOHN A. MAY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In drawing of June [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., N. Y.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

THE CHICAGO RIVER—A SUGGESTION.

It is conceded by all men that something must be done immediately to improve the sanitary condition of the Chicago River. The good name of our city, the lives of thousands of our citizens, and, its commerce, growth and prosperity imperatively demand immediate and energetic action. The thing must be done at once, or at least as fast as men and money can do it. In its present condition, a week of hot weather will render a block or two on each side of the river uninhabitable. And, besides, what is to become of our vast shipping interest—the men who navigate our tugs and attend to the bridges, and virtually are forced to live during the season amid the intolerable pestilence-breeding stench of the river, and the crews of our propellers, canal boats and vessels that are obliged to live upon the river from one to three days at a time? A week of hot weather will drive them from the river, and no man is so stupid as not to know that Chicago is nothing without her commerce.

For the South Branch there is a remedy, and the Board of Public Works have assured us that, expensive though it be, it shall be applied. The pumps at Bridgeport can clear it out and, aired by the process and mingled with the waters of the DesPlaines it will pass South without inconvenience or offence to any body. But it is found, what was well understood before, that the pumping at Bridgeport does not affect the water in the North Branch. Several distilleries are constantly running their refuse and slops into the river in large quantities. The decaying corn and other substances render the water in that branch if possible, more offensive than that of the South Branch, whose filthy condition many of our citizens attribute almost if not entirely to the sewers. To render the water clear and healthy in the North Branch is a problem that must be solved by some other process than pumping at Bridgeport.

To meet this difficulty we suggest the following arrangement. Place two or half a dozen pumps, if necessary, driven by wind mills on the Lake shore, at or near the north end of the old cemetery, and let the water be discharged in a ditch running due west into the North Branch. Let the pumps be of the largest size, and such as are now used upon our railroads. The first cost of the entire ditch, pumps and wind mills, would not be, as we believe, a very formidable sum, and when once in operation the cost of attendance would be merely nominal. This mode of remedying the evils which are so patent to all who go near the North Branch, has suggested itself to many of our citizens, and the matter is certainly worthy of investigation, if not of adoption by the Board of Public Works. It is plain that this or some other effective mode of cleansing the North Branch must at once be adopted or the distilleries upon it, and whatever else tends to render its waters so pestilential, must be stopped. The lives of our citizens along its banks, and of those whose business forces them to navigate it, are worth more than all the distilleries in the State. Will not our board of public works look into this matter, and quiet the apprehensions of our citizens by giving us their views upon this or some other feasible method of rendering at least tolerable the water in the North Branch; the pumps will, of course, clear out the South Branch in a very few days, if the weather continues clear and dry. Let the subject receive prompt attention.

STILL A QUESTION.

Mr. Hawthorne, the great romancer, visited Washington "to look," as he expresses it, "a little more closely at matters with his own eyes"—and while in that vicinity he extended his trip to the camps of McClellan's army. At that time McClellan was not where he now is, but the "bladder of wind," as he calls the rebel defenses at Manassas, had been punctured, and in all other respects "the situation" was very much the same as it is at present. Of this visit Mr. Hawthorne has written an account, and the *Atlantic Monthly* for July publishes it. The friends of McClellan profess to find in this account a basis for their praises. We notice that the secession organ of this city has an extract from it, which is warped so that this eminent writer is made to applaud McClellan without stint or drawback. Whether the opinion of this particular person, on a point of so much strangeness to him as the military qualifications of this particular general, or any other general, is of any consequence, we will not attempt to decide. It is, however, but fair that his opinion, such as it is, should be correctly given.

Mr. Hawthorne, then, does not applaud McClellan at all. True, he says the general is not an ill looking man; he says, too, that he sits a horse pretty well, and even admits that if our "young Napoleon" is slothful, imbecile, cowardly, and has treasonable purposes—of which latter we do not know he has ever been accused of—the mass of soldiers under him are utterly deceived. All that this means is, that he appears to have the confidence of his men. But Mr. Hawthorne does not "think that McClellan's antecedents bear very decided testimony to his practical soldiership." If a pro-slavery essayist like the author of the "Life of Pierce," can not boost McClellan with louder praise than that, we venture to say that he will not be given many thanks for his pains.

But Mr. Hawthorne does hit the point, laboriously as he tried to miss it. In one question he brings the whole matter clearly into view. He asks, "When before, in all history, do we find a general in command of half a million of men, and in presence of an enemy inferior in numbers and no better disciplined than his own troops, leaving it still debateable, after the better part of a year, whether he is a soldier or no?" He has not, it is true, half a million of men now; but he has a force twice as large as the enemy's, and his troops are better disciplined than theirs; and yet, it is still a question whether he is a soldier or no.

TAMING SHREWS.

It seems from the news brought by the Arabia that Lord Palmerston, the London *Times* and other British magnates, have taken it upon themselves to denounce Gen. Butler's Order, relating to the female secessionists of New Orleans, and express the hope that the United States Government would disavow it and remove Butler for issuing the order.

We have the charity to believe that the British misunderstood the nature of the order and of the provocation that caused it. Beauregard pretended to misunderstand it, and alleged that Butler directed that the female rebels of New Orleans were to be treated as public prostitutes. But Mr. Pierre Toutant knew better. The order issued by Gen. Butler merely enforced an existing ordinance of the city of New Orleans against women who insulted soldiers, which is simply to arrest them, put them in the calaboose and fine them for violating the city ordinance. So far from being wrong, inhuman, or indecent, the order was the joint product of common sense and necessity.

The woman who sniffs in a public street at well behaved officers and soldiers, shakes the skirts of her dress at them, goes round them as if to avoid their smell, or spits at them, or throws swill from windows upon them, is only a common blackguard, and should be arrested and fined wherever found. In any well regulated community would such conduct be permitted? How long would females acting in this way be tolerated on the sidewalks of Chicago? Are not our soldiers in New Orleans entitled to as much respect on the streets as secessionists receive in this city?

The conduct of these female ruffians was more outrageous than the most degraded of their sex had ever before been guilty of. Federal soldiers guarding the peace of their city, were assailed from the windows of fashionable residences with rotten eggs, decayed oranges, and kitchen garbage, cast at them by jeweled hands that scorned all household labor. Sometimes the entertainment was enlivened by buckets of slops; and drenched uniforms were pursued by vollies of epithets prohibited in Northern bar rooms. Relying on the privileges of their sex, blackguards in petticoats heaped upon our men every indignity which a depraved ingenuity would invent. One favorite trick was, to hold their handkerchiefs to their noses when a soldier passed; another, to simulate the nausea which precedes vomiting; another to imitate the voices of carrion birds.

At last these outrages became intolerable. Blackguard boys, emboldened by the impunity enjoyed by secesh women, began also to spit and to make indecent gestures. Groups of cut-throat men at the street corners testified their delight by hoarse laughter. The mass of the population, mistaking forbearance for timidity, began to grow insolent. Then came the order of Gen. Butler. The change which it wrought is described as something magical. The offenders immediately assumed the behavior of well-bred women; and however bitter their language might be at the fireside, they were careful to offer no more insults publicly to our troops. It is an eternal disgrace to the character of these aristocratic female rebels, that nothing but the dread of the calaboose could restrain them from playing the part of savages, or extort from them a show of that respect which the discipline, courage and magnanimity of our soldiers would have won from the women of any civilized country, save the demoralized South. Such is the effect of this infernal rebellion. It unsexes women; men it degrades below the dignity of manhood. It murders helplessness; bullies timidity; spits on forbearance; and cowers before strength.

CONFISCATION.

The opponents of the Confiscation bill continue to predict that its enforcement will drive Southern loyalists into rebellion. But only the property of rebel leaders will be touched. Are Southern loyalists so attached to the traitors who hunted them down like wild beasts and robbed and murdered them, that they will themselves turn traitors if the property of their enemies, who brought on a long-premeditated war, be made to bear a portion of its cost? Strange loyalty, that would take sides against itself!

Wherever the rebels have borne sway, they have not hesitated to confiscate the property of loyal citizens. If the opponents of the confiscation bill had succeeded in defeating it, and the property of rebels had been held sacred by our Government, would not a premium have been offered on treason, and would not the rule have been established that, in case another rebellion break out, those who desire to save their property must take sides against the Republic?

☞ A little more than a year ago, compromisers insisted that slavery must have additional safeguards—that "new constitutional guaranties" were a matter of imperative necessity. Now they will only have the "constitution as it is." And yet they claim that their political opinions have under-gone no change. The rebel oligarchy did remodel the federal constitution, giving slavery all the "additional safeguards" and all the "new guaranties" so earnestly demanded for it by its northern worshippers. Is this the "constitution as it is," about the perpetuation of which these compromises exhibit so much anxiety? We know of no other constitution seriously threatened with subversion.

PERSONAL.

We have already announced that HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE, the celebrated author, died at Damascus, Syria, on the 31st of May. This announcement has met with very general and sincere regret by the people of this country. While many will except to the principles he inculcated in his writings, all will honor the genius, the courage and the industry he manifested as a historian. Mr. Buckle was born on the 24th day of November, 1822, at Lee, in the county of Kent, England. His father was a wealthy merchant, and he therefore enjoyed excellent educational opportunities, although he does not appear to have largely profited thereby. He however collected a fine library, and lived thereafter the life of a student and a thinker, gratifying an all absorbing taste for letters, in pursuing, with an undying energy, the studies which he had marked out for his fame. In the year 1857 Mr. Buckle gave to the world his first scholastic effort—"The History of Civilization in England." It was a remarkable volume, and excited great attention, partly because of the boldness and novelty of his views, but principally because he surrounded them with a degree of eloquence and learning which few writers have exhibited. Based on a theory of skepticism, and discarding many of the oldest established principles of Christianity, its author at once became the object of denunciation on the part of those who defended the church, and extravagant joy on the part of those who scouted revelation. The work attracted much attention, of course, and in the first year two large editions of it were sold. A second volume of the work was printed quite recently, wherein he maintains his former theories even with greater boldness than before. It is understood that Mr. Buckle was engaged on the third volume of his work, wherein he would discuss civilization in America. This work, had he lived to complete it, would probably have attracted greater interest than his first two volumes.

But he is dead, and the world of letters has lost one of its brightest and gifted sons.

—REV. CHARLES A. GOODRICH, who recently died at Hartford, Ct., was a brother of Samuel G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley") and was associated with him in the preparation of his popular juvenile books. He also wrote several religious and historical works which were widely popular. He graduated at Yale College in 1812, studied theology, and was settled as pastor over the first church in Winchester, early in 1820.

—They had a duel at or near Philadelphia a few days since, which was incubated in this wise: Two gentlemen were engaged in conversation at the Continental Hotel, at which one party commented with bitterness upon the position assumed by England towards the United States during the present troubles. The other party, an officer in the English Grenadier Guards, stationed at Canada, took offense, and used an insulting expression which was warmly responded to by the American. A challenge followed, and the belligerents repaired to a quiet spot, at early dawn, to "fight it out." Foils were the weapons; both gentlemen being skilled in their use. Twelve rounds were fought, and some scratches made, but before anything serious resulted, an amicable settlement was made. The American combatant is a retired merchant, well and favorably known. His name is not given.

— Commodore FOOTE, with Mrs. Foote, left Cleveland for New Haven, Connecticut, the Secretary of the Navy having forwarded to the gallant sailor a farther relief from active duties for three months. For the last ten days the health of the Commodore has rapidly improved. He still, however, has to use crutches to get about, the wound in his foot being too tender to permit its use. The inflamation, which alarmingly extended up his leg before he left the fleet, has been entirely allayed; the mesmeratic affection has been removed, his appetite is good, his spirits buoyant, and since the fall of Memphis his rest at night is not so often disturbed by giving orders for the maneuvering of gunboats, and fighting over the battles which have given such lustre to our Western Navy. The sad disaster to the Mound City, deeply affected the gallant Commodore, and he expressed his commiseration for the fate of her officers and men. He hopes to return to service at the very earliest moment that the condition of his health will permit.

—The country will sincerely regret the death of Colonel ELLET, which, as we have before announced, occurred at Cairo about a week since. The cause of his death was the wounds which he received at the recent gunboat action at Memphis, where he achieved such signal success with his rams, and at the risk of his life, indicated his wisdom in urging upon the Government their use. Colonel Ellet was born in Penn Manor, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and his father is still living in Philadelphia. At a very early age he visited Europe, and traveled through England, France and Wales on foot. During his sojourn abroad he gave much attention to wire bridges, and attained an unusual knowledge of the art, for which he was celebrated on his return to this country. He built the first suspension bridge over the Niagara River, and also the one at Wheeling. He was engineer on the James River Canal, and the principal and controlling engineer on many of the railroads in Virginia. He also surveyed the region and reported upon the practicability of making navigable the Kanawha. For the last seven years of his life, his mind has been devoted to the establishment of the principle of iron-clad steamers and steam iron rams. Last autumn he wrote a pamphlet sharply criticising the protracted inaction of our army on the Potomac, and during the winter another, wherein he assailed the capacity and management of the commander-in-chief. In the first pamphlet, Colonel E. urged the necessity of building steam rams to meet those the rebels were building at New Orleans and other points. After the Merimac had demonstrated their complete utility, he was permitted to extemporise some rams out of Ohio River boats, for immediate use on the Mississippi. These boats were unprotected, except from small arms, and service in them was, of course, very hazardous; but Colonel Ellet took command of them to demonstrate the wisdom of his plans. When the action commenced, the rams, which were in the rear of the gunboats, shot gallantly ahead of them, and rushed into the midst of the fight, with what eminent success our readers have already learned. He was the only man injured on our side in that action. He merits the gratitude of the nation for the valuable aid he has given it by his genius, and for a brave and patriotic death in the service of his country.

— Lieutenant J. D. POST, who was highly and cordially esteemed by a large circle of both as an active and faithful man in all his business relations, and as a true lover of the good old flag, relinquished business, family, friends, repaired to the battle field at Pittsburg Landing, and while leading his men gallantly in the conflict, the bursting of a rebel shell gave him his death wound. He was conveyed to Evansville, Indiana, where for six weeks he struggled between life and death, until finally the grim monster conquered the body, but the soul returned to rest with the God whom he worshipped. During the long and anxious struggle he was tenderly watched over by his cherished wife, and when life's fitful fever was ended, he was bourne by friends who loved him to his beloved State of Wisconsin, and committed to the resting place which his own hands had prepared.

— George F. Thompson, late editor of the New York *News*, who was recently arrested, has been released on parole, and it is supposed will appear on Tuesday before the House Committee of Judiciary in the case of Ben. Wood.

The Agricultural College Act.

AN ACT donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several States, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State, in quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860: *Provided*, That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or subdivisions of sections not less than one quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such State, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre to which said State may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, or of any Territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. *And, provided further*, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the States. *And, provided further*, That no such locations shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the expenses of management and superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to their sale, and all the expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands, shall be applied, without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each state which may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

First: If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum, not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

Second: No portion of said fund nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings.

Third: Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished.

Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, 1863.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the land office shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *Provided*, Their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SEC. *And be it further enacted*, That the governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

The Rebels at Richmond.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. Evening Post, 23d.]

Private advices which came from Richmond, received to-day, state that a battle is expected any day, almost any hour, and that the rebels are very busy with some new plan they have under way. The *Chronicle* this morning has something to say of the same kind:

"A distinguished senator, who carefully inquired into the condition of things in General McClellan's army a few days ago, stated yesterday that he had no doubt of a triumphant issue. The quiet that prevailed in the camps was almost appalling; the officers seemed to be eager for the hour of conflict, and the men were instinct with life and with hope. As a proof of this we give the following extract of a letter from one of the heroes of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, received here yesterday:

"'There is something brewing in Dixie. All last night we could hear them cheering and shouting in their camps, and the cars kept running to and from Richmond. Well, let them come! And whether they act in the dastardly sneaking manner they have heretofore acted, or give our boys a fair chance, the result need not be feared at home.'"

The Stench of Fair Oaks.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

One of the most unpleasant features of our position at Richmond is the stench which arises from the battle field of Fair Oaks, around and in which some of our troops are encamped. The effluvia is of such a strong character as to sicken even veterans at times. We shall never know the real loss of human life at Fair Oaks. The other day a lot of over 150 dead rebels were found in a clump of woods which had not been previously examined. So far decayed were these bodies that our soldiers could not approach the spot long enough to bury them.

ARRIVAL OF A CARGO OF BEAUREGARD'S BELL METAL.—The ship North America, which arrived at this port on Saturday, has on board the bells which were contributed by the people of Louisiana, for the prosecution of the war against the Union, under the proclamation issued by Beauregard. They were found in the Custom House at New Orleans and are reported to be worth [illegible] nal, 23d.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Defeat of the New Constitution in Illinois—Excitement at the National Capital on the Subject.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1862.

No other political event, since I have been domiciled in Washington, has created half the excitement that has been manifested concerning the vote on the new constitution of Illinois. The municipal election in Chicago, and the supposed tremendous influence of Wentworth in the northern part of the State had inclined almost everybody to the belief that the swindle would be adopted, while Richardson, Robinson, Kaspp and Allen in the House vociferated on all occasions that it would be adopted by 20,000 majority, 30,000 majority, 40,000 majority, or any figure you please. Phil. Fouke, as he is familiarly called, was the only man on the Democratic side who seemed to have any clear understanding of the case. He thought the vote would be "close." It turns out not to have been very close after all, but Mr. Fouke was much nearer the truth than his friends.

When the returns from Chicago and Springfield came in there was a regular mob of exultation on the Democratic side of the House, and Richardson incontinently added 10,000 to his majority, and a cubit to his stature. He declared that if the constitution had been defeated he should have made up his mind to retire from public life—the Democratic party would be buried fathoms deep—but *now that it was carried*, the Republicans might as well give up the ghost, they were tied hand and foot, and there was no more hope for them forever! After Richardson and Allen, the most boisterous exultants were Vallandigham and Voorhees, and old Mr. Wickliffe grimly smiled his approval of the result. All this was Wednesday morning, just after the House assembled. Powell of Kentucky brought the news over to the Senate radiant with joy.

We received no more returns that day. On the following morning, before any Republican had received a syllable, Richardson was observed to be in bad temper and his Democratic colleagues remarkably quiet. A few hours later *our* side got a dispatch giving the vote of *Quincy*—seventy-seven majority against the constitution. The next thing heard from was Lee county, followed closely by the votes in Aurora, Woodstock, Geneva, Elgin and Rockford, showing that Northern Illinois had got her back up higher than ever. It was now our turn to raise the shout, and immediately there was a flocking of Republicans around Mr. Washburne to hear and congratulate. Members from Maine and California were hardly less interested than those from Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. From this time forth no Republican from our State in Washington allowed himself to doubt that the swindle was defeated, and the pro-slavery party killed dead as a mackerel. I understand that Richardson acknowledges himself dead and decently interred unless he changes his place of residence.

There is of course a great deal of hard swearing about "that pamphlet." Richardson's resolution of inquiry directing the "*commissioner of public buildings*," instead of the superintendent of the folding room, to report whether it was folded at the expense of the House, created a great deal of merriment, which was heightened when Mr. Washburne "stopped with his left," and put in a tremendous body blow on the subject of the Vallandigham address. Mr. Richardson attaches altogether too much importance to "that pamphlet." The only credit due to the document lay in its exposition, first, of the McAllister and Stebbins' bond swindle, and second, of the nefarious attempt to abolish the grand jury system in all criminal trials less than murder and felony. Richardson & Co. have too little faith in the intelligence of the people. The two facts enumerated above, or either one of them, were enough to defeat the constitution, and it only required that they should be set forth so that the people could read them. It will not be denied by any man in Illinois that the defunct constitution did provide a way by which those McAllister and Stebbins' bonds might be collected to the uttermost farthing of their face, principal and interest. It will not be denied that it did provide for the abolishment of grand juries for all offenses not punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, putting every citizen on trial without previous examination under oath of the charge preferred against him. Such being the case it is for the makers of the swindle to ask each other *why they did it*, not why the people voted them down. It is the common remark here that there has hardly been a more signal vindication of the capacity of the people for self-government than the voting down of this constitution.

Not the least excellent development, as all western men in Washington agree, is the picking of the bubble of Wentworth's "power." The result shows that he never had any—that his popularity on certain occasions has consisted not in any attributes of his own, but in the skill he has frequently displayed in finding out which way the people were going, and then cutting across lots and getting ahead of them, and shouting "come on, boys!"

FROM CAIRO AND DIXIE.

Rev. Dr. Warren—His Capture—Corinth Experiences—His Treatment—A Confederate "Goak"—Jackson Experiences—The Chaplain's Release—The Information, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 24, 1862.

It was my fortune last evening to meet Rev. Joseph Warren, D. D., of Macomb, Illinois, chaplain of the 26th regiment of Missouri volunteers. The reverend gentleman has just returned from an involuntary residence in Dixie. For near a month he was an occupant of a rebel jail in Jackson, Miss., from which he was released by order of General Beauregard, *without parole*, on the 15th instant. His story is an interesting one, and I reproduce its salient features.

HIS CAPTURE.

On the 23d of May, at the instigation of his colonel, of whom he obtained an outfit, he started from Farmington, then in Gen. Pope's possession, to visit a sick and dying lieutenant of his regiment, who was in a hospital three miles to the rear, towards Hamburg. This mission of mercy ended he started to return, and as he was jogging leisurely homeward, unsuspicious of danger, he was suddenly confronted by four horsemen who sprang from behind a barn by the roadside, and presented each a pistol to his breast and demanded his surrender. Being surprised and unarmed, the doctor had no alternative but submission. He followed his captors, who proved to be no other than the notorious Colonel Forrest, of Forrest's cavalry, and three of his men. They had left the column of Van Dorn—10,000 strong—posted a little to the right to reconnoiter the rear of Gen. Pope's column's, when they unexpectedly encountered the doctor. He was treated courteously and taken to Van Dorn, and after little delay accompanied him to Corinth. Dr. Warren tried to find an opportunity of escaping, that he might inform Gen. Pope of the rebels' whereabouts, but he was too closely guarded for that.

CORINTH EXPERIENCES.

Arrived at Corinth, he was taken to the Tishimingo House, where he was placed on his parole, and remained four days under no restraint whatever except his promise to report himself daily at the provost marshall's office. While there he became convinced that the enemy was intending to evacuate Corinth. As early as the 23d, the day after his capture, trains were continually leaving, laden with goods of every description, cannon, small arms, and munitions, commissary stores, and the sick and wounded. Of the latter at least 30,000 were carried away while he remained in Corinth.

HIS TREATMENT.

He was treated kindly and courteously by all with whom he came in contact, while in Corinth, with a single exception. The exceptional instance was the conduct of a bullying, blustering coward from Holly Springs, Miss., named Gen. James Taylor, who was a fellow guest of the Tishimingo House. This officer on every occasion abused the Dr. personally, and the Yankees generally. Gen. Butler came in for a liberal share of his maledictions, particularly his order relative to the women of New Orleans. He said as soon as Halleck was threshed, a confederate column, headed by a regiment of "buck niggers" would be turned towards Illinois for plunder and rapine, and then proceeded in a strain of obscenity, profanity and indecency concerning her citizens, which, the doctor says, the veriest pot-house of the Five Points could scarcely equal. This conduct raised the chaplain's ire, and warming with his subject, he said, "Gen. Taylor, I am a prisoner, a clergyman and unarmed. If either of these conditions were not true, by the living God, I'd beat your brutal brains out." Upon this, Dr. Smith, of the C. S. A. hospital department, who was sitting beside him, jumped to his feet, and thrusting his fists in the General's face, exclaimed, "By God! sir, so would I!"

Gen. Taylor immediately departed for Holly Springs.

Dr. Warren expected to have been sent back immediately to his regiment, but as the rebels were on the point of evacuating the town, Gen. Beauregard concluded it would be safer to send him below, and he was booked for Jackson.

A CONFEDERATE "GOAK."

The Dr. directed a letter to Gen. Beauregard a day or two after his arrival at Corinth, asking to be returned to his regiment upon his parole, as he was a clergyman and a non-combatant, to which the general replied, "that he was willing to extend all reasonable courtesies to unfortunate gentlemen who fell into his hands, but he had heard of Gen. Prentiss and his brigade, prisoners, somewhere down in Alabama, who were exceedingly profane and wicked, and he thought the presence of a chaplain would have a humanizing effect upon them.

JACKSON EXPERIENCES.

On the 26th he was sent out to Jackson under a proper escort, and placed in close confinement there with several privates and negroes, before captured. The number of these increased day by day, until it reached thirty. The day after his arrival four sailors, stragglers from the Federal fleet below Vicksburg, were placed in confinement; then came Capt. Nace of the 15th Illinois, captured at the battle of Shiloh. He was brought from the hospital at Memphis. The gallant captain came into town upon his crutches, his leg having been amputated in consequence of the wound received at Shiloh. He had asked to be paroled and allowed to return to his home, but to the shame of the rebel authorities, this reasonable request was most inhumanly denied.

A CHICAGO MAN IN PRISON.

In the list of prisoners at Jackson, sent last evening by telegraph, occurs the name of Wm. M. Pratt, of company A, Chicago [illegible] missing after the Shiloh affray, reported as to have been killed. Pratt had made several attempts to escape so far without success. Once at Corinth he eluded the vigilance of the guard, and for three days and nights lay concealed without food just inside the Confederate lines. On the fourth day he attempted to pass the outer pickets when he was discovered and remanded to prison. Sergeant Pratt passes for a private. He is in good health and spirits and confident of his ultimate escape.

THE CHAPLAIN'S RELEASE.

On the 15th of June, the doctor received an order for his release without parole, and safe conduct to the federal lines at Memphis. This order was literally obeyed, and the same day he was sent by rail to Hernando, the present terminus of travel on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and from thence by private conveyance to Memphis. When about six miles from the latter place he discovered a few confederates, evidently pickets, and of course "made a note of it." The countenance of one of them was strangely familiar, but he kept his suspicions to himself till he arrived at Gen. Wallace's headquarters, where he first gave vent to them.

Shortly afterward a squad of cavalry went tearing along the road toward Hernando, and in an hour or two returned with the "pickets." They proved to be Col. Morehead, a dashing confederate officer, with a half dozen men, who were making a tour of observation about Memphis. The chaplain thinks he is even with the rebels.

THE INFORMATION.

The information brought by the doctor was considered sufficiently important by Gen. Wallace to warrant the sending of a special messenger to Gen. Halleck. It is likely that our plans for the conduct of the war in Mississippi may undergo material alterations in consequence.

The doctor says the rebels will "evacuate" Vicksburg, if they have not already done so. They will surrender the line of the New Orleans and Jackson, and the Mississippi railroads, and fall back upon the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. They have already removed State records and government property to Columbus, Miss., a small town fifteen miles northeast of Artesia station, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, whence a branch road extends to Columbus.

Public and private property, guns, ammunition and provisions are taking the same directions. At Columbus the C. S. A. have established a manufactory for small arms, and a foundry for the casting of heavy guns. Here troops are concentrating, and the army is being largely reinforced by the filling up of the skeleton regiments which left Corinth.

Dr. Warren arrived in Cairo on the De Soto and left to rejoin his regiment last evening.

B.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

A severe order on Wealthy Rebels who encourage Guerrillas—Emancipation State Convention—Reported seizure of Secession Churches in St. Louis—Gunboat Items—More Rebel Prisoners Arrived—The defeat of the New Constitution—Memphis Trade, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Daily Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 23, 1862

A new general order number three has been issued, which will excite as much commendation, if executed, as a former general order number three excited condemnation, even when not executed. The author of the new order is not H. W. Halleck, but Gen. Schofield, at present in command of the district of Missouri. You have probably received a synopsis of this important order by telegraph, and it only remains for me to give it a passing notice. The order is designed to make the wealthy and influential secessionists of the State responsible for the guerrilla parties. It simply levies an assessment of $5,000 for every Union soldier killed, and from $1,000 to $5,000 for every Union soldier maimed, to be collected of wealthy rebel sympathizers. The balance of the order is devoted to the details of the collection, and for furnishing parties who violate the order. This stringent measure is precisely what has long been needed in this State to put down bushwhackers and guerrillas, and its prompt enforcement will have a tendency to cure the rich and influential rebel sympathizers who feed and equip guerrillas, and enable them to intercept travelers, rob mail stages, and lay in wait for paymasters along by roads in the country. That this has been the practice in the vicinity of Lexington, Independence and Kansas City, is a well attested fact, and nothing but an order to hold these parties to a strict accountability for such outrages can ever prevent their continuance. Gen. Schofield is reputed to be a man of his word. He has experience for hunting bushwhackers in Missouri, and knows from personal observation how their game is carried on.

The State emancipation convention, which met at Jefferson City on Monday last, was a great success. The pro-slavery journals, echoing the sentiments of the St. Louis *Republican*, are highly indignant that such an incendiary convention should have defiled, in the hall of representatives, the Missouri state capitol. The idea that an anti-slavery assembly should occupy the apartments recently used by Claib Jackson's secession legislature is another humiliation for the rebels in this city, and a sign highly indicative of changed times. Judge Wells, president of the convention, is the same gentleman who published an emancipation letter about two weeks ago. He was appointed United States Judge by Andrew Jackson, and is a fine specimen of the Old Hickory Democracy, and a cordial hater of South Carolina chivalry.

The proceedings of the convention were replete with interest. There was one omission which must strike disinterested observers as the unintentional result brought about to satisfy a handful of politicians in this city. The convention failed to declare that slavery is the cause of the rebellion, although the members in their conversation outside the convention unanimously agreed that such was the case. There are a few emancipationists in this city who are given to hair splitting. They profess to believe that slavery is not, but the negro is the cause of the war. The profundity of the discrimination is worthy of Carlyle or Voltaire.

The seizure of churches in Washington and Alexandria, Va., has given rise to various rumors in this city that several well known churches, notorious for the rebel sympathies of their congregations are about to be seized by the military authorities and used as hospitals. Among those designated by rumor is that of Mr. McPheeters, the Presbyterian clergyman, who opposed the resolutions affirming the loyalty of the church offered by the venerable Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Columbus, Ohio. Mc. Pheeters on that occasion denied that he was disloyal, but nobody who knows anything about secession churches here placed any reliance on what he said. Since that denial a regular rebel demonstration has taken place in his church where the child of a prominent rebel was presented for baptism, draped in red, white and red colors, and christened "Sterling Price." It has been reported and believed for a week that this church would be closed, but yesterday it was open as usual and the ordinary number of white and red bonnets made their appearance as on other Sundays.

Commander Porter has been relieved of the superintendence of the new gunboats now building in this city and at Carondelet. The Tyler is now here, undergoing repairs, and will be ready in a few days. The Essex was expected to be finished before this, but from delay is still uncompleted. The Essex is receiving her last section of iron plating, however, and will go into commission again before the close of the present week. The seamen belonging to the Essex and Tyler are allowed a full share of liberty on shore, and the blue shirts and jaunty sailor hats are more frequently seen on the streets than the uniform of soldiers. The latter are kept at the barracks and in the hospitals very strictly, and any stray soldier who is not provided with a pass is quickly nabbed by the provost guard, while the sailors are not subject to arrest by the guard at all. They are independent of these peace guardians, and last night feeling aggrieved by the interference in their carousals by the regular city policemen, pitched into one of them and gave him a severe beating. The gunboat crews are usually very orderly, but when they get ashore and have access to rifled whisky, they will break out in spite of everything. These rows are luckily few in number.

The steamer New Uncle Sam arrived here from Pittsburgh Landing yesterday with 343 rebel prisoners, captured in the vicinity of Corinth by Gen. Pope's division. They are mostly from Mississippi, Alabama and Texas regiments. Not a few of them claim to be deserters from Beauregard's army. They have been lodged for the present at McDowell's college but will eventually find their way to Alton and camps Butler and Douglas. By way of comparison in the treatment of rebel prisoners here and our Union prisoners in the South, it is worthy of notice that the ladies' Union Aid Society of this city have a standing committee to assist the McDowell college, and report the names of any prisoners who may need clothing. Many of the rebels are ragged and filthy on their arrival here and would soon be naked except for the charity of the government, and the Ladies Union Aid Society. Compare this treatment with that of the rebel authorities in Richmond, where clothing sent to our suffering prisoners from the North was stolen by the rebel guards.

Nothing more gratifying has occurred for many weeks than the great Union victory in Illinois, and the defeat of the secession constitution. Great interest was felt in the result here, and the first news that the swindle had been carried gave great joy to the secessionists. The majority for the "thing" in Chicago is seized upon by the *Republican* as proof that Chicago is wedded to pro-slavery idols and to the spoils Democracy. Many bets on the result are pending in this city, and the fears is now expressed that the Illinois volunteers will be swindled out of their votes by Sam Buckmaster & Co. There will be a small revolution in Illinois if that game is attempted.

Trade with Memphis has been overdone in the last week, but it will find a level soon, and probably prove profitable. The arrival of nearly 1,500 hogsheads of sugar and several hundred barrels of molasses looks as if a few southern staples were left untouched by the southern incendiaries, and that a fair exchange of commodities may yet be made. Although Cincinnati and Louisville were both in the Memphis market ahead, St. Louis has carried off the largest profits. This result was brought about partly by the co-operation of secession merchants of this city and Memphis, and partly by the sagacity of several parties in carrying a large amount of specie to that place. One party, a dealer in turpentine and spirits, took along nearly $10,000 in gold and letters of credit for $15,000 more, and swept the market right over the heads of those who carried nothing but Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri funds to pay in. The cargoes of assorted goods for this city and the Ohio River are reported going off slowly. By negotiating sales in Tennessee money, at a margin of twenty-five per cent., and then turning Tennessee money into something movable on the spot, fair bargains have been made. Such is the tenor of correspondence received from Memphis and of advices by persons direct from that city.

McKinstry's vindication was first offered for sale on Saturday, and the newsboys hawked it on the streets quite liberally. The book is having quite a run on account of its local interest to contractors. McKinstry hardly mentions the Californians once in his whole book. His personal denunciations are severe, but on the whole, the language is well guarded. It is reported that McKinstry has been ordered to report to Gen. Halleck for duty.

Ex-Gov. Stewart, of St. Joseph, has become a confirmed emancipationist. He spoke at a serenade to Frank Blair, at Barnum's hotel lately, and returns to St. Joseph to advocate the same cause. The agitation is going on and will continue in spite of the ultra pro-slavery men. It will soon be as safe to discuss this question in every county in Missouri as in New York.

As an evidence of increasing prosperity it is to be noted that the Pacific railroad have five hundred men employed extending their road beyond Sedalia.

New Era in Washington County.

WASHINGTON CO., ILL., June 23, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

What do you think of Washington county now?

A few years ago when we shot a runaway negro and sent his head to Missouri in a keg of whisky, you held us up to the world as barbarians, having no schools and destitute of the gospel. And last year when we passed a few secesh resolutions and published them in a Charleston, S. C., paper as evidence of the aid they might expect from us in their rebellion, you laid them aside. And when our *noble* delegates were endeavoring to introduce to us a constitution beautiful in *form* and pleasing to the *eye*, you had the impudence to stir up those foul resolutions; thus bedimming their intellects and causing them to produce a monster. Well gents, having good gospel, good schools, and near 500 soldiers in the field, we have repudiated the *beast* and sent it up Salt River. Please take off your plaster. We dont need it any more.

WASHINGTON.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND CANADA.

Mutterings of the "Thunderer."

[From the London Times, June 6.]

It is difficult to read without emotion of some kind the announcement that at the present time, and under existing circumstances the Canadian Parliament has refused a second reading to the bill for establishing an efficient militia for the defense of the Province. Let us make all possible deductions and allowances before we give way to that emotion. The militia bill which was rejected proposed to raise a force of 50,000 men and a reserve of 50,000 more. Such a measure could not be carried out without a very heavy expense, and at a great amount of private loss and inconvenience. A colony has no classes in the enjoyment of leisure, to whom drill would be an agreeable relief from the tedium of ordinary life, and its laboring classes, if highly paid, are also hardly worked, and can ill be spared from productive industry. The finances of the province are in an exceedingly embarrassed and discouraging state. The revenue is diminished, partly, no doubt, by the calamity of the American war, but partly by an injudicious protective policy, which has straightened the income without developing the resources of the colony. The expenditure is enormous, inflated by a succession of jobs, by which Parliamentary support has been purchased for embarrassed ministries. * * *

In the first place, the late parliament of Canada has shown itself signally wanting in those instincts of liberty which urge a free people to fly to arms on the least surmise of danger from foreign enemies. It is to us inconceivable that 3,000,000 of civilized people can watch the explosions of the great American volcano without realizing to themselves that the fiery flood which is desolating so large and so fair a portion of earth's surface may come to them, and, were it not for what we have seen, we should have thought it equally impossible for them to perceive this danger without taking every measure in their power to anticipate and prevent its approach. The only solution that can be offered for so strange a fact is that Canada has learned to trust to others for the performance of services for which weaker and less wealthy populations are wont to rely exclusively upon themselves. We have intersected Canada with canals intended for her military defense, and paid for out of the imperial treasury. We have always garrisoned her fortresses, and paid for her repairs and alterations, as if those fortresses had been everything to us and nothing to the people in whose country they are situated. It is, perhaps, not very wonderful that persons educated under such a system should come to consider themselves relieved from the sterner duties of life, and be content to lean on remote and uncertain defenders, instead of on their own efforts. There seems a disposition in Canada to treat the question whether the colony should arm in its own defense or not as one in which the colony has only a very secondary and indirect interest. The question is assumed to be, not whether the colony can defend itself, but upon whom the duty of defending it should fall. The question is not who shall defend Canada, but whether the duty of defending her efficiently shall be undertaken by any one. This is not a question, as some would make it appear, of loyalty to the English connexion. The English connection has, in fact, but little to do with the matter. If Canada had wholly emancipated herself from the British Empire, she would not by that means emancipate herself from the imperious duty of self-defense. If Canada remains ever so firmly attached to England the duty of self defense will still cling to her. It is time to speak out, and to dispel the illusions which have misled men's minds in other and quieter times. People have thought that, if separated from England, Canada would have no further concern with questions of war or peace such as she has at present, and that the only chance of her being involved in hostilities is her present connexion with Great Britain. We are disposed to hold the exact contrary to this, and to think it far more likely that Great Britain should be involved in war on account of Canada than that Canada should be involved in war on account of Great Britain. Let Canada look carefully at her own circumstances, let her statesmen study the tone of the American press, and the strange and momentous position of affairs on the American continent. How long will the present civil war afford employment to 70,000 armed men? Or, if the war itself should not abate, how long will the American government be able to bear the vast strain on their finances which the payment of such an army implies? And, when the time has at last arrived when, either from the termination of civil strife or the failure of money and credit, the United States are no longer able to support their vast army, what is to prevent that army from marching towards the northern frontier, and satiating its revenge, its love of plunder and of conquest, in the rich and unwasted provinces of Canada?

Let not the Canadians deceive themselves by supposing that these things only threaten them because they are a dependency of the British Crown, and that the moment that link is broken the danger of invasion is destroyed with it. The danger will be exactly in proportion to the prospects of success, and Canada will be just so much the more likely to be invaded as an independent province as she would be more likely to be conquered. Let not the Canadians, on the other hand, believe that they have in their present connection with Great Britain a sufficient protection against invasion without taking any trouble to defend themselves. Such an opinion is founded on a mistake both of our power and our will. It is not in our power to send forth from this little island a military force to defend the frontier of Canada against the numerous armies which have learned arms and discipline in the great school of the present civil war. Our resources are unequal to so large a concentration of force on a single point; our empire is too vast, our population too small, our antagonist too powerful. But, if we had the power, it is quite certain that we should not have the will. *Opinion in England is perfectly decided that in the connection between the mother country and the colony, the advantage is infinitely more on the side of the child than that of the parent.* We no longer monopolise the trade of the colonies; we no longer job their patronage. We cannot hope from them any assistance for defending our own shores, while we are bound to assist in protecting theirs. We cannot even obtain from this very colony reasonably fair treatment for our manufactures which are taxed twenty-five per cent. on their value, to increase a revenue which the colonies will not apply to ours, or even to their own defense. There is little reciprocity in such a relation. Should the *colony wish to put an end to it, we would never draw the sword to defend it, and if Canada will not fight to protect its independence from foreign invasion, neither will England.* The question is not one for Canada of dissolving or maintaining its connection with Great Britain. *That it may dissolve almost at pleasure.* The question is of destroying or maintaining its own liberty and independence—of being a self-governed Commonwealth, or a member, or, perhaps—as is talked of for the South,—a subjugated territory of the United States. The question is much simpler than the Canadians seem to think. If they are to be defended at all, they must make up their minds to bear the greater part of the burden of their own defense. This will be the case, if they separate from us. This will be the case if they remain by us. It is said that the French Canadians are led by national jealousy to oppose the militia bill; but the French Canadians must feel that the choice is not between England and independence, but between England and the United States, or perhaps, between England and Upper Canada. Let not the Canadians suppose that we are pleading our cause rather than their own. To us the exposure of Canada to foreign invasion is a secondary matter; to Canada herself it is life and death. Let her arm by all means, but let her arm, not for our sake, but for her own.

To this article the Toronto *Globe* makes the following response:

The Toronto *Globe* is not disposed to be bullied by the London *Times*, and gives it some very plain talking:

"The *Times* is indignant against the Canadian Parliament because it threw out the militia bill. Well, we shall have to bear up under the thunders of Jupiter as best we may. The *Times* has done rather more than its share in creating bad feeling between England and the United States, and would have liked to see the Canadians take up the quarrel which it had raised. The imperial authorities, also, doubtless would have been glad to see Canada relieving the mother country of the entire burden of defending her North American colonies. Both parties must be somewhat disappointed by the result. We regret that we cannot sympathise with them in their grief. We do not believe that there would have been any talk of war or any need for unusual armament had it not been for the mischief making of newspapers in England and America, of which the *Times* was the worst, because the most influential, and we have no idea of Canada being made a victim of the belligerent propensities of Jefferson Bricks on either side of the Atlantic. We cannot agree to the dogma that Canada should provide entirely for her own defense when she is not the author of the quarrels against the consequences of which she is called upon to stand on guard. We deny altogether that, except in time of actual war, she is called upon to keep 50,000 men under arms. What can fairly be demanded from her, she has done. She has largely increased the appropriations for the volunteer force, which would in an emergency form the nucleus of a volunteer army. In a very short time she will have 10,000 men of all arms ready for service, and far from contemptible in regard to efficiency. What further she may do will depend upon her prosperity and the economy of her rulers. There is no danger of war at present, and we may well postpone further proceedings until we have made the expenditure of the province approach somewhat nearer to its income. If the colonial office had sent us a statesman, and not a "civil service commissioner" like Sir Edmund Head, we might perhaps have been able to do more now. If it will instruct its representatives not to try to push through jobbing railway bills, but to use their influence to reduce expenditures, the English people may be gratified not only in the matter of defense, but also in the reduction of the tariff."

Other Canada papers also take strong exceptions to the *Times'* article.

THE ARMY MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

Important Order from the War Department.

The importance of the subjects covered by the following general order authorizes its publication in full:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 65.—1. Paragraph 1,269 army regulations, is hereby so modified that private physicians employed as medical officers with an army in the field in time of war may be allowed a sum not to exceed $125 per month, beside transportation in kind.

2. The certificates of discharge to be given by the medical inspector general, or any medical inspector of the army, under the act of May 14, 1862, published in general orders No. 53, will be made on the printed forms for certificates of disability, prescribed by the army regulations.

The inspector giving the discharge will endorse it with his own certificate that it is granted upon his own personal inspection of the soldier and with the soldier's consent, and for disability. The nature, degree and origin of which are correctly described in the within certificate.

3. Each medical director must, under the orders of his department commander, regulate the distribution of the sick and wounded to the hospitals within the military department to which he belongs. When want of room in such hospitals, or the nature of the wounds or diseases of any invalids require that detachments shall be sent beyond the limits of their departments, the surgeon-general will designate to the medical directors, either by general instructions or specially by telegraph, to what points they shall be sent.

Officers whose duty it may become to forward such detachments will take care that no men, except those provided with written passes from their hospital surgeon or medical director, shall be allowed to go. Furloughs will not be given by captains of companies or colonels of regiments on any pretext whatever. A furlough from such authority will not relieve a soldier from the charge of desertion.

Enlisted men absent from their regiments without proper authority are in fact deserters, and not only forfeit all pay and allowances, but are subject to the penalties awarded by law to such offenders. No plea of sickness or other cause not officially established, and no certificate of a physician in civil life, unless it be approved by some officer acting as a military commander, will hereafter avail to remove the charge of desertion or procure arrears of pay, when a soldier has been mustered as absent from his regiment without leave.

By application to the governors of their States, or to any military commander or United States mustering officer in a city, transportation can be procured to their regiments by soldiers who are otherwise able to join them. Where no military commander has been appointed, the senior officer of the army on duty as mustering or recruiting officer in the place, is hereby authorized and required to act in that capacity until another may be appointed.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 39.—It is the duty of military commanders to collect all stragglers, and forward them to their regiments. To do this, they must establish camps or depots, under strict military discipline, and maintain sufficient guards to inforce this order.

Convalescents in army hospitals will be reported by the surgeons in charge to the military commanders, to be kept at their camps or depots until they can be sent to join their regiments. Muster-rolls of each detachments will be made from the best data at hand, the statement of the men being taken in the absence of other information concerning them.

A duplicate of each muster roll must be forwarded to the Adjutant-General the day the detachment starts. To avoid confusion and retain necessary control over all soldiers in the United States service, those who are entertained in State or private hospitals, must be subject to the nearest military command, and hereby required to report to him in person as soon as they become convalescent.

Immediately after receipt of this order, each military commander will publish three times in some newspaper a brief notice requiring all United States soldiers in that city and the country around, who are not under treatment in a United States hospital, to report themselves to him without delay, on penalty of being considered deserters.

In cases of serious disability from wounds or sickness, which may prevent obedience to this requirement, the soldier must furnish a certificate of good standing, describing his case on which, if satisfactory, the military commander may grant a written furlough for not exceeding thirty days or a discharge on the prescribed form of disability made out strictly according to the regulations.

But no discharge will be given on account of rheumatism, or where there is a prospect of recovery within a reasonable time. Military commanders may discharge men at their own request, who exhibit to them satisfactory proof of their being paroled prisoners of war.

To other paroled men they will give furloughs until notified of their exchange or discharged the service. Military commanders will report to the Adjutant-General trimonthly, the names, companies, regiments, and residences of all soldiers furloughed or discharged by them, and forward at the same time the certificates of disability in cases of discharge.

They will make timely requisitions for the blanks and such things as may be necessary for the proper execution of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the Newbern Progress, 17th.]

The rebel fortifications below this city are being rapidly blown up by Prof. Maillefort. Last week, forts Lane and Ellis, with their bomb proof galleries and bastion forts, were utterly destroyed, after removing the large guns. Two new forts, one above and one below the covered fort, were sent to destruction. These fortifications being wholly useless, and totally inadequate for the purpose for which they were intended, have been destroyed. We presume that the stronger and more important works left by the rebels will be retained by the federal forces.

Six North Carolina regiments have been disbanded by the rebels at Richmond, and are now under guard, previous to which, however, they hung their brigadier general. Thus again is furnished more testimony corroborative of the truth of our statements, that there is a Union sentiment growing in this State, and a wide spread dissatisfaction with the Southern Confederacy. The above is from sources that entitles it to credit.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., twelve rebel dragoons, who had been mustered out of the rebel service on account of being over thirty-five years of age, came into Washington, and gave themselves up to the federal authorities. It is reported that on Friday, nearly 100 came in, and surrendered themselves, but how true this is, we cannot say.

SAD AFFAIR.—Darby Sullivan, in the employ of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, at Ada, Kent county, Mich., hung himself on Saturday last, because his wife had deserted him on account of his drunken habits.

FROM AUCTION.

We have just received from the great

CLOSING OUT AUCTION SALES,

OF THIS SEASON,

And Will Exhibit Monday, June 23,'62,

500 PIECES BEST PACIFIC DELAINES, newest styles, for one shilling.
100 PIECES ENGLISH CHALLIES, for 6¼ cents.
200 PIECES ENGLISH BAREGES, for 6¼ cents.
100 PIECES PLAID MOZEMBIQUES, for 10 cents.
200 PIECES WOOL VALENTIAS, for 10 cents.

50 PIECES PRINTED BAREGES,

For One Shilling.

200 PIECES PLAID SILK POPLINS, for one and sixpence.
200 PIECES EXTRA STYLE AND QUALITY WOOL VALENTIAS, for one and sixpence.
500 PIECES EXTRA RICH CHINTZ EMBROIDERED MOZEMBIQUES, for one shilling.

A large lot of those elegant

Pine Apple and Silk Muslins,

For two and sixpence.

SUPERB QUALITY SILK CRAPE MARETZ, All colors, for two shillings.

NEW PLAID SILKS, for two and sixpence.

CHOICE CHECKED LYONS SILK For four shillings.

Great bargains in all the Choice Brands of

BLACK SILKS.

Plaid All Wool DeLaines

AND SILK CHALLIES,

For two shillings and upwards. Just one half the regular price. In this arrival there are a great many very choice goods, all bought and will be sold for

One Half the Actual Value.

Lose no time in making a selection as desirable goods at these prices, go quickly.

NEW SILK BAREGE and all kinds of seasonable CLOAKS and MANTLES,

In great variety at extremely low prices.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

CHEAP SKIRTS AND CORSETS

Can be had in all styles and sizes,

At 78 Lake Street,

With the convenience of a Fitting Room, where every attention will be paid to customers in order to secure a perfect fit.

JUST RECEIVED!

A lot of superior Sewing Silk, in boxes of assorted spools, for

FIFTY CENTS EACH!

☞ Ladies are requested to inspect this New, Elegant and Economical Article.

New Trimming Ribbons and Laces received.

GRAVES & IRVINE,

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Wholesale Houses.

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Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH,

SKIRTS

At Manufacturer's Prices.

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At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that

Cannot be Surpassed.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

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YANKEE NOTIONS.

J. M. STINE,

33 Lake Street,

Corner of Wabash Avenue,

Has now in store, and offers to the Trade,

AT NEW YORK PRICES,

The largest and best assorted stock in the city of

Yankee Notions,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Hoop Skirts,
Neck Ties,
Hair Nets,

And all the articles usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS NOTION HOUSE.

Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.

SPRING OF 1862.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Davis, Sawyer & Co,

40 & 42 LAKE STREET,

Have in store and now receiving

300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,

Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the

NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,

PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold

AT LOWER PRICES

Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.

Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

NEW STYLES FOR SUMMER TRADE.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

25 Lake Street, Chicago,

Have just received from New York Cash Auction sales and direct from manufacturers, a full stock of

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,

AND PALM LEAF GOODS,

of all the latest styles, specially adapted for Summer Trade, to which the attention of City and Country trade is invited.

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A complete assortment of every style adapted to the season. We keep good

Custom-Made Work,

For those who want such, and also a large supply of

CHEAPER GRADES

Which we will sell at

Auction Prices for Cash.

Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, or going further East.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

43 South Water street, Chicago,

Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

SUGARS, COFFEES,

Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas,

WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &C.,

All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash.

MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
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DRUGS.

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144 and 146 Lake street,

JOBBERS OF

DRUGS, PAINTS,

MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.

Have a large stock of goods, well bought, and offer them low to

CASH AND PROMPT BUYERS.

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER ETNA,

Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,

IMPORTED ONLY BY

SUTTON & BURKITT,

We are in receipt of a fresh supply of the above beautiful material, in all widths. We would say to all ladies who have not seen this article, that it is made precisely like a ribbon, in lengths of 12 yards, and has a running cord in one edge, by means of which it can be drawn up to any desirable fullness.

It washes and wears well, and is incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any other Ruffling in the market. Also,

CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTED

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Wholesale Grocers,

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PRIME BARLEY MALT AL-WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest market prices.

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The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches ... LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT ... Machine is in motion.

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WE prefer them for family use.—[New York Tribune.

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It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.

There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in America and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and A LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

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We have $20,000 placed in our hands to buy Wool, for sale in this market ...

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140 LAKE STREET

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REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS,

CASH ADVANCES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

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CITY BONDS.—We

CHICAGO CITY AND ILLINOIS

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FLASKS, SCHNAPPS

FRENCH BRANDY

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For Sewing Machines

101 DEARBORN

Fire Works.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS

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Also, Manufacturer of

Children's Carriages,

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138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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1,000 boxes FIRE CRACKERS,

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FLAGS OF ALL SIZES.

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GEORGE PENNOYER,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value

Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish.

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WISWALL & DAY

Have just opened at No. 26 North Clark street, a new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes ...

NORTH SIDE

WISWALL & DAY, 26 North Clark street.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL. ...

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REMOVAL.—We have taken the Store

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And moved our office into it.

UNDERWOOD & CO.

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Chicago, June 10, 1862.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. Sidney L. Underwood and Mr. Ben. W. Underwood

Are admitted as members of our firm from this date.

Chicago, June 2d, 1862.

UNDERWOOD & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE

JNO. H. MARSHALL, PAUL JONES.

Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We,

KELLOGG & GRAY,

A. R. KELLOGG, C. W. GRAY.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY,

E. B. WILLIAMS, Agent

TO HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

STEPHEN T. LOGAN, C. A. DANA.

Cairo, June 25, 1862.

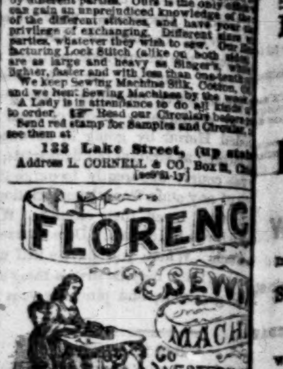
Sewing Machin

THE ORIGI
HOWE
Sewing Machi

(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the origi
and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHI
And from which all other Sewing Machin
vitality, and to whom all others pay a L
This is the oldest Machine in th
1845, improved from time to time, and
in January, 1862. Particularly adapted
tailoring and manufacturers purposes
work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Havin
range of adaptability to sewing, of any
duced. Buy the
Improved Howe Sewing M
And have no more dropping of stitches
needles, no more trouble in sewing the
the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in
and a machine that is warranted not to
if used with proper use.
Agents wanted in Ohio and other W
Northwestern States, where not already
Circulars, containing full descriptio
can be had on application, or sent by m
Address J. S. BRYAN
General Western Agent, 66 Lake str
my17-r431-1y

FINKLE & LYON S
MACHINE COMPANY,
CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICE 66 AND
A full assortment of Machines, with the
ments, just received from the office in
York. Mr. Lyon is in town for a few wee
make it for the interest of the Company's
section to call upon him ere he leaves.
is every county throughout the North
Send for illustrated circulars. Address
je21-r481-3m

L. CORNELL &
Sewing Machin
PRICES FROM $25 TO $
Taggart & Fair's Patent, Wilcox &
Empire Patent.
All Sewing Machines in market make one
of these three stitches, Single Thread
Lock Stitch, (from two common spools
Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) As
FIVE YEARS in the business and a practi
of every Sewing Machine of any value
us in saying that we have, by far, the best
simple and reliable machines, taking ALL
STITCHES. No one can deny that each
when well made, and that, in its place, i
by different parties. Ours is the only place
can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of
of the different stitches, and have your
privilege of exchanging. Different sizes
parties, whatever they wish to sew.
facturing Lock Stitch (alike on both
are as large and heavy as Singer's,
lighter, faster and with less noise than
We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton,
and we lend Sewing Machines by the
A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds
to order. Read our Circulars before
Send red stamp for Samples and Circular
see them at
133 Lake Street, (up stai
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 2, C
[se9-r1-1y]



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHIN
makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one
the same Machine. Viz: the LOCK, DOUB
LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT,
making the seam alike on both sides of the
bric. Either or all can be produced whi
Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEE
which enables the operator to
carry either way, or to change th
and fasten the end of seams, w
with making a long and a short s
simply by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There
no springs to get out of order. They are
simple that the most inexperienced can
them perfectly and with ease. They
NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is
cessary.
They are the FASTEST SEW
WORLD, making five stitches to
tion. They oil no dresses. Their
the wonder of all, because of
ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAU
Agents wanted throughout the Wester
With a small investment of capital, a pro
ness can be readily established. For
sample of work, address
W. C. MASON, West
je1-r480-1y 124 Lake stre

WE prefer them for F
USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMI
York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific Americ
There are 55,000 MACHINES in use in
and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AV
LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN SEAMSTRESSES.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to
its cost) may be obtained in use—by its
This is the only Sewing Machine in the
the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING
using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTEN
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iow
Indiana and Southern Minneso
163 and 165 Lake street, Chi
Circular may be had on application
mh27-r2676-1y-Tri

Miscellaneous.

PALMER'S ARTIFICIAL
AND LEGS,
And Welch's Spli
Orders addressed to
GALE BROTHER
Druggists, 202 Randolph
Or H. C. GILLETT, M. D., Chicago,
General Western Agents, will receive prom

FAIRBAN
STANDARD
SCALE
OF ALL KINDS
Fairbanks, Greenleaf
172 Lake Street, Chi
je18-r155-1y

WOOL
We have $30,000 placed in our hands to
Wool, for sale in this market or for
where the highest prices may be realized
and dealers in Wool will do well to comm
us before selling. Address
HAPPLEYE & SHELDO
Commission Merch
je4-r916-1y 246 South Water st. C

F. MUNSON, 140 Lake S
BLANK BOOK
Of every description on hand and MADE TO
of any desired style of
Ruling, Printing and Bi
Of best materials and workmansh
STATIONER
Of every variety, required in the
Office or Counting R
Together with all kinds of
COMMERCIAL PRINTI
Which we execute at short notice and
STATIONER'S HAL
140 LAKE STREET, C

GUNS! GUNS!! GU
REVOLVERS of all kinds,
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SAS
Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun M
Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds
&c. GEORGE
ap24-y

CASH ADVANCES ON G
AND FLOUR for sale in Eastern
KIMBALL & WOLCOTT
are prepared to make advances on
consigned to John Wilmot, New York,
shipper privilege of selling in Oswego
rival of the consignments at New York.
ap21-r888-8m

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARC
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known bran
in store in quantities to suit
JESUP KENNEDY & CO.
Agents for

WILLIAMS HOUSE, CHIC
Illinois, corner of Wells and
Opened June 1st, 1862, by O. EDWARDS
Lake View House, for the Williams
Newly furnished rooms and
Terms cheap in consequence of war time
je21-r529-1w O. EDWARDS,

CITY BONDS.—We are
the highest market price for
CHICAGO CITY AND ILLINOIS
C. C. PARKS & CO.,
je21-r918-1m No. 90 Lake street, corner

EXTRA FINE COLOGNE
IES—Manufactured and for sale by
A. F. CROSKEY
je21-r558-6t

FLASKS, SCHNAPPS,
CLARET and all styles of
Demijohns, received direct from
and for sale by A. F. CROS
je24-r930-6t

FRENCH BRANDY, CO
a very nice article for
the trade by A. F. CR
je24-r930-6t

USE POWELL'S PO
For Sewing Machines
101 DEARBORN STR

Fire Works.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS.
500,000 Torpedoes.
Also, Manufacturer of
Children's Carriages,
Willow Cabs,
Gigs, &c., at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
No. 105 LAKE STREET.
CHICAGO, ILL.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
163 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
FIRE WORKS of all kinds.
1,000 boxes FIRE CRACKERS,
500,000 No. 1 TORPEDOES,
FLAGS OF ALL SIZES.
Toy Cannon, Fire Cracker Pistols.
Headquarters for all kinds of
FISHING TACKLE.
Orders respectfully solicited.
NO. 138 LAKE STREET.
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS
44 Adams Street, Chicago.
Established expressly for the manufacture of light carriage work, by
GEORGE PENNOYER,
Who has acquired a reputation for superior work exceeded by no manufacturer, either east or west. Mr. Pennoyer still devotes his personal attention to every department of the manufacture. The very best material is used, and none but the most skillful workmen employed.
THOMAS H. BROWN, recently from New York city, attends to the purchase of stock, sales, and general management of the business.
Having just enlarged the shops to double their former capacity, a full assortment of our own manufacture will be kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to the manufacture of Trotting Sulkies, Skeleton Buggies and every style of Light Carriages. Orders promptly filled. Repairs neatly done at short notice.
A large assortment of
EASTERN CARRIAGES
Of the best manufacture and latest styles, selected expressly for this market, just received and constantly on hand. Also—HARNESS appropriate for any style of carriage, of the best material and manufacture. Orders from the country promptly attended to. my27-r677-3m

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME STREET,
New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE CARRIAGES,
FOR
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value
Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish.
The acknowledged superiority of their ROAD WAGONS, both in design and construction, will be maintained, and special attention is called to the style for 1862,
"THE GENTLEMAN'S WAGON,"
Now ready for inspection at their
Only Place of Business,
372 and 374 BROOME,
CORNER MOTT STREET
FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
ap21-p28-3m

Brandies, Gin, Wines, &c.

M. DIVERSY, of the firm of LILL & DIVERSY,
Importer and Jobber of
WINES and LIQUORS.
Rectifier and Distiller of Pure Spirits and Whisky.
Depot for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar.
Having purchased of JEROME MYERS the entire stock of imported WINES and LIQUORS of the late firm of
J. E. S. FULLER & CO.
Is offered to cash and prompt paying customers, at the lowest rates. This stock is large and well selected, and consists of some very choice old Liquors, and in addition to my former stock, comprises one of the largest and best assortments in the West. The agency of the late firm of J. E. S. FULLER & Co., for celebrated Champagne Wines and Bitters, has been transferred to me, making me Sole Agent in Chicago for G. H. Mumm & Co's CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE WINES. Also, Agent for
DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
And DRAKE'S CATAWBA BITTERS.
The Old Rye, Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky constantly on hand. Persons wishing to purchase GOOD LIQUORS, at a Low Price, are requested to call and examine the stock.
No. 39 South Water Street,
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 3668.
Having sold the entire stock of Wines and Liquors lately owned by J. E. S. Fuller & Co. to M. DIVERSY, I most cheerfully recommend him to all the patrons of the late firm. [my26-r613-1m] JEROME MYERS.

North Side Shoe Store.

A NEW AND FIRST-CLASS
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
ON THE NORTH SIDE.
WISWALL & DAY
Have just opened at No. 26 North Clark street, a new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an examination of their stock. The citizens of the
NORTH SIDE
Particularly, will find it to their interest to favor us with their patronage, as we shall endeavor to keep our assortment constantly filled with fresh and desirable goods.
WISWALL & DAY,
je6-r561-1m 26 North Clark street.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 25th, 1862. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments, and excellent appliances, school buildings in the West, (cost $116,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY and RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of the United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS:—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for families under the same roof with and under the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars, D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill. je24-r35-6m

Removals.

REMOVAL.—We have taken the Store
No. 187 South Water Street,
And moved our office into it.
je5-r61-1m UNDERWOOD & CO.

Coal and Wood.

LEMUEL CRAWFORD
DEALER IN
Chippewa and Briar Hill
COAL by the CARGO.
Manufacturer and dealer in
MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON.
Office No. 2 Johnson's Marine Block, River street
CLEVELAND OHIO

Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—
The undersigned have this day formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of a general wholesale clothing business in the cities of Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of Huntington, Wadsworth & Co.
HENRY A. HUNTINGTON,
PHILIP WADSWORTH,
ELISHA S. WADSWORTH.
Chicago, June 19, 1862. je19-s54-1m

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
Mr. Sidney L. Underwood and Mr. Geo. W. Underwood
are admitted as members of our firm from this date.
UNDERWOOD & CO.
Chicago, June 2d, 1862. je3-r841-1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of Clark & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Canal and North Water sts. Cash advances on consignments.
JNO. CLARK,
GEO. H. MARSHALL,
PAUL JONES.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862. my10-r213-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-partnership under the style and firm of
KELLOGG & GRAY,
for the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.
A. N. KELLOGG,
C. W. GRAY.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY, of La Salle.
E. H. HAYES, Esq., the recent Agent of this Company, having been elected City Comptroller, the business of the Company is hereby transferred to myself. I return their thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to the Company, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. Orders for Coal may be addressed to me and will be promptly filled. Office as heretofore at the Company's Yard, foot of Lasalle street, North Division.
S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

TO HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned, who are appointed by the President to investigate all claims against the War Department at Cairo prior to April 1, 1862, hereby notify all persons having such claims to present them with the evidence to the Commission at Cairo without delay.
D. DAVIS,
STEPHEN T. LOGAN, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM ROSS,
je6-r996-1m

Ship Chandlers.

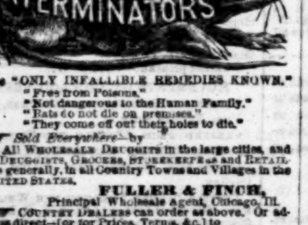
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS
AND SAIL MAKERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage,
205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells.
Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA and TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, Cotton and Hemp CANVAS,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS.
Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting.
BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the
SIBLEY TENT,
Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles,
AWNINGS,
Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.
We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work. To make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., with greater dispatch than any House in Chicago. [ap17-r813-3m
G. HUBBARD. | J. S. TURNER. | G. B. CARPENTER.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every description.
Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths. Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
SAILS! SAILS!!
Made and repaired at the shortest notice.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
my6-r27-6m 209 South Water street.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulins, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p919-1y] C. M. HARDENBERGH

Vermin Exterminators.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on premises."
"They come off out their holes to die."
Sold Everywhere—by
All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.
FULLER & FINCH,
Principal Wholesale agent, Chicago, Ill.
COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—[or for Prices, Terms, &c.] to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.
my6-r75-3m

Paper Hangings.

F. E. RIGBY, JR., Agent
Importer and Jobber of
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
General House Painter.
ap11 p256-6m 89 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc18-1y]

Dry Goods.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING!
Terrible Sacrifice.
We shall open on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at
182 South Clark street,
A complete stock of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Which will be offered a unheard of prices,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
Great Bargains in Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, &c.

Elegant Grenadine Robes, worth $30,	for		$25.00.
Splendid Silk	"	40, for	20.00.
Beautiful Organdy	"	15, for	5.00.
Bareges, worth 75 cents per yard, for			37½ct.
Organdies, worth 37½ cents per yard, for			20 ct.

Lawns, Challies, Prints, Ginghams, &c., &c.,
At prices worthy your attention.
REAL THREAD LACES
Will be sold at 50 cents on the dollar.
Swiss and Cambric Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings, sold at Ruinous Prices.
Silk Mitts at one-half the usual price. Wonderful bargains in Gloves and Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen.

Ladies Silk Hose, worth $1.50, for		75c.
" " " 1.00, for		50c.
Gentlemen's Silk Hf. Hose, worth $1.00, for		50c.

GENTS' GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS at fifty per cent less than they can be bought at any other place in town.
MILLINERY GOODS.
We call attention of milliners to our stock of Ribbons, Flowers, &c., which are offered at great bargains.
FANS AT HALF PRICE
Parasols at Wholesale Prices; Hoop Skirts, latest styles and prices to please ALL.
Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, and all sorts of little traps so low that all will buy.
In fact every article offered will be a bargain to the purchaser. Goods all warranted as represented, and will be freely shown to all. We invite an inspection of our goods, assuring our friends that by a strict and faithful attendance upon their wants, we hope to merit a large share of patronage. Come and see us.
JONES & CO.,
No. 182 South Clark street.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS from SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. We are now offering the greatest bargains ever offered in the City. Look at the prices:

	Cents.	Worth	40 Cents.
Shaker Bonnets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoop Skirts, 20 springs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies Hose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies Fine Hose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turbans, new style	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Style Bonnets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silk Parasols	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring Bonnet Ribbons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Round Veils	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skirt Braid, wide	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Back Combs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jaconet Sets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Congress Heel Gaiters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Congress Heel Gaiters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Misses Heel Gaiters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Misses Heel Slippers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies Heel Slippers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies Embro'd Slippers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Splendid lot Spring Cloaks, $1 to $3; fine lots of Flowers, Embroideries, and numerous other bargains, which are selling at half price at Boyle's Cheap Store, No. 128 South Clark street above Monroe.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,
Is the largest and
Best Arranged Hotel
In the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.
je5-r780-3m

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.
[je6-r581-1m]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Important from Mobile and Pensacola.

FORT GAINES DISMANTLED.

Fort Gaines, one of the defenses of Mobile harbor, has been dismantled and evacuated by the rebels. That portion of the harbor nearest the fortification was previously obstructed and all vessels which approach the city must pass within short range of Fort Morgan. This Fort has been strengthened; the guns of Fort Gaines have been removed thither, and every preparation made—so far as can be observed—for a long and severe struggle. It is understood that the obstruction of the harbor instead of retaining the fort, has this advantage, that our vessels will encounter a heavy fire, and will, at the same time, have less opportunity of inflicting injury upon the rebels.

The fact heretofore referred to, that some of Commodore Farragut's vessels, including Commodore Porter's mortar boats, which were off Mobile, have gone up the Mississippi River, is confirmed by this arrival.

PENSACOLA.

The rebel forts off Santa Rosa Island, are now garrisoned by Union troops, and fortifications are in course of erection near the town of Pensacola to protect it from attack by the rebels. All is quiet there, and the Union sentiment has been gradually developing itself ever since the retreat of the rebel forces.

THE FLORIDA COAST OCCUPIED BY REBEL TROOPS.

The towns on the west coast of Florida, which were a few days ago evacuated by the rebels and the garrisons sent to Beauregard, have been re-occupied. Apalachicola, Cedar Keys, St. Marks and Tampa Bay are now in the possession of much larger rebel forces than were ever in possession before.

All along the coast Captain Woodhull reports "there were swarms of men;" rebel soldiers were visible everywhere, none of the old stations are now unoccupied. This is said to be partly owing to the retreat of Beauregard, part of whose forces have returned. The deserters before alluded to, declare they are totally demoralized, and refuse to fight again. The conscription also has furnished great numbers.

THE BLOCKADE.

We give the following extract of Commander Woodhull's report of his present voyage:

The blockade is, as usual, well sustained throughout our whole coast, and is doubtless as efficient—possibly more so—than any blockade ever before established by any nation.

The cruising vessels are light, active and efficient as the list of captures will prove. All are in good discipline, looking well, and no doubt will give a good account of themselves whenever an opportunity occurs to test their prowess.

The health of the men and officers of the different vessels visited, continues to be excellent. At length, so far as can be ascertained, the Department has a right to congratulate itself upon the generally satisfactory and fine condition of the fleet now distributed on our immense extent of coast.

The following letter, just published in a Mississippi paper, is going the rounds of the Southern press:

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We have been kindly furnished with the following extracts from a letter received in this city:

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 2, 1862.

Gen. Butler is still in New Orleans, at the St. Charles Hotel. He visits the custom house once a day under a guard of one hundred men. At present he has increased his army around the St. Charles to 1,000 men. Occasionally he takes a pleasure trip to Dan Hitchcock's Hotel at the Lake, out on the magnificent shell road. He is so badly scared at the results recently taken place in the city, that he will not permit Commodore Farragut to leave even with his fleet of seven vessels, who is extremely anxious to visit Red River and other important points on the way, while the river is high; and a strong communication has recently passed between them on the subject. Gen. Butler demanded Commodore Farragut to remain, because the navy took the city, and his services were required there. Commodore Farragut replied that the army was in possession of the city, and should hold it. He did not think his services were required, and that he should be permitted to proceed up the river on other duty. We would like to see them pitch into each other. If Commodore Farragut will go up the river, we doubt if Butler will hold the city forty-eight hours, judging from the present state of things.

The confederate regiment which disbanded have their arms stowed away securely, and about 3,000 of our best Louisiana boys have returned to the city and joined our "getting up," which will give us 8,000 men to do what I don't think I ought to tell you at present. Gen. Butler has recently stationed at Dan Hitchcock's hotel 500 men, to protect him at that place while he enjoys other people's luxuries. On last Tuesday, two United States army officers and one United States navy officer hired a carriage and visited this hotel; the driver was a boy eighteen years of age, and faithful to the cause of the South, he picked up a friend of his on the carriage box. The carriage returned to the city between twelve and one o'clock at night, but nothing has been heard of the officers since. No doubt you have heard of Butler's proclamation concerning our ladies, and I guess he regrets it very much. Our ladies now wear a neat little secession flag sewed on their bosoms, and they plainly show a revolver in the right side of their belt, and a small dirk in the left, and in many cases they are seen turning up their noses, with a peculiar pout, and a significant shake of the head—"You nasty Yankee, you," and pass on. I am happy to say that the ladies of this city have taken a bold and decided stand.

No United States officer or soldier is permitted to ride in the city passenger railroad cars, if two or three New Orleans ladies are in it. Mr. Lawson, the proprietor, has published a card with regard to this matter, and on the following day two United States officers got into a car on the Canal street line. Two secession ladies were in the car at the time; they pitched into the driver with fists doubled for permitting them to enter, and after driving him from the cars, turned to the officers and said, "Sirs, these cars were not made for Yankees to ride in, so get up and get out." The officers left, and without saying one word.

At present the sickness among Gen. Butler's troops is very bad. The flux, typhoid fever and small-pox is doing good work among them. Nineteen of his men deserted within the last two weeks; and as desertion has commenced, we expect to hear of more. It is impossible for them to stand the heat. A United States surgeon reports that from six to ten die daily from sun-stroke. The firms of Henderson & Gaines, D. McCann & Co., (foundry,) Leeds & Co., (foundry,) and several others I could name, were each fined $100 for not reporting to Butler their business &c. Messrs. Leeds & Co. were imprisoned on the fleet for not repairing the machinery of the war steamers, which was badly treated in the late fight. The mint, the custom house, St. Charles medical college, school of medicine, and orphan house are all used as places of rendezvous for his army and navy. English and French flags are still flying over residences, and a few of other nations are seen.

[From the Charleston Mercury, June 12.

GUNBOATS, AND THE LANDING AND INTRENCHING OF THE ENEMY'S FORCES.

The defensive policy, pursued by our authorities in the conduct of this war, has brought invasion upon the people of the South. Our want of a navy renders these attempts easy to make.

The laws of mechanics and the results of mathematical deduction from the premises given, are little less certain than the issue of operations between the Confederate and United States, when conducted on the principles of trench and ordnance fighting. Just as certain as that a part is unequal to the whole, or that the power of a lever is reciprocally as the lengths on each side the fulcrum, so surely the Confederate army is like, by the inevitable deduction of reason, to be worsted, whipped and driven back, before the heavy earthworks and superior artillery of the United States in that species of fighting. Wherever the war is thus carried on, there the armies of the South generally find a military necessity for falling back. Nor is the fault in the falling back, when there is nothing else to be done. It is conducting the war so as to produce the necessity. Both common sense and our experience at Washington, at Yorktown and at Corinth, teach us the probable conclusion of this style of warfare. And why should we persist in going through the same routine, with the same disastrous results? The failure occurs in the early strategy. When we permit the unresisted landing of troops and the erection of works, which we are no better prepared to storm afterward, and before the advance of which, with their superior and unlimited ordnance, falling back becomes a necessity, then we give up the issue and the stake.

The conditions of fight early offered the confederate troops are seldom bettered. If troops cannot be attacked and routed immediately, or soon after their landing, there is less chance of their being attacked and routed at a subsequent stage of their military approaches to the desired object, whether it be a camp or a city. Instead of being punished, disheartened and demoralized forthwith, impunity inspires the invaders with confidence, while it lets down the tone of our own troops. The investigations of each day brings better knowledge of locations to the foe, depriving us of the great advantage derivable from our early superiority in this respect. Heavy earthworks are capable of being made not a whit less troublesome than gunboats. "Masked batteries" and "gunboats" have much effected the imaginations North and South. One or the other we are likely to encounter. It is time to learn that this is no safe way of fighting with effect; and that dangers, boldly confronted diminish. Troops which, on account of guns on board of boats, cannot be beat, by day or night, under all the disadvantages of a recent landing in a strange place, and without works, will be harder to overcome in the day time, after thorough preparation, with reinforcements, a good knowledge of the locality, and more numerous guns mounted, and several on terra firma, behind powerful fortifications. The decision of the first question would seem to render the last a foregone conclusion. It is equivalent to a judgment that we are considered whipped at our best, and that the place that is to be defended is untenable—its fall being a mere matter of time and of activity on the part of the enemy—a military necessity. The last follows the first conclusion with logical precision according to the rules of engineering and siege strategy. Nor do we perceive how delay in attacking can add to the prospect of victory on our part, or diminish the means of resistance on the part of the invader. Time and postponement are not friendly. Falling rivers and sickly seasons are excuses for indecision and consequent failure. Lost opportunities decide questions for the over-cautious. Rashness is often a necessity, and the course of firm enlightened prudence. Caution, in difficult junctures is frequently a disastrous and costly and bloody policy.

JEFF DAVIS AND HIS COTTON.

We find in the Hinds' Country Gazette, published at Raymond, Miss., the following paragraph:

IS IT SO?—We learn that it is positively asserted at Vicksburg, that not a pound of cotton has been burned on the plantations of President Jeff. Davis and his brother, Col. Joe E. Davis, situated a few miles below that city! All of last year's crop is said to be still on those places, and accessible to the Yankees, should they institute the usual Yankee curiosity. Can this statement be true? Have the people more patriotism than the President and his principal staff officer? If this report be well founded, it manifests a shameful hunt after the dimes and dollars at every hazard. If it is a false accusation, a denial from those who know should most assuredly be made, and that immediately.

We find the following in the Grenada Appeal, of the 16th:

CORRECTION.—President Davis has forwarded a dispatch to the Mississippian office, alluding in indignant terms to an article in the Richmond Gazette, implying that he has preserved his cotton on the Mississippi, while that of his neighbor has been destroyed. He states that, engaged as he is, by pressing public duties, he has given no attention to his private affairs, and supposed that his cotton had been destroyed by the military authorities, as their instructions were peremptory to burn all which was in danger of capture by the enemy. The Mississippian states that his entire crop has been consumed.

TWO HUNDRED NEGROES WANTED.

The Mississippian of the 14th, says:

We are authorized to state that the number of negroes required at Vicksburg is 200, and they are required each to carry an ax. We hope the people will promptly respond to the call.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The steamship Roanoke arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing New Orleans dates to the 15th inst. We gather the following intelligence from the New Orleans Sun:

George Jackson has been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the burning of the ship American Union, at the time of the arrival of the Union fleet.

THE ORDER FOR EXECUTION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 98.—Wm. M. Clary, late second officer of the United States steam transport Saxon, and Stanislaus Roy, of New Orleans, on the night of the 11th of June inst., having forged a pretended authority of the Major General commanding, being armed, in company with other evil disposed persons, under false names and in a pretended uniform of the soldiers of the United States, entered the house of a peaceable citizen, No. 93 Toulouse street, about the hour of eleven o'clock in the night time, and there, in a pretended search for arms and treasonable correspondence, by virtue of such forged authority plundered said house and stole therefrom $1,885 in current bank notes, one gold watch and chain, and one bosom pin.

This outrage was reported to the commanding general at twelve o'clock a. m., on the 12th day of June inst., and by his order Clary and Roy were detected and arrested on the same day, and brought before the commanding general at one o'clock p. m., of this day, when and where it appeared by incontrovertible evidence, that the facts above stated were true, and all material parts thereof were voluntarily confessed by Clary and Roy.

It further appeared that Clary and Roy had before this occasion visited other houses of peaceable citizens in the night time, for like purposes, and under like false pretences.

"Brass knuckles," burglar's keys, and a portion of the stolen property, and other property stolen from other parties, were found upon the person of Roy and in his lodgings.

Whereupon after a full hearing of the defense of said Clary and Roy, and due consideration of the evidence, it was ordered by the commanding general that William M. Clary and Stanislaus Roy, for their offenses, be punished by being hanged by the neck until they were dead, and this sentence be executed upon them and each of them, between the hours of eight o'clock a. m. and twelve m., on Monday, the 16th of June inst., at or near the parish prison, in the city of New Orleans.

The provost marshal will cause said sentence to be executed, and for so doing, this order shall be his sufficient warrant.

By command of Maj. Gen. BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

MORE MEN TO BE HUNG.

Yesterday, General Butler examined the cases of George W. Crage, first mate of the United States transport ship New York, Frank Newton, private in the 13th Connecticut regiment, and Theodore Leib, a citizen of this city. Leib stated that this was not his true name. The defendants were charged with belonging to the same gang which robbed the house No. 93 Toulouse street of $1,885, on the night of the 11th inst. After a patient hearing of the testimony, General Butler sentenced all three of the accused to be hung by the neck until they are dead, at a time and place hereafter to be made public.—Delta, 15th.

SERENADE TO MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

The Unionists of New Orleans assembled in great numbers before the St. Charles hotel, last night, for the purpose of doing honor to General Butler. They were accompanied by a band, which discoursed such sweetness that we felt ourselves once again "keeping step to the music of the Union." Loud calls were made for "General Butler," "General Butler." He appeared on the gallery, and was hailed in a manner to leave no doubt that his friends were unanimous and in earnest. He thanked his fellow citizens of Louisiana in a few felicitous sentences. He told them that his presence meant justice to every man—high and low, rich and poor; and assured them that he should welcome the day when once again they would take their own affairs into their own hands.

We are brethren, he said, and he promised that, on his part, justice should be administered to the people of New Orleans and Louisiana. The General spoke like one deeply impressed, and his auditors seemed to be in a corresponding mood. His tones were those of earnest friendship. The band, after the General withdrew, played "Hail to the Chief." The throng then called for Major Bell, Col. Shepley, Col. French and others. In due time, Col. Shepley appeared and made a short address.

We felicitate our fellow citizens upon this happy meeting. It is the first word in the right direction.—Delta, June 15th.

CLEARANCE OF VESSELS.

For the information of merchants, it is proper to state that, by order of the department, no clearance will be granted at the port of New Orleans to any vessel, unless her cargo has been put on board under the strict supervision of an officer of the customs.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

Dr. Samuel Harvy, a native of Charleston, an editor of the New Orleans Bee, died on the 11th inst.

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, June 14, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 99.—This Commanding General, desiring to test the vigilance, alertness, activity and efficiency of his troops stationed in this city, unexpectedly caused the assembly to be beaten at half past 10 o'clock last evening.

The General was much gratified at the prompt manner in which all the troops performed their appropriate duty. In ten minutes every corps had either reported for orders, or was on its march to its station.

Soldiers! Your behavior in New Orleans has been admirable! Withstanding the temptations of a great city, so as to present such discipline and efficiency, is the highest exhibition of soldierly qualities. You have done more than win a great battle; you have conquered yourselves. You have convinced the people of New Orleans that you are worthy of the flag you bear in triumph! He is more of a coward who yields to his own weakness, than he who surrenders to an enemy.

Go on as you have begun! True to your New England training and her religious influences, showing the men and women of the South that where our bayonets are, there are peace, quiet, liberty, safety and order under the law!

By order of MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. Gen.

ALL CITIZENS HOLDING PLACES OF TRUST TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Gen. Butler has issued an order that all citizens who hold places of trust which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, must take the oath of allegiance. The same must be done by all citizens requiring protection, the privilege of passports, to have money paid them, or having the benefit of the power of the United States, except for protection from personal violence. Foreign residents must swear or affirm to do no act or be privy to none that shall aid or comfort the enemies of the United States, so long as their own government remains at peace with the United States.

On reliable information it is stated that General Beauregard's army was in a most deplorable condition when at Corinth. The sick numbered 30,000.

GEN. BUTLER ORDERS THE BANK TO PAY CURRENT FUNDS FOR DEPOSITS OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.

[From the N. O. Delta, June 15.]

It will be remembered that a few days ago we reported the decision of the provost judge, directing the Bank of Louisiana to pay to a depositor, in current funds, the amount of his deposit made in confederate money, which the banks themselves had made currency by receiving and paying it out at their counters. The bank appealed from this ruling to Gen. Butler, and the general's decision sustained the view taken by the provost judge.

PAROLING REBEL SOLDIERS.

Gen. Butler has issued an order paroling all rebel officers and soldiers, who will come within the federal lines, report themselves to the commanding officer, register their names and residences, and subscribe to the following oath:

I ———, late (or now) a ——— in the confederate army, do solemnly swear that I will not take up arms against the United States, and will not furnish any information, nor afford any aid or comfort to the enemies or opposers of the United States, until I am regularly exchanged or released from this my parole.

Officers and soldiers in the service of the confederate army who have not given their parole, and who do not within three days from the publication of this order, if now in New Orleans, and within one day after their arrival in New Orleans if they came after the publication of this order, comply therewith, will be liable to be treated as spies.

UNION MASS MEETING.

[From the New Orleans Delta, June 15.]

The Union Association of New Orleans last night held a mass meeting in Lyceum Hall. A great mass of enthusiastic participants thronged the room, while the galleries overhead were filled with fair ladies who, by their presence, lent another and a softer charm to the scene. Able and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Madison Day, Charles Lamont, and T. J. Earhart, and when some stirring allusion was made to our great Republic, "the Mecca of nations," the very walls trembled with the cheers of the excited throng.

After the adjournment the association proceeded with a band of music to the St. Charles hotel and serenaded Major General Butler and Gen. Shepley, who appeared and made handsome responses, which were loudly applauded by the immense assembly present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW NAVY YARD.—The Philadelphia city government is considering a project to purchase League Island, at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, and present it to the United States government as a site for an enlarged naval station. The island is owned by the Pennsylvania Life and Trust Company, which corporation is willing to sell it for $310,000. The island is a mile long and a third of a mile broad.

MURDERS IN BALTIMORE.—A Baltimore letter reports that during an altercation between two customhouse officers, (Unionists) and a secessionist, on Saturday night, both the customhouse officers were stabbed and killed by the rebel, whose name is Ambrose, and who was arrested. The quarrel began in a liquor saloon.

NEWPORT NAVAL ACADEMY.—The whole number of cadets in the Newport naval academy is 274, thus distributed: On schoolship Constitution 190, on practice ship John Adams eighty-four. Pierre D'Orleans, who entered September, 1861, graduates in June, 1863.

A HINT TO SHOULDER STRAPS.—Private Harper, of company A, 1st regiment, being dangerously sick while in camp before Richmond, was sent to the hospital at Yorktown, and was furnished with a furlough to return home when sufficiently recovered. When told by the surgeon that he was in condition to attempt the trip home, Harper made up his mind to one thing, and that was to join the regiment, which he did, to the surprise of his old comrades. He writes: "You have probably been expecting me home for some time; but when I do come it will be when the 'First' marches into Boston, and not before."—Transcript.

SHEEP.—R. H. Bennett, of Cottage Grove, Washington county, has just sent to Michigan for 1,200 sheep. The farmers of Minnesota are beginning to appreciate the profits arising from wool growing.—St. Paul Press.

STILL THEY COME.—Fifty-seven wagons loaded with immigrants passed through La Crosse, on Monday the 16th, destined for the fertile regions of Minnesota. They had with them about 400 head of cattle.—St. Paul Press.

GONE TO ROME.—Rev. Dr. Butler, of Washington city, has left the United States to take charge of the Episcopal chapel at Rome.

SEVERE DROUTH.—The drouth in Canada East is so severe that the pastures are drying up, and the farmers are talking of shooting their cattle rather than see them starve.

—The New York Times states that the Board of Aldermen of that city have overruled, by a two-thirds vote, the veto of Mayor Opdyke, on the resolution tendering a public reception to Mr. Thurlow Weed.

Miscellaneous.

TIN PLATE.
We are offering for CASH
2,500 Boxes IC 10x14 Best Charcoal Tin Plate at $9.25 per Box.
1,000 Boxes IX do. at $11.25.
A full stock of extra sizes in proportion.
5,000 KEGS NAILS.
"Wheeling" and other prime brands.
Tinners Tools and Machines,
And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.
Japanned and Stamped Tinware.
A complete assortment of
CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
my9 176 LAKE STREET.

FENCE WIRE.
AMERICAN
NOS. 8 & 9,
Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.
ap28-p503-3m

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.
MY NEW
Alcohol Apparatus,
Said to be the finest piece of copper work in the country, capacity of one hundred barrels per day,
Is now open for Public Inspection.
H. H. SHUFELDT,
je9-s2-1m 69 South Water street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
SHIRTS.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS AT
$2.00.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit at
$2.00.
WYANT & POWERS.
No. 8 TREMONT BLOCK......DEARBORN STREET.
[ap15-p339-3m]

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
126 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch Office—No. 28 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, under Rigg's & Goodyear's Patents.
The Hard Rubber Truss is unlike and superior to all others in the following respects: Will never break, rust, chafe, gall or blister; can be made stiff or limber; will cure Hernia of years' standing; does not press or injure the cord, and is always clean and good as new. Patients can be accurately fitted by sending size in inches around body in line of rupture.
REFERENCES as the superiority over others, the following only are offered:—Professors Mott, Carnochan, and Parker, New York; Profs. Godard and Agnew, Philadelphia; Dr. R. Johnson, Surgeon General Bureau, Washington; Profs. Brainard, Freer, Rea, Andrews and Davis, Chicago; Dr. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Manufacturer and dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk and Cotton Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensory Bandages, &c., &c.
Post Office Box 4355.
C. STAFFORD, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg. This Leg has many advantages over all others, and as an evidence of such, it has received the first Premium at the United States Fairs, under the examination of the best Surgeons in our country. Its motion is received from a Rubber Spring (which will never break) giving it a great preference over the Spiral Springs used in other limbs. Send for Pamphlet. au26-r1-7-r-1y

BAUENDAHL & CO., Importers,
"HOPE BUILDING,"
No. 131 DUANE ST., NEW YORK,
Have now in store
Blue Cloths and Doeskins, for Army and Navy Orders.
INDIGO CLOTHS FOR CAPS.
FINE 6-4 DOESKINS, REGULATION SHADE.
Yellow, Scarlet, Crimson and Light Green Cloths. Also—A full line of HEAVY WOOLENS. Eskimo and Moscow Coatings and Velours. 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins and Beavers. 6-4 Fancy Cassimeres.
FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
[my28-r716-4w-3tew]

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.
The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 12 Wells street. JESUP, KENEDY & CO., Agents. Also for the sale of the Pioneer Iron in quantities to suit customers. my24-r802-6mer&t

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices reasonable to suit the charges of the times. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Cars loaded in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth streets.
my23-r569-3m HEAD A. WILLIAMS.

FURS RECEIVED ON STORAGE, and preserved from
MOTHS, DAMPNESS,
And all damages or loss, through the Summer. Receipts given, and charges low.
my17-r434-6w J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake st.

CORNWELLS & CO.
PAPER WAREHOUSE
95 & 97 SOUTH CLARK ST.
CHICAGO—ILLINOIS.
[je3-r863-3m]

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital. [my28-r180-2m] A. H. CARTER, Supt.

CHOICE WINES ON CONSIGNMENT.
Just received from Havre,
250 doz. "Vin de L' Empereur" Champagne,
144 " "St. Julien Medoc Claret—Vintage 1854
74 " "St. Estephe "
71 " "Grand" Pauillac "
The above Wines are of choice flavor, full body, well worthy the attention of Connoisseurs, and will be sold at reasonable prices to close consignment. Apply to HENRY MILWARD, General Broker, 16 Lasalle st., or to JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. je3-r871-1m

USE POWELL'S POLISH
For Pianos and Furniture.
101 DEARBORN STREET.
[my25-r659-1m]

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.
[je6-r581-1m]

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.
Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street..................New York.
43 Lake street..................Chicago.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co	Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak	Philadelphia.
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents. ap15-p549-1y

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 3404. oc15-d389-1y

Flour and Feed.

LAKE STREET MILLS—
For Coarse and Fine Mill Feed, or anything in the milling line at our mill. All kinds of Flour at the lowest prices. Will purchase any supplies in our line if we are not able to grind the article ourselves. Lake Superior. J. S. STEVENS & CO., West Lake-st. cor. Desplaines. jy15

PATENT BUCKWHEAT
FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company,
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. fe26-n145-1ydaw

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms
BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1	- - -	3,000 to 5,000
" " 2	- - -	1,000 to 2,000
" " 3	- - -	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY
CONDITION OF GRAIN,
And put the same in superior order for market.
Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & Co., Chicago and Lockport.
J. C. RICHARDS,
MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.
N. B.—Onhand a complete stock of
New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.
ap24-p786-t-tal-1y

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lythrage
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 3146.
se18 E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT
THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.
I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market.
The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS, at IGNATZ HERZOG'S,
No. 152 Lake street.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs. ap10-p219-1y

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4186. no4-n77-1y

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[se22-s2-1y]

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Manufactory and Brass Foundry, 128 and 130 East Washington street. my29-1y

House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 135 & 137
[UP-STAIRS.]
The Best Goods at Low Prices.
CARPETINGS,
Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrain, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemp, Felt Venetian, Tapestry, Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.
OIL CLOTHS,
Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment either as regards quality, style or price; English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.
MATTINGS AND RUGS.
Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa Juta, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep-Skin Mats.
CURTAIN GOODS.
French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard; Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices in wood, brass or gilt, Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, Silk Bordering, Curtain Linens, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths, together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's Counterbalance and Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-Ends, Rack Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.
FURNISHING GOODS.
Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Enameled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterers' use.
Prime Live Geese Feathers.
Hollister & Wilkins'
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137........Lake street, (up-stairs.)........135 & 137
[ap21-p518-3m]

War Claims.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law.
All kinds of Claims against the Government promptly collected. Lawyers, Justices and Notaries wanted to act as Agents in every town in the Northwest, to whom blanks and our work on Pensions, &c., will be furnished and a liberal commission allowed. Office 63 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. ja4-k177-3m

CARR BROTHERS,
ILLINOIS
BRANCH HOUSE OF
"The National Claim Agency"
Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.,
Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.
The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.
Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.
NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.
To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required.
Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency." P. O. Box 4091.
REFER TO Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nichols, Esq.; Messrs. G. H. & L. Laflin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co. mh26-n847-1y

ALEXANDER SILLER,
Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual efficacy and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay cheaper by applying to me than by visiting a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe. Collect Inheritances, etc., by power of attorney. References by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; David Tod, Governor of Ohio. je9-s8-3m

KING, KALES & WILLIAMS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 48 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
C. H. KING. FRANCIS H. KALES. NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR
[my23-r566-3m]

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY,
BACK PAY, Etc.—Branch House of Bell & Green's Washington National Claim Agency, No. 189 Lake street. Post Office Box 2337, Chicago, Ill.
REFERENCES—His Excellency A. LINCOLN, President United States; Hon. Richard Yates, Gov. Ill.; Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor Ill. Both members of this firm reside at Washington. Liberal commissions allowed to country agents. [my2-r385-2m] JULIAN KUNE, Agt.

CENTRAL WESTERN
War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
46 CLARK STREET..............CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
SOL. M. WILLSON. [fe12-k361-1y] JOS. W. MERRIAM.

THREE MONTHS VOLUNTEER'S OFFICERS will do better in purchasing Equipments, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Bugles, Shoulder Straps, Pistols, &c., at E. R. BOWEN'S, 26 Clark street (up-stairs) than any where else. Reference: Officers of the Anderson Rifles and 65th Regiment. The best goods, lowest prices, and easiest terms. Remember the place, No. 26 Clark street, (up-stairs), over the United States Express Office. oc13-1y.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I. L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1859, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago, said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, June 19th, 1862. je21-s323-td

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.
Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the July Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same.
ABIGAIL P. WALKER,
Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker.
Chicago, June 2d, 1862. je3-r866-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James H. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, party of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1859, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1860, and from and after that period semi annual interest on the said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in and by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become and be due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made at the time of or at any time after such default, without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, assigns therein, at public auction, having first given six days notice of the time and place of said sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.

And whereas, said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, as also the note given for the same, was not paid when the same became due, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due; and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage, to wit, the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, shall become and be due and payable.

And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage said principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and said sum of one thousand four hundred dollars that became due thereon as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, which became due thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861. And also, the instalment of interest amounting to the last above named sum, which became due thereon on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, being in the aggregate the sum of eighty thousand nine hundred dollars ($80,900).

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the said William B. Ogden, under and in pursuance of the powers and provisions in said mortgage contained, have entered into and upon all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, to wit: Lots sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66), sixty-seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy-one (71), seventy-two (72), seventy-three (73), seventy-four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), eighty-four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89) and ninety (90), all in Bronson's Addition to Chicago, said lots being bounded on the east by Clark street, on the north by Schiller street, on the west by Wells street and on the south by Goethe street, and being all the lots included within and between said streets, all situate, lying and being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

And that I will, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, (August, A. D. 1862) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said premises, in pursuance of the terms, powers and provisions of said mortgage, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the same premises above described and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James H. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein. Said mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said Cook County, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1859, and duly recorded in Book 44 of Mortgages, commencing at page 103 of said Book.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
Chicago, June 23, 1862. je23-s25-td

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, May 11th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:
7:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted,) arriving at Peoria at 3:30 P. M.; Logansport at 3:30 P. M.; Decatur at 3:25 P. M.; Springfield at 4:50 P. M.; Naples at 7:35 P. M.; Quincy at 11:20 P. M.; Vincennes at 10:50 P. M.; St. Louis at 9:00 P. M.; Terre Haute at 9:10 A. M.; Cairo at 4:10 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted,) arriving at Decatur at 1:40 A. M.; Springfield 3:25 A. M.; Naples 6:10 A. M.; Quincy 9:20 A. M.; Alton 7:10 A. M.; St. Louis 7:50 A. M.; Terre Haute 9:35 P. M.; Vincennes 1:50 P. M.; Evansville 5:10 P. M.; Cairo 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays a Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 5:00 P. M.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 11:55 P. M.
Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked to all important points.
For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains Leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn:
9:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
12:00 M.	9:45 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
4:45 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS
RAILROAD LINE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M. Day Express (except Sundays); 9:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays). Trains arrive from St. Louis at 6:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:15 A. M.
my13 C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

Insurance.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST
Company,
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 3 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital, $200,000.
DIRECTORS:

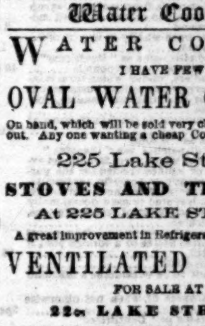
Benj. Lombard,	M. D. Gilman,	Geo. W. Gage,
Van H. Higgins,	John V. Farwell,	Marshall Ayres,
Matthew Bolles,	Ezra Harwood,	Oliver Whitaker,
James W. Stone,	Josiah Lombard,	Daniel Sharp,
Levi F. Stevens,	D. L. Phillips,	Isaac G. Lombard,
J. Q. Hoyt,	Chas. Chandler,	Thomas Harless.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary. je9-s19-3m

ARCTIC
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
MILLER & WILMARTH,
AGENTS,
150 South Water Street.
ja14-k36-1y

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 158 Lake street, (Marine Bank Building.)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRACER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 35 Bowery.
my15-r582-1y Chicago Post Office Box 4333.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS
AND
ICE BOXES.
JAS. P. DALTON,
(Successor to Allen and Dalton,)
71 - - Lake Street, - - 71
Invite the attention of the public to his large and well made Stock of
REFRIGERATORS, ICE BOXES,
Water Coolers, Bathing Tubs, Bird Cages, Toilet Ware, Tea Chests, Filters, &c., &c.
MASSER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
THE BEST MADE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c.,
PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED TIN WARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS GENERALLY.
COOKING STOVES
Of the very latest and most approved patterns to be found in the market.
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares manufactured from the very best material, and sold to THE TRADE in any quantity at the lowest market prices.
71 Lake Street, Tremont Block.
[mh26-n810-3m]

Water Coolers.

WATER COOLERS.
I HAVE FEW
OVAL WATER COOLERS
On hand, which will be sold very cheap to close them out. Any one wanting a cheap Cooler should call at
225 Lake Street.
STOVES AND TIN WARE
At 225 LAKE STREET.
A great improvement in Refrigerators is the
VENTILATED PALACE.
FOR SALE AT
225 LAKE STREET.
It is more convenient than any other Ventilated Refrigerator, and will do the work better with less Ice.
[mh16-n986-1yr]

Safes.

CALL AND EXAMINE
BURKE & BARNES'
CELEBRATED FIRE PROOF
SAFES.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Iron Merchants,
193 and 195 South Water street.
[ap11-p285-1y]

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 139 South Water-st., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap6-l771-1y

CORN EXCHANGE
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description.
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY,
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Second-hand bags always on hand.
Bags loaned to shippers.
my12-r63-1y

Wooden & Willow Ware.

WOOL TWINE MANUFACTURED and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 35 South Water street.
BUTTER FIRKINS,
NICE OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS
Manufactured and for sale at 35 South Water street.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
Wholesale Dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.
ap26-p295-3m

Railroads.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD LINE.
On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit, via Adrian, without change of cars, making a direct connection with all Canadian lines from Detroit.
Elegant coaches, with raised ventilated roofs and Salisbury Dusters, will run through on day trains. Luxurious sleeping cars of the latest improvements, will run through on night trains. The distance is shorter than by any other line. The time and rates of fare will be the same as on other routes.
Trains leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Arrive in Detroit at 6:20 P. M. and 7 A. M. Arrive in Chicago at 6:15 P. M. and 9:45 A. M.
Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest, at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, and at the Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago.
my6-r47-3m H. E. SARGENT, General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS.
7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Detroit, and at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.
NIGHT EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.
Trains arrive from the East at 9:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.
All the above trains make regular connections at Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.
Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run between Cleveland and Chicago without change on Night Trains.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, H. E. SARGENT,
Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 5:45 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 6:00 A. M., Albany 3:20 P. M., New York 9:00 P. M., Boston 11:30 P. M.
7:30 P. M.—(Except Saturday,) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A. M., Suspension Bridge 6:15 P. M., Albany 4:00 A. M., New York 10:30 A. M., Boston [illegible]
Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M. Mail Train, 7:30 P. M. Fast Express; arrive at Chicago at 9:45 A. M. Fast Express; at 8:15 P. M. Night Mail Train.
The 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
Ruttan's Patent Ventilators are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
Through Tickets for sale at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
9:30 A. M. and 9:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:45 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:50 A. M.
my3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED
LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
7.00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted,)
7.30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)
Arrive at Cincinnati at 8.30 A. M. and 9.00 P. M.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.
EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson for Bellefontaine, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.
Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.
Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 122 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)
JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind.
CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.
SAM A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leaves Chicago at 9:00 A. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 6:45 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves Chicago at 9:00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted,) arrives at 7:40 A. M. (Mondays excepted.) Mendota Accommodation leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 9:00 A. M., (Sundays excepted.)
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express 9:30 A. M. Through without change
Night Express 9:00 P. M. } of cars.
Cars connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse with steamers for St. Paul, &c.
Trains arrive at 6:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND
RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 9:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M.; Through Trains arrive 6:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 8:45 A. M.
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
7:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
7:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
5:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.
Arrive at Chicago at 8.15 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia!
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.
Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and Baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.
But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 7:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
355 Miles Double Track,
(with its connections,)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED
AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities,)
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
And close connections at Harrisburgh for
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK
One train runs daily (450 miles,)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.
Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.
Be particular and mark packages "via Penn'a Central R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. S. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. & R. H. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Parkersburg, Virginia.
HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.
R. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McCOMM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
J. P. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
L. L. BRATON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.
LIVE STOCK.
Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburgh, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than by any other route.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Supt. Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
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CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND
RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 3d, 1861. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, [illegible] P. M.; Through Trains arrive [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, [illegible] A. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION
RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 12th, 1862, trains will leave Wells Street Depot as follows: [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, [illegible] and [illegible] P. M. for [illegible]. Passengers for [illegible] Sleeping Cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.
H. WEBBER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

Continued from First Page.

Marine insurance companies, see "Insurance."	
Marine protest	25 cents.
Meats, preserved	5 per ct.
Medicated herbs, same as "dentifrice."	
Medicated waters, same as "dentifrice."	
Medicines, see "dentifrice."	
Merchandise, see "goods."	
Mineral coal, except pea coal per ton	3½ cents.
Morocco, skins, curried, manufactured or finished	5 per ct.
Mortgage of lands, estate or property, real or personal, heritable or moveable, whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable; also any conveyance of any lands, estate or property whatsoever, in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise, or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500.	50 cents.
Do., exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000	$1.00
Do., exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $2,500	2.00
Do., exceeding $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000	5.00
Do., exceeding $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000	10.00
Do., exceeding $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000	15.00
Do., exceeding $20,000 and not exceeding $35,000	30.00
Do., exceeding $35,000 and not exceeding $50,000	50.00
Do., for every additional $10,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50,000.	10.00
Movements, clock, made to run one day, each	5 cents.
Do. do., made to run over one day, each.	10 cents.
Mustard, ground, per pound	1 cent.
Mustard seed oil, per gallon	2 cents.
Mutual insurance companies, see "Insurance."	
Nails, cut, per ton	$4.00
Naptha per gallon	10 cents.
Newspapers are not to be regarded as a manufacture or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture.	
Newspapers, for all advertisements, on gross receipts, see "Advertisements"	3 per ct.
Notarial act, see "Protest."	
Note, promissory, for the payment of any sum of money at sight or on demand, stamp duty	3 cents.
Do., do., for the payment of any other manner than at sight or on demand, or any sum of money not exceeding two hundred dollars, stamp duty	5 cents.
Do. do., do. exceeding two hundred and not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, stamp duty	10 cents.
Do., do., do., exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars stamp duty	25 cents.
Official preparations, same as "Dentifrice."	
Oils, animal all, pure or adulterated, if not otherwise provided for, per gallon	2 cents.
Do., illuminating, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, per gallon	10 cents.
Do., lard, pure or unadulterated, if not otherwise provided for, per gallon	2 cents.
Do., linseed, do., per gallon	2 cents.
Do., mustard seed, do., per gallon	2 cents.
Do., all vegetables, per gallon	2 cents.
Oils, medicinal, same as "Dentifrice."	
Oils, refined, produced by distillation of coal exclusively, per gallon	8 cents.
Oleic acid, produced in manufacture of candles and used in the manufacture of soap	Free.
Order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand, stamp duty same as "Bills of Exchange"	
Oxide of zinc, per 100 lbs	25 cents.
Oxygenated bitters, same as "Dentrifice."	
Packet containing medicines, &c., same as bottles containing the same, see "Bottles."	
Pain killer, same as "Dentrifice."	
Paints, dry or ground in oil or in paste, with water, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Painters' colors, do	5 per ct.
Palm oil see "Soap."	
Pamphlets are not to be regarded as a manufacture or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture.	
Do., on gross receipts for advertisements	3 per ct.
Panaceas, same as "Dentrifice."	
Paper, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Paper account book	3 per ct.
Do., bank note	3 per ct.
Do., binder's boards	3 per ct.
Do., card	3 per ct.
Do., hanging	3 per ct.
Do., letter	3 per ct.
Do., map	3 per ct.
Do., note	3 per ct.
Do., printing, sized and colored	3 per ct.
Do., printing, unsized	3 per ct.
Do., pasteboard	3 per ct.
Do., plate	3 per ct.
Do., uncolored calendered	3 per ct.
Do., wrapping, made of manilla hemp, or made in imitation thereof	3 per ct.
Do., writing	3 per ct.
Do., all other descriptions of	3 per ct.
Paraffine oil	Exempt.
Parasols of any material	5 per ct.
Passport, on each issued from the office of the Secretary of State	$3.00.
Do., on each issued by ministers or consuls of the United States	$3.00
Passage ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port of less than $30	50 cents.
Do., exceeding $30	$1.00.
Pasteboard made of junk, straw, or other material	3 per ct.
Patent leather, see "Leather," per square foot	5 mills.
Pawnbrokers under which term is included every person whose business or occupation is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn or exchange, any goods, wares or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, for the re-payment or security of money lent thereon, for license	$50.00
Pearl barley is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Pectoral balsam, same as "Dentrifice."	
Pedlers, under which term is included every person who sells, or offers to sell, at retail, goods, wares or other commodities, travelling from place to place, in the street, or through different parts of the country, when travelling with more than two horses, for each license	$20.00
Do., do. when traveling with two horses, for each license	$15.00
Do., do., when traveling with one horse, for each license	$10.00
Do., do., when traveling on foot, for each license	$5.00
Do., who sell newspapers, Bibles or religious tracts	Exempt.
Do., who sell, or offer for sale, dry goods, foreign or domestic, by one or more original packages or piece at one time to the same person, for each license	$50.00
Pepper, ground, and all imitations of, per pound	1 cent.
Perfumery, same as "Dentifrices."	
Petroleum refined, per gallon	10 cents.
Phial, containing medicine, &c., same as "Bottles," which see	
Photographers, under which term is included, every person who makes for sale photographs, ambrotypes, or pictures on glass, metal or paper, by the action of light, for each license, when the receipts do not exceed $500	$10.00
Do., do., when the receipts are over $500 and under $1,000, for license	15.00
Do., do., when the receipts are over $1,000, for license	25.00
Physicians, under which term is included every person (except apothecaries) whose business it is, for fee or reward, prescribe medicines or perform any surgical operation for the cure of any bodily disease or ailing, dentists included, for each license	10.00
Pickles	5 per cent.
Pig iron is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Pills same as "Dentrifice."	
Pimento, ground, and all imitation of, per pound	1 cent
Pins, solid head, other	5 per cent.
Do., solid head or other, in boxes, packets, bundles or other form	5 per cent.
Plaster is not to be considered a manufacture	
Plasters same as "Dentifrice."	
Plate of gold, kept for use, per oz. troy.	50 cents.
Plate of silver, do., per oz. troy	3 cents.
Plate, silver, as above, to the extent of 40 ozs	Free.
Plate iron, see "Iron."	
Playing cards, see "cards."	
Plug tobacco, see "tobacco."	
Policy of insurance (life), see "Insurance."	
Do. (marine or inland), see "Insurance."	
Do. (fire), see "insurance."	
Pomades, same as "dentifrice."	
Porter, per barrel of 31 gallons, fractional parts in proportion	$1.00
Pot, containing medicine, &c., same as "bottles."	
Potions, same as "dentifrice."	
Pottery ware, if not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Powders medicinal, same as "dentifrice."	
Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends, or interest thereon, stamp duty	25 cents.
Power of attorney, or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except charitable, religious, literary and cemetery societies, stamp duty	10 cents.
Power of attorney, to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, or to perform any and all other acts not specified, stamp duty	$1.00
Power of attorney to receive or collect rent, stamp duty	25 cents.
Preparations, medical, same as "Dentifrice."	
Preparations, of which coffee forms a part, or which are prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, per pound	3 mills.
Preserved fish	5 per ct.
Preserved fruit	5 per ct.
Preserved meats	5 per ct.
Printed books are not to be regarded as manufacture, or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture.	
Do., on all advertisements, on gross receipts for	3 per ct.
Printer's ink is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Probate of will, where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of two thousand five hundred dollars, stamp duty	50 cents.
Do., do., to exceed $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000	$1.00
Do., do., to exceed $5,000 and not exceeding $20,000	2.00
Do., do., to exceed $20,000 and not exceeding $50,000	5.00
Do., do., to exceed $50,000 and not exceeding $100,000	10.00
Do., do., exceeding $100,000 and not exceeding $150,000	20.00
Do., do., for every additional $50,000, or fractional part thereof	10.00
Profits, annual, of every person when exceeding $600, and not exceeding $10,000, on the excess over $600	3 per ct.
Do., exceeding $10,000 and not exceeding $50,000 on the excess over $600	5 per ct.
Do., annual, when realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad and not in the employ of the United States, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Promissory notes, see "Notes."	
Property, annual income from, same as profits.	
Property left by legacy, see "Legacies."	
Protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft	25 cents.
Publications, same as "Printed Books."	
Pulmonary balsam, same as "Dentifrice."	
Do. syrup, same as "Dentifrice."	
Pulmonic syrup, same as "Dentifrice."	
Do. wafers, same as "Dentifrice."	
Railroads—On gross receipts from carrying passengers	3 per ct.
Do., the motive power of which is not steam, on gross receipts from carrying passengers	1½ per cent.
Railroads—On bonds or other evidences of indebtedness upon which interest is stipulated to be paid, on the amount of interest	3 per ct.
Railroad iron, per ton	$1.50
Do., rerolled, per ton	75 cents.
Railroad pills, same as "Dentrifice."	
Ready Relief, same as "Dentrifice."	
Receipt, warehouse, stamp duty	25 cents.
Receipts (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, stamp duty	10 cents.
Do., for any goods, merchandise or effects to be carried from one port or place in the United States to any other port or place in the United States, either by land or water, except when carried by any express company or carrier, stamp duty	5 cents.
Rectifiers, under which term is included every person who rectifies, purifies or refines spirituous liquors or wines by any process, or mixes distilled spirits, whisky, brandy, gin or wine with any other materials for sale under the name of rum, whisky, brandy, gin, wine, or any other name or names, for each license to rectify any quantity of spirituous liquors not exceeding 500 barrels, containing not more than forty gallons to each	$25.00
Do., for each additional 500 barrels, or any fraction thereof	25.00
Red oil, used as material in the manufacture of paint	Free.
Rents, annual income from, when exceeding $600, on the excess over $600.	3 per ct.
Do., annual income from, when realized by a citizen of the United States residing in a foreign country and not in the employ of the United States	5 per ct.
Retail dealers, under which term is included every person whose business or occupation is to sell or offer to sell groceries, or any goods, wares or any merchandise of foreign or domestic production, in less quantities than a whole original piece or package at one time to the same person (not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, but not excluding stationery, drugs, medicines, segars, snuff or tobacco,) for each license	$10.00
Retail dealers in liquors, under which term is included every person who shall sell or offer for sale distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines of every description, in less quantities than three gallons at one time, to the same purchaser—(this does not authorize any spirits, liquors, wines or malt liquors to be drunk on the premises)—for each license	20.00
Reviews, same as "Pamphlets."	
Richardson's bitters, same as "Dentifrice."	
Rock oil, refined, see "Oils."	
Roman cement is not to be regarded as a manufacture.	
Russia salve, same as "Dentifrice."	
Salaries, annual income from, when exceeding $600, on the excess over $600.	3 per ct.
Do., all, of persons in the employ of the United States, when exceeding the rate of $600 per year, on the excess above $600	3 per ct.
Saleratus, per pound	5 mills.
Sales, auction of goods, &c., on gross amount of sales	1/10 of 1 per ct.
Do., of stocks, &c	1-50 of 1 per ct.
Sales made by public officers, &c	Exempt.
Salt, per hundred pounds	4 cents.
Salves, same as "Dentifrice."	
Sarsaparilla, Bull's, same as "Dentifrice."	
Do., Townsend's, same as "Dentifrice."	
Savings institutions, on all dividends	3 per ct.
Schiedam Schnapps, same as "Dentifrices."	
Screws, called wood screws, per pound	1½ cents.
Segars, valued at not over five dollars thousand, per 1,000	$1.50
Do., valued at over five dollars per thousand, and not over ten dollars, per 1,000	$2.00
Do., valued at over ten and not over twenty dollars per thousand	$2.50
Do., valued at over twenty dollars per thousand, per 1,000	$3.50
Shell fish, in cans or air tight packages.	5 per ct.
Sheep, slaughtered for sale, per head	5 cents.
Sheep, slaughtered by any person for his own consumption	Free.
Sheepskins, tanned, curried or finished.	5 per ct.
Sheet iron, see "Iron."	
Sherry wine bitters, same as "Dentifrices."	
Shingles are not to be considered as manufacture.	
Silk parasols	5 per ct.
Silk umbrellas	5 per ct.
Silk, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	3 per ct
Silver, manufactures otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Skins, calf, tanned, each	6 cents
Skins, goat, curried, manufactured or finished	5 per ct.
Do., kid, do	5 per ct.
Do., morocco, do	5 per ct.
Do., sheep, tanned, curried or finished.	5 per ct.
Do., deer, smoked and dressed per pound	2 cents
Do., hog, tanned and dressed	4 per ct.
Do., horse do	4 per ct.
Slates are not to be considered a manufacture.	
Slaughtered cattle, see "cattle."	
Do. hogs, see "hogs."	
Do. sheep, see "sheep."	
Smoking tobacco, see "tobacco."	
Snuff, aromatic, same as "Dentifrice."	
Do. catarrh, same as "Dentifrice."	
Snuff, per pound	18 cents.
Soap, castile, valued not above 3½ cents per pound, per pound	1 mill.
Do., castile, valued above 3½ cents per pound, per pound	5 mills.
Do., cream per pound	2 cents.
Do., erasive, valued not above 3½ cents per pound, per pound	1 mill.
Do., erasive, valued above 3½ cents per pound, per pound	5 mills.
Do., fancy, per pound	2 cents.
Do., honey, per pound	2 cents.
Do., palm oil, valued not above 3½ cents per pound, per pound	1 mill.
Do., palm oil, valued above 3½ cents per pound, per pound	5 mills.
Do., scented per pound	2 cents.
Do., shaving, per pound	2 cents.
Do., toilet, of all descriptions per pound.	2 cents.
Do., transparent, per pound	2 cents.
Do., of all other descriptions, white or colored, except soft soap and soap otherwise provided for, valued not above 3½ cents per pound, per pound	1 mill.
Do. do., valued above 3½ cents per pound, per pound	5 mills.
Soapmaker, under which is included every person whose business is to make or manufacture soap, for each license	$10.00
Soda, bi carbonate of, per pound	5 mills
Sole leather, see "Leather."	
Spikes, per ton	$2.00
Spirits, distilled, per gallon	20 cents.
Spirits rectified and mixed, per gallon	10 cents
Spirits medicinal, same as "dentifrice."	
Split peas are not to be considered a manufacture.	
Starch, made of corn, per pound	1½ mills.
Do., made of potatoes, per pound	1 mill.
Do., made of rice, per pound	4 mills.
Do., made of any other material, per pound	6 mills.
Stoves are not to be considered a manufacture.	
Steamboats, except ferry boats, on gross receipts	3 per cent.
Steel manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	3 per cent.
Steel, in ingots, bars, sheets or wire, not less than one quarter of an inch in thickness, valued at seven cents per pound or less, per ton	$4.00
Do. do., valued above seven cents, and not above eleven cents per pound, per ton	8.00
Do. do., valued above eleven cents per pound, per ton	10.00
Stills used in distilling spirituous liquors, for each yearly license	50.00
Do., used in distilling spirituous liquors, for each half yearly license	25.00
Do., used by distillers of apples and peaches, may be licensed for the space of three months, upon payment for each license for such time	12.50
Stock insurance companies, see "Insurance."	
Staves, per ton of 2,000 pounds	1.50
Sugar, brown or muscovado, not advanced above No. 12, Dutch standard, produced from cane (excepting sorghum and imphee cane), per pound	1 cent.
Do., all domestic, advanced above No 12, by whatsoever process, and not refined, per pound	2 mills.
Granulated, per pound	1½ pr. ct.
Do., loaf per pound	2 mills.
Do., lump, per pound	2 mills.
Do., pulverized, per pound	2 mills.
Do., refined, per pound	2 mills.
Do., refined, or made from molasses, syrup of molasses, melado or concentrated melado, per pound	2 mills.
Sugar candy, made wholly or in part of sugar, per pound	1 cent
Sugar coated pills, same as "Dentrifice"	
Sulphate of barytes, per 100 pounds	10 cents.
Tallow chandlers, under which term is included every person whose business it is to make or manufacture candles, for each license	$10.00
Tar, coal, produced in the manufacture of gas	Exempt.
Tavern, same as "Hotels."	
Telegraphic dispatches, see "Dispatch."	
Theatres, under which term is included every place or edifice erected for the purpose of dramatic or operatic representations plays or performances, and not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, for each license	$100.00
Ticket, passage, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if less than $30	50 cents.
Do., exceeding $30	$1.00
Timber is not to be considered a manufacture.	
Tin, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	3 per cent.
Tinctures, same as "Dentifrice."	
Tobacconists, under which term is included every person who shall offer for sale, at retail, segars, snuff or tobacco in any form (wholesale and retail dealers, keepers of hotels, inns and taverns having taken out a license are not required to take out a license as tobacconists), for each license	$10.00
Tobacco, cavendish, valued at more than 30 cents per pound	15 cents.
Do., do., valued at any sum not exceeding 30 cents per pound	10 cents.
Do., fine cut, valued at more than 30 cents per pound	15 cents.
Do., do., valued at any sum not exceeding 30 cents per pound	10 cents.
Do., ground, dry or damp of all descriptions (except aromatic or medicinal snuff in phials, pots, boxes or packets,) per pound	8 cents.
Do., manufactured, of all kinds, not including snuff or segars, or tobacco prepared with stems in, valued at over 30 cents per pound	15 cents.
Do., do., valued at less than 30 cents per pound	10 cents.
Do., smoking tobacco, prepared with stems in, per pound	5 cents.
Do., plug, same as "Tobacco, cavendish."	
Do., twist, same as "Tobacco, cavendish."	
Tonic mixtures, same as "Dentifrice."	
Tooth powder, same as "Dentifrice."	
Trust companies, on dividends, &c	3 per ct.
Umbrellas, made of cotton	5 per ct.
Do., made of any other material	5 per ct.
Umbrella stretchers are not to be considered a manufacture.	
Unguents same as "Dentifrice."	
Varnish, made wholly or in part of gum copal	5 per ct.
Do., made of other gums or substances	5 per ct.
Vegetable oils, per gallon	2 cents.
Vegetable pulmonary balsam, same as "Dentifrice."	
Vermifuge, same as "Dentifrice."	
Warehouse entry, at custom houses, not exceeding $1 in value, stamp duty	25 cents.
Do. do., exceeding $1 and not exceeding $5	50 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $5 in value	$1.00
Warehouse receipts, stamp duty	25 cents.
Whisky, per gallon	20 cents.
Do., rectified, is not to pay an additional duty.	
White lead, per 100 pounds	25 cents.
Wholesale dealers, under which term is included every person whose business or occupation is to sell, or offer to sell, groceries, or any goods, wares, or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, by more than one original package or piece at one time, to the same purchaser, not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, for each license	$50.00
Wholesale dealers in liquors of every description, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines of all kinds (persons other than distillers, who sell or offer for sale any such liquors in quantities of not less than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser are included,) for each license	$100.00
Willow, manufactures of	3 per ct.
Wine made of grapes, per gallon	5 cents.
Withdrawal entry, at custom house, stamp duty	50 cents.
Wood, manufactures of, if not otherwise provided for	3 per ct.
Wood screws	1½ cents.
Wool, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Worsted, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Worm lozenges, same as "Dentifrice."	
Writ, stamp duty	50 cents.
Zinc, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	3 per ct.
Do., oxyde of, per 100 pounds	25 cents.

MATTERS IN KENTUCKY.

A Freed Contraband—Dealing with Secesh Women.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—In the United States court the case of Edmund, whose master had permitted him to work on rebel fortifications at Fort Donelson, Judge Ballard declared the negro free.

Gen. Boyle, commanding United States forces in Kentucky, ordered the provost marshal of this city to fit up a house in a proper manner for rebel women who do or say anything to incite rebellion.

Fire.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The house of Partridge & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, Second street, was burned last night. Loss between $40,000 and $50,000. Fully insured.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1862.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported back the House bill for the appointment of an Indian agent for Colorado Territory. Passed.

Mr. HARLAN, from the committee on public lands, reported back the bill to increase the revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands.

Messrs. SUMNER and HARRIS presented petitions in favor of the bankrupt act.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a resolution that the several departments of the government publish in the daily papers in Washington, on Tuesday of each week, a list of contracts which shall have been solicited or proposed through the week preceding, which shall state briefly the subject matters of the contract, terms and names of the proposed contractors, and all persons known to be interested, directly or indirectly, and of the persons who make request or recommend making any such contracts. This provision is not applicable to bids made in pursuance of advertisement or purchases made according to law but still apply to the proposed modification of existing contracts. Laid over.

Mr. LANE of Indiana, gave notice that he should introduce a bill to repeal the act creating the agricultural department.

Mr. TRUMBULL from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the general bankrupt bill with the recommendation that it be postponed to next December.

On motion of Mr. COLE the subject was laid over till to-morrow.

The bill to repeal the act for punishing frauds in making contracts was taken up and discussed, after which the confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. BROWNING spoke at some length against the bill, and the president pro tem. presented a communication from Gov. Gamble of Mo., transmitting a copy of the resolutions of the convention relative to gradual emancipation.

A long and spicy debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Dixon, Hale and Wade, but without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the resolutions of the Missouri Convention responsive to the joint resolution of Congress on the subject of emancipation. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. LOVEJOY asked consent, but it was refused, to introduce a resolution instructing the committee on Ways and Means to report a bill imposing a tax on bank notes.

The bill providing for the ascertainment and adjustment of the claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damages thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion, was taken up.

Mr. SEDGWICK urged the importance of Congress immediately passing some measure by which such claims may be properly adjusted.

Mr. MALLORY, noticing the gentleman's remarks on the subject of emancipation, asked him whether he would agree to compensate individuals who would free their slaves.

Mr. SEDGWICK replied that he was unwilling to compensate for the emancipation of slaves except such action should be taken by a State.

Mr. MALLORY said that it was his thorough conviction that no border slave States would pass an emancipation act. The gentleman's philosophy was cheap.

Mr. SEDGWICK—"It may be cheap, but these States the gentleman speaks of may find in their day of need that they have made a very sad mistake."

Mr. FISHER asked Mr. Mallory whether he would compensate for slaves freed by State action.

Mr. MALLORY replied that his name was on the record against it.

Mr. FISHER wanted to know by what means the gentleman arrived at his knowldge, that no border slave State would inaugurate such emancipation.

Mr. MALLORY responded that his belief was a conviction. He had no reference to Delaware, which had long ago ceased to be regarded as a slave State.

Mr. FISHER. I am glad to hear it.

Mr. MALLORY believed there were still a few slaves in New York, but that was certainly not a slave State.

Mr. SEDGWICK said that that State had carried out the constitution in good faith and abolished slavery, and which Maryland and Virginia proceeded to do in their own way gradually, until they found it was more profitable to hold than to emancipate their slaves, either with or without the aid of the general government. Emancipation will take place in all the States of the confederacy.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. How and when.

Mr. SEDGWICK. I hope before this war is at an end the sun will not rise on a slave on this continent.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. Then you would free the slaves by the war power?

Mr. MALLORY said that if a man like the gentleman (Sedgwick) were hanged before the end of the war, he (Mallory) would be almost satisfied if the result was to be as indicated.

Mr. SEDGWICK remarked that the war was commenced for the protection and aggrandizement of slavery, and was carried on by the South for this purpose. He hoped the two things would end together—that the war and slavery would have their last page written together in the history of our country.

Without concluding the question, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes.

Numerous amendments were made out. Without concluding action, the House adjourned.

Recruiting in Ohio—An Appeal from Governor Tod.

COLUMBUS, June 24.

Recruiting offices are informed that, by an order from the Secretary of War, a premium of two dollars will be paid for each accepted recruit; also that one month's pay will be advanced to each recruit when his company is mustered into service. It is expected that the officers engaged in the recruiting service will give the recruit the entire benefit of the premium. It is hoped that this liberality on the part of the Government will stimulate the recruiting service.

I again call the attention of all loyal men to the importance of rendering all aid in their power toward filling up the five regiments now raising. Ohio must promptly respond to the urgent calls of the President for troops.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

THE CITY.

COUNTERFEITS.—Look out for counterfeit tens on the Gore Bank. They are in circulation.

LARCENY—Two boys, John Haley and Thos. Prince, only thirteen years of age, were sent to the Reform School yesterday for larceny.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that Mr. Joseph W. Briggs, formerly of the firm of Briggs, White & Co., of this city, now Corporal in Silversparre's battery, is very sick with jaundice at Monterey, Tenn. He is too sick to be removed.

NOT THAT MAN.—In our report of the Common Council proceedings published on Tuesday, it was stated that a petition was presented by A. J. Sink to establish a concert saloon at Witkowsky Hall. The petition was presented by other parties, we are informed, and not by Mr. Sink.

FIRST SUGAR FROM MEMPHIS.—Wadsworth, Turlay & Co., exhibited yesterday samples of sugar from Memphis, the first received since the capture of that city. Everything indicates a large trade between Chicago and that infatuated place, much larger in fact than they deserve.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CHICAGO—NEW SCHOOL.—An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Chicago was held Tuesday in the Edwards Church. No business of a public nature was transacted. In the evening the installation services of the Rev. A. L. Brooks, the newly elected pastor of the Edwards Church, were conducted by the members of the Presbytery.

THE BIG SHOW.—Dan Rice, world-renowned as a circus manager, opened his big show last evening at the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street. It continues three evenings.

The afternoon performances are especially for the benefit of ladies and children, and will be stripped of every feature which might offend the most fastidious. The clowns will not appear, and the performance will consist largely of experiments with animals, showing the control Mr. Rice has over the brute creation.

SHIPPING TOBACCO TO MEMPHIS.—Mr. Jas. Duffy, the Clark and Dearborn street tobacconist, shipped yesterday, upon an order, nearly one thousand dollars worth of tobacco and cigars for Memphis, Tennessee. This is the first order, as near as we can ascertain, that has ever been filled in this city for tobacco and cigars for Memphis. Chicago is destined to become a great jobbing emporium for the cities and towns along the Mississippi River. Its trade from these sources is by no means insignificant, even now.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—Professor W. P. Jones, of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, has been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as U. S. Consul at Macao, on the Gulf of Canton, China. Professor Jones is admirably qualified, both in his tastes and capacity, for this position. He will leave for his new post of duty some time in September, and will in the meantime make all necessary arrangements for the proper management of his college at Evanston during his absence. We trust the Professor will have good fortune enough during his Consulship to come back a Mandarin.

A SORRY SPECTACLE.—Patrick Crogan, a boy only four years of age, was sent from the Police Court yesterday to the Home of the Friendless. He was in reality friendless. His mother, a poor drunken sot, was brought up at the same time brutally intoxicated, and his father died some time since in delirium tremens. For several weeks past, the little fellow has been entirely deserted by the unnatural mother, and has been obliged to pick up his food from the offal of the street, and when found by the police was nearly starved. The mother was sent to the Bridewell, and the child will henceforth have a good home.

CAUGHT HIM.—We learn by a dispatch from Galesburg last evening, that a negro was discovered concealed in one of the cars of a freight train on the Burlington and Quincy Railroad yesterday, between Wataga and Galesburg. Upon being accosted by Conductor Steck, he jumped from the train, taking with him thirteen pairs of shoes. On the arrival of the train at Galesburg, Mr. Steck took an officer, and proceeded back on an engine to Wataga, where they found the colored gentleman at breakfast. The shoes were all recovered, and upon his person was also found a key which would unlock any car on the train. He said he had come from Chicago in that car. He was conveyed to the jail at Knoxville.

☞ By a notice in another column it will be seen that the library of the Young Men's Association is to be closed from the first to the fifteenth of July, inclusive. We understand that during this time the whole library is to be overhauled, renovated and rearranged, an accurate account of stock taken, and that it is the intention of the present Board to make large additions in the way of rare and valuable works. The Association is now in a very prosperous condition. The present Board is active and energetic. We particularly hope that all members will assist the managers in their endeavors to procure the return of books, and that the 8th of July will find every book returned to its proper place in the library.

THE GERMANS AND THE FOURTH OF JULY. Last night, large delegations from various German societies met at Arbeiter Hall, to make arrangements for the proper celebration of the anniversary of American Independence. Enthusiastic and patriotic speeches were made by Henry Greenbaum, Esq., and others, and it was fully determined to have a public celebration on the glorious Fourth. The necessary committees were appointed to carry this into effect, and Henry Greenbaum, Esq., was appointed Chief Marshal, with power to select his own assistants. In the morning, a mass procession will be formed around Court House Square, and after parading the streets, they will repair to Wright's Grove and have an old fashioned pic nic.

THE WORLD'S HORSE FAIR.—We are reminded that this fair is really forthcoming by the discovery that the beautiful area of ground appropriated, is now enclosed, and that gay prancing steeds and fast bob-tail nags are trying their paces every afternoon on the new half-mile track just completed, and open to the public. It is a pleasant drive, down the avenues, to the grounds on State street, just west of Camp Douglas, and the half mile track is a nice place to compare turn-outs and get up a little healthful excitement. We see that the Superintendent is pushing the mile track to completion. The stalls and enormous amphitheatre, will soon be under way, and the preparations for the biggest show of horses, and the greatest gathering of humans this city has ever seen, will be complete.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The delinquent list on the library books of this association, notwithstanding the frequent notices published and otherwise, still foots up decidedly as it should not. This notice we gladly give place to in order to jog the memories of the holders of books, who are politely requested to look around a little and return them to the library. The names of these delinquents are withheld for the present. As will be perceived, the books are in the main of some considerable value to the library, and if not returned, must be replaced at a large expense to the association. The following are out.

Scott's Poetical Works; Cage and Chamber Birds; Eclectic Magazine, vols. 28 and 29; Vanity Fair; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men; England Under the Stuart's; Pelham; Harper's Magazine, vol. 14; Disowned; Colonial History United States; Vicar of Wakefield; Insects of New England; Queens of Scotland; Pictures of the French; Italy and Italian Poets; Bancroft's United States, vol. 2; Sir Charles Grandison; White Lies; Marryatt's, complete; History of Chicago; Macaulay's Essays, complete, 1 vol.; Heart of Mid Lothian; Rollin's Ancient History; Youatt on the Dog; History of the Roman Republic; Empire of Austria; Chronicles of the Tomb; Bagnet on Banking; Peg Woffington; Rankes' History of the Popes; Queens of England, 3 volumes; Walter Thorndale; Jonathan Edwards' works; Bayne's Essays; Constitution of Man; Virgil; Conquest of Mexico; Life of Marlborough; Dickens' Works, volume 4; Wirt's Life; Private Correspondence of Henry Clay; D'Abrante's Napoleon; Currents and Counter Currents; School Days at Rugby; Lights and Shadows of German Life; Barnes' Notes on Revolution; Thier's French Revolution; Life of Mirabeau; Macaulay's England, vol. 1; Sketches of Paris; Field Book of the Revolution; London Illustrated vol. 1; Poets and Poetry of the Ancients; Patent Office Reports for 1854.

Hereafter, books taken from the library must be returned promptly on time, or the fine will in every case be demanded, and the holder debarred the privileges of the library.

A CAPITAL HIT.—One of the most admirable caricatures we have ever seen, made its appearance yesterday, at the news rooms and elsewhere, and was the focur of universal inspection and applause throughout the entire day. The print is entitled "Caius Marius Elongatus sitting among the Ruins," and was designed by a prominent member of the S. C. A. T. It represents John Wentworth in a most horrified mood, the very picture of perplexed despair, sitting upon a barrel, in his hand a scroll with the legend "Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator." His left arm is bound with crape, and from the pocket of his stumptail coat protrudes a paper with the word "Stumptail." To one ancle is attached a ball and chain, impeding his further progress, with "Vox Populi" upon the ball. A guide post in front of him indicates nine miles to the Summit Farm, and, moreover, suggests that at that rural paradise for disappointed politicians, Newfoundland pups, Bremen geese, Guinea pigs, wild cats and other "animiles" may be had cheap by applying to John. Behind him is the Liberty and Economy banner represented as half secesh and at half-mast, and a table upon which is an emptied mug; strewed upon the ground are several volumes, among them "Anthony on Digestion," "Fuller on Assessments; besides an express package addressed to the care of the Constitutional Convention for collection by John Wentworth, and labelled "McAllister and Stebbins' Bonds, $2,500,000, Keep Dark." In addition to this, there is a hat with a brick in it, and an invitation for "Proposals for Bricks."

The engraver has been very happy in the treatment of his subject, and has admirably carried out the intentions of the designer. In addition to amusing the people of the city and the State, for they have attained a wide spread circulation so great is the demand, the designer has taken a revenge for daily attacks and abuse against him in the late Chicago *Democrat*. We advise our readers to take a look at the caricature. It is "a big thing."

Camp Douglas.

Considerable sensation was created in the camp on Monday by a search among the prisoners for concealed weapons. A detachment of about thirty-five of the city police assisted the soldiers in the search, which resulted in the finding of about a cart load of contraband articles of every description, consisting principally of knives and pistols of all sizes and descriptions, powder and balls, shovels, hatchets, picks, &c., which were taken in charge by the officers.

Nineteen secesh physicians were yesterday released from confinement at the camp by order of the War Department. Their names are: Drs. Martin, Dupree, Sandek, Crowell, Caldwell, Taliflere, McDowell, Driver, Redwood, Oliver, Johnson, Kennedy, Felton, Toxcy, Elkin, Greenlee, Rothrock, and Bolan.

The whole number of deaths at the camp since February 21st, is 585, of this number about fifty were Federal soldiers, leaving 535 among the soldiers. The number at present in the hospital is 304, of whom 46 are Federals.

Hear Him.

MESSRS. EDITORS TRIBUNE:—An advertisement in your paper of yesterday of the excursion to Fair Oaks Grove on the 4th proximo, induces me to trespass upon your columns to the extent of this communication. The fact is, I have been a pretty constant patron of such affairs for the past three years, and feel that I have a sort of right to give a word of advice to those who have the management of this one. As this is to be a "basket pic-nic," which means, I presume, that each one who goes must provide for himself, I wish to call their attention to the fact that there's many a poor fellow like myself who enjoys a day in the woods, no less than the opportunity of contributing a trifle to help forward a good cause, but who, unfortunately, has no "angel in the house" (attic) to see to the very essential article of lunch. Why not, gentlemen managers, provide a table where we can get a good dinner by paying for it, and not be reduced to the alternative of either staying away from your party altogether, or else, trusting solely to the good nature of our landlady (which is not always to be relied upon) run the risk of a poor dinner and its consequent ill humor.

BACHELOR.

NEW UNIFORMS.—Barnard's Light Guard Band appeared in the procession which escorted the Scotch regiment, Tuesday, for the first time in their new uniforms: dark pants, white coats, and McClellan caps. They looked very neatly.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

An Extensive Programme Laid Out.

Details of the Celebration.

The Committee of the Common Council met last evening to perfect arrangements for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July. There were also present committees in consultation as follows:

BOARD OF TRADE.

Col. B. S. Shephard, R. McChesney, C. A. Rogers, J. C. Wright, W. D. Houghteling and J. J. Richards.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

J. H. Bowen, J. Lynd, N. Tuttle, C. M. Cady, E. Hempstead and C. G. Wicker.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

G. W. Smith, Wm. Sprague, S. T. Rogers and G. S. Bowen.

THE MUSIC.

Ald. Brown, from the Committee on Music, reported that, having consulted the Light Guard and Washington Bands, he found they had been engaged by the German Association for a picnic at Wright's Grove; but afterwards, seeing the committee from the German Association, found that they would readily join in the procession, before going to the Grove, giving also the use of the two bands.

Mr. Greenebaum stated the object of their excursion to be the raising of a fund to be given to Sigel at the close of the war. They had made every arrangement, and would readily join with the Council.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Ald. Holden offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation requesting the merchants of the city to close their stores and places of business on the Fourth of July, to allow their employees to participate in a proper celebration of the day. Carried

Ald. Hahn recommended that the city appropriate $1,500 for the celebration.

Mr. Geo. S. Bowen, from the Young Men's Association, reported that they would attend in a body.

Mr. J. J. Richards moved that the different civic societies of the city be invited to appoint one delegate each to meet with the other committees at the Council Chamber this evening. Adopted.

Mr. Wicker moved that one of the regiments from Camp Douglas be invited to join in the procession. Considerable discussion ensued upon the propriety of the resolution, and the safety of the withdrawing that number from the guard of the camp.

Mr. Greenebaum finally offered an amendment to the effect that an invitation be extended to Col. Tucker, that if consistent with safety, he will allow a delegation from the camp to join in the procession. Carried.

THE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Greenebaum also offered a resolution requesting the committee to recommend the Common Council to make an appropriation of $3,000. The gentlemen present, he had no doubt, would vote for it, and it would be carried.

Alds. Hahn and Brown thought it little to the credit of Chicago that she had never celebrated the Fourth of July, and that an appropriation should be made.

Mr. Shepard, from the Board of Trade, wished an appropriation. He thought it would not look well to go on the street begging. Men should not be asked if they *would* contribute; they should be told they *should*. If there were any disloyal men in our midst, he wanted them to be made to pay for a celebration of the Fourth of July.

The question being taken on the resolution of Mr. Greenebaum to appropriate a sum not exceeding $3,000, it was unanimously adopted.

COMMITTEES.

On motion of Ald. Hahn, a committee of seven, consisting of one from each committee present, were appointed on the selection of an orator and reader of the Declaration of Independence, as follows: J. A. Hahn, C. G. Wicker, J. C. Wright, G. S. Bowen, H. Greenebaum, Ald. Brown, D. Hougheling.

On motion of Mr. Greenebaum the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on programme for the day:

Alds. Hoyt, Harvy and Woodman, G. S. Bowen, C. G. Wicker, J. J. Richard, H. Greenebaum.

On motion adjourned to half-past seven this evening.

Notice.

The committee appointed by the Common Council, in connection with committees from the Board of Trade, Mercantile and Young Men's Associations, and other bodies, on the Fourth of July celebration, cordially invite one delegate from each of the civic societies in the city, the Fire Department, the Board of Education, and any other bodies that may desire to join in the procession on the Fourth of July, to meet at the Council Chamber this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to confer in relation to the proper carrying out of the programme for the day.

J. A. HAHN, Chairman.

A 'NOVEL BET.—Two of the prominent politicians of Chicago—the one democratic, the other republican—have a novel bet pending on the result of the constitutional election. The loser is to row a small skiff a distance of twenty miles on the lake on the day after the official vote is declared, provided the weather permits; if not, on the first day thereafter.—*Secession Organ.*

We suggest that the democratic loser get Long John and the editor of the Secession Organ to help him, as they have been in the same boat some time.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE.—Miss Johannah Casey, an orphan girl residing in this city, is anxious to know where William or Timothy Casey resides. They moved from Steubenville, Ohio, to Iowa, about four years ago, and bought land somewhere in that State.

The above appeared in the TRIBUNE a few days since. Letters have reached us saying that they live in Decorah, Iowa. Full information may be obtained by calling at this office.

The Kankakee Excursion.

CHICAGO, June 25, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Having been called upon by the committee who delegated me to go to Kankakee and spy out the ground, to report as to the desirability of the place and route for the pic-nic excursion, to benefit the Plymouth Sabbath School, I wish to make a short report, loud enough for the ears of the public as well as the committee:

As soon as I got out of smelling distance of the Chicago river there was a relief, and when beyond the low grounds in the vicinity of the city it was a luxury all the way. The road is smooth, and we were there almost too soon, and found a plank sidewalk (which our people ought to know how to navigate) leading by a short distance to the grounds, on the beautiful Kankakee river—which is all that can be desired. The water is high in the river and comes up well on the banks, which, however, are not steep enough to be dangerous, but are most agreeable to sit or lounge on in the shade, and plenty of room for swings and ball-playing to the best advantage. A fine spring of water was noticed in a little ravine, just a rose which is a new house, which I was told is just completed as a residence for Emory Cobb, Esq., the well known Telegraph Superintendent. There are two hotels—the American and Glengrove. I took dinner with Mr. Knight, of the American, and am sure he "knows how to keep a hotel." The committee need not hesitate to offer tickets to everybody—they are worth the money ten times over. One object of interest are the corn cribs belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, some ten miles out. "A mile of corn cribs" sounds big, but there they have commenced to build eleven miles of corn-cribs and have them more than half completed and filled. This is a great country. We propose to give the public a chance to see, next Saturday.

P. L. UNDERWOOD,
Superintendent Plymouth Sabbath School.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 519—Chancery. John S. Dickenson et al. vs. Aaron M Lawver et. al. Creditor's Bill. On motion of defendant by solicitor leave given to amend the answer, and on motion of complainants, leave given to amend the bill. It is stipulated by the defendants' counsel that nothing be done by defendant to prejudice the rights and interests of the complainants herein. No. 503—Chancery. Thomas Clark vs. John Rankin et. al. Creditor's Bill. Petition dismissed at costs of petitioner. No. 655—J. B. Grosby vs. J. J. Cooper; on affidavit filed, judgment of June 23d, 1862, vacated and a new trial granted, upon payment of all costs of the case, cause to be learned this term, if the plaintiff shall so elect. No. 745—C. K. Bingham vs. E. W. Steel; continued on application of defendandt, and affidavit filed at defendant's costs No. 821—Henry J. Seamon vs. Alexander Thorne et al.; on motion of plaintiff, leave given to amend papers, by making name of defendant John R., instead of Frederick. No. 741—A. Jewett vs. M. Lawver; jury not agreeing, were discharged. No. 769—E. E. Barney et al. vs. C. Stabeck; submitted to court, and after evidence, postponed for argument. No. 770—Same vs. S. D. Turney; same order. No. 772—Francis Gardner vs. J. W. Colline; verdict for plaintiff for damages.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Manierre*—No. 631—Chancery. William A. Baldwin vs. Erastus Newton et al.; bill dismissed at complainant's costs; motion of complainant. No. 1,094—Bernhard Lohff vs. John Garraghan et al.; appeal; rule made absolute, and defendants ruled to file bonds, security to be approved by court by Friday morning. No. 1,075—Benjamin Shurtleff vs. Benjamin N. Larman; assumpsit. No. 1,139—Madison Beal vs. J. W. Smith; assumpsit; motion on affidavit to set aside judgment demurrer to decree argued, and taken under advisement. No. 1021—Marie H. Miller, administrator of the estate of J. C. Miller, vs. Isaac Wells et al.; trover; jury came into court with a sealed verdict, to wit: defendants guilty and damages assessed at $2 391.22; motion by defendants for a new trial; defendants ruled to file their points by this morning. No. 309—the Chicago Fireman's Insurance Company vs. Chas. V. Dyer; assumpsit; motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment on verdict excepted to, and sixty days allowed to file bill for exceptions. No. 338—Louis Bush et al. vs. Isaac Conden; allotment; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs, on motion of plaintiff. No. 631—In the matter of the application of the Joliet and Chicago R. R. Company; appeal; now on trial. No. 964—Henry H. Rengland vs. Edward Snyder; appeal; on motion of B. Van Buren, appeal dismissed with *procedendo* for want of an affidavit of merit. No. 1,000—Alonzo G. Thompson vs. Edward C. Wilder; Assumpsit; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs, on motion of plaintiff's attorney. No. 1,0-5—C. Billings et al. vs. Joseph K. C. Forrest; assumpsit; defaulted, and judgment last aside, and case reinstated.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—The following cases were dismissed at plaintiffs' costs: Nos. 711, 775, 798, 780. No. 712—William Barge et al. vs. R. M. Hough et al.; assumpsit; verdict for plaintiff; damages $463 65; motion for a new trial by defendant. No. 128—Edward Kelly et al. vs. W. W. Wadsworth et al.; appeal; findings for defendant; motion for a new trial by plaintiff. No. 721—J. Harris et al. vs. Portnus B. Roberts, assumpsit; findings for plaintiff, damages $794.20 No. 734—George Quackenboss vs James H. Reec; suit dismissed.

☞ At Sherman House, wedding and "call" cards, written and engraved. Five quires French paper and envelopes, elegantly stamped, for four dollars. Call in parlors. For samples, mail two stamps to "Yankee Card Writer." je24-6t

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, No. 8 CLARK STREET.—This institution will receive sums of money, from mechanics, laborers and others, of one dollar and upwards. Exchange on all eastern cities and Europe. Chas. T. Boggs, President; L. E. Alexander, Cashier. je26-12t

☞ Deafness and Diseases of the Eye and Ear successfully treated by Dr. J. B. Walker, Oculist and Aurist, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. je21-6t

☞ Widows Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Widows Declaration for Half-pay.

Heirs Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Soldiers Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.

Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.

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Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. je3-1m

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1862.

Business at the banks is increasing and they now report a fair degree of activity. Money for every legitimate purpose is abundant; and first class paper, much above present offerings, might be readily placed at 7@10 per cent. The general trade of the city was never more prosperous, and nearly all our houses at the close of the year will find the right side of their ledgers showing a very satisfactory balance.

New York exchange is in fair request, but the supply is fully equal to the demand. The buying prices at all the large houses is par; selling ¼ premium on round lots; for retail parcels and on collections ¼ per cent. premium is the figure.

Gold in New York was reported at 8¼@8¾ premium. Here it ruled at 7 buying and 8 selling. The margin between prices in New York and here is maintained to guard against the sudden fluctuations of that fickle market.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

> The general features of the money market yesterday were unchanged. The demand for money was moderate, and paper of the right kind was readily disposed of at the usual rate of interest. Exchange is a little close just at present, owing to the comparatively light shipments of produce; but with vessels more plenty, and freights low enough to induce the forwarding of the immense amount of wheat stored here, it would soon become as plenty as usual. The current rates for New York sight yesterday were par buying, and ¼ premium selling.
>
> Gold went up another peg, owing to the advance at New York It was held nominally at 8 per cent. premium; dealers buying at 6@6½. A dispatch from New York reported gold there 8@9 premium, and sterling exchange 121.

ST. LOUIS, AALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following are the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, from 16th to 23d June:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$8,410.03	$4,807.09
Freight	17,570.56	8,620.38
Sundries	855.83	815.33
Total	$26,836.42	$14,242.80
Increase in 1862	12,593.62	
Total this month to date	68,243.56	43,560.93
Total since 1st January	504,526.79	424,681.97

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	92584	....	2047	....
G & C U R R	1880	27723	28907	6411	1286	983
R I R R	859	8750	14350	....	....	....
Ill C R R	1569	3770	42180	18000	500	....
C B & Q R R	1178	4445	52550	3006	....	542
C & N W R R	1117	17055	8373	3848	1060	158
A & St L R R	390	1681	15050	1400	280	....
Total	6443	63423	248993	32665	5193	1633

	High Wines brls.	L'd lbs.	Cut Mts. lbs.	Cattle No.	L H'gs No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	921	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	50	....	....	....	....	1380
R I R R	10	....	....	....	....	3700
Ill C R R	191	5198	6174	....	....	5654
C B & Q R R	....	877	....	54	503	2034
C & N W	....	....	....	....	....	1265
A & St L	....	1190	....	....	....	765
Total	251	7095	6174	54	503	14738

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	2000	24500	78975	....	....	....
To Pt Colb'ne	....	....	37550	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	691	....	12600	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	34550	18000	....	....	....
To Ontonagon	60	....	....	75	....	....
To Goderich	758	15000	....	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	....	....	15000	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	125	....	....	250
Total	3509	74050	162150	75	....	250

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JUNE 23.

Receipts.		Receipts.	
Flour, brls	4,050	Coal, tons	267
Corn, bu	164,531	Shipments.	
Wheat, bu	2,714	Lumber, ft	277,826
Oats, bu	200	Shingles, no	25,000
Potatoes, bu	35	Lath, pcs	83,100
Mill Stuffs, lbs	2,100		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JUNE 24.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Corn, bu	90,495	Lumber, ft	240,618
Rye, bu	2,047	Shingles, no	310,000
Vinegar, brls	50	Lath, pcs	41,900
		Staves, no	2,500
		Salt, brls	8

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—June 25.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,940,000	Flour, brls	2,849
Shingles, no	35,000	Wheat, bu	69,500
Lath, pcs	345,000	Corn, bu	269,200
Wood, cds	240	Rye, bu	10,325
R. R. ties, no	3,460	Barley, bu	300
Fish, pkgs	22	Hides, no	114
Coal, tons	407	H. Wines, brls	16
		Lard & tallow brls	51
		Dried Fruits, brls	89

The receipts of Produce to-day embraced 6,443 brls flour, 63,423 bu wheat, 248,993 bu corn, 32,665 bu oats, 5,193 bu rye, and 1,633 bu barley.

The attendance on 'Change to-day was good, and business was brisk and lively—the only drawback being a scarcity of freight room and an advance in the rates of freight. Notwithstanding this, however, under an active shipping and a fair speculative inquiry, the leading markets ruled active and higher.

There was quite an active inquiry for Flour, and the market was brisk and closed firmer, but not quotably higher. About 4,000 brls of all grades changed hands, at $4.60@5.12½ for winter extras and $3.40@4.00 for spring extras—the bulk of the sales being at $3.60@3.75 for fair to good, spring grades.

There was a better demand for Wheat, and we note an improvement in the prices of ½@1c per bushel—the advance being more marked in the higher than in the lower grades. About 130,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands at 80½c for No 2 Red Winter; 81@82c for Amber Iowa; 78½@79c for No 1 Spring; and 70@72½c for No 2 Spring. At the close the market was firm at 79c for No 1 Spring—holders generally asking 79½c.

Corn was also active, and we report a further improvement of ½c per bushel on New and ¼c per bushel on old. About 350,000 bushels were sold at 32½c for Old River White afloat; 29c for Old River Yellow Mixed afloat; 28½c for Old High Mixed afloat; 28@28½c for Old Mixed afloat 26½@27c for New Mixed afloat; 29c for Old White in store; 28½c for Old Yellow in store; 27½@27¾c for Old Mixed in store; 25½@26c for New Mixed in store; 23½@24c for Old Rejected in store; and 22@23c for New Rejected. The market at the close was very firm at 27½c for Old Mixed, and 26c for New Mixed in store.

Oats were in fair demand and active, but the heavy receipts rendered the market easier, and prices closed ½c lower, with sales at 25½@26c for No. 1 in store and 27½c afloat. Rye was quiet, at 40c. Barley was sold at 52@60c.

The market for Highwines is again unsettled and quite excited, owing to the passage of the Tax Bill. Buyers offered 25c freely; but holders asked 28c, and we have no sales to report.

Freight-room is very scarce and rates have advanced fully ½c ₽ bushel on grain. Only three or four vessels were taken, at 12½c for corn to Kingston, and 9@9½c for corn to Buffalo.

There was some inquiry for Lard, and we note sales of 250 pkgs prime city rendered Leaf, at 7½c. Mess pork is entirely neglected—city brands being offered at $9.75@10,00, without purchasers.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Vessels scarce and rates advanced fully ½c per bushel. The engagements were:—To Kingston—schr Adriatic (last night) corn, at 12½c. To Buffalo—Prop Acme, corn, at 9½c; bark America, schrs Japan, Midnight, and Collingwood, corn, at 9c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,443 brls; shipped, 3,509 brls. Market active and firmer. Sales, 190 brls choice white winter extra at $5.12½; 100 brls "Nashville Eagle" at $5.00; 90 brls "Star Mills" do at $5.00; 400 brls "Romine" at $4.85; 75 brls "Centralia" do at $4.85; 75 brls "Central City" do at $5.00; 90 brls "Marion county" do at $4.85; 240 brls mixed red and white winter extras, in lots, at $4.50@4.90; 100 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.65; 100 brls "S. & P. Wise's" choice white winter on p. t.; 100 brls "Elk Valley" white winter at $4.75; 100 brls choice spring extra, r. h. at 4.00; 100 brls "Matteson's Mills" f. h spring extra at $3.75; 100 brls "Mohawk" do at $3.75; 400 brls good Wisconsin r. h. extra at $3.75; 300 brls do at $3.70; 100 brls "Davis's Best" r. h. do at $3.65; 200 brls good r. h. spring extra at $3.65; 200 brls fair f. h extra at $3.60; 94 brls low grade extra at $3.50; 60 brls "Island XX" at $3.40; 100 brls "Ashford super at $2.62½; 100 brls "Peoria City" extra on p. t.; 100 brls "Rockvale" do on p. t.; 100 brls "Prairie Queen" at $3.40; 100 brls "Silver Spring" on p. t.; 73 brls "Merchant's Mills" extra at $3.47½; 100 brls good spring extra at $3.50.

WHEAT—Received, 63,423 bu; shipped, 74,050 bu. Market active and ½@1c higher. Sales, 32,000 bu Amber Iowa in store at 82c; 3,000 bu do at 81½c; 3,000 bu do at 81c; 55,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 79c; 5,000 bu do at 78¾c; 17,000 bu do at 78½c; 3,000 bu No. 2 Spring (in C. Wheeler and Munger & A's) at 71c; 3,000 bu do (in C. Wheeler's) at 72c; 3,000 bu do at 71½c; 1,800 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 73c; 1,400 bu do (in same house) at 72½c; 2,500 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at 70c; 1,000 bu Rejected (in Sturges) at 58½c; 2,000 bu do (in North Side elevator) at 58c; 1,800 bu do (in Flint & T's) at 55c; 5,600 bu do afloat at 61c; 1,200 bu No 2 Red winter in store at 80½c.

CORN—Received, 248,993 bu; shipped, 162,150 bu. Market advanced ½c per bushel on Old, and ½c on New. Sales were as follows: 17 000 bu Old White Mixed at 32½c afloat; 5,000 bu Old Yellow Mixed at 29c afloat; 20,000 bu Old High Mixed at 28½c afloat; 15,000 bu Old Mixed at 28½c afloat; 15,000 bu do at 28c; 5,000 bu New Mixed at 26½c afloat; 25,000 bu do at 27c afloat; 90,000 bu Old Mixed in store at 27½c; 35,000 bu do at 27¾c; 8,000 bu do at 27½c; 12,000 bu do (mostly short receipts) at 27½; 800 bu do at 27½c; 400 bu New Mixed in store at 25½c; 30,000 bu do at 26c; 19,000 bu Old Rejected at 23½; 6,000 bu do at 23¾c; 40,000 bu do (in three lots) at 24c; 3,000 bu New Rejected in store at 22c; 1,000 bu do at 22½c; 1,000 bu do at 23c; 400 bu Condemned Corn on track at 19c.

OATS—Received, 32,665 bu; shipped, 75 bu. Market ½c lower and more active. Sales, 8,000 bu No 1 afloat at 27½c; 20,000 bu do in store at 26c; 2,000 bu do at 25¾; 17,000 bu do at 25½c.

RYE—Received, 5,193 bu; shipped, none. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 in store at 40c; 400 bu condemned on track at 30c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,633 bu; shipped, 250 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 44 bags fair at 52c on track; 130 bags prime at 60c del.

HIGHWINES—Received, 251 brls. Market excited and wholly unsettled—nominally 3c higher. Holders ask 28c, and buyers offer 25c freely. No sales.

TALLOW—42 brls country at 7½c.

LARD—250 pkgs prime city kettle at 7½c; 30 pkgs country at 6¾c.

BRAN—10 tons Bran at $5.75 on track.

SUGARS—100 brls Portland Yellow at 8c. Sugars from Memphis were received in this city to-day.

FISH—The market continues active, and prices are without change. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls		$3.25@3.50
No. 2	"	3.00@3.25
No. 1 Trout,	"	3.25@3.50
No. 2	"	3.00@3.25

HIDES—Market is very quiet—the receipts being light—we have no change in prices to report. Quotations as follows: Dry Flint 12@13c; Dry Salted 9@11c; Green Salted 5½@6c; Dry Calf 10@12; Green do 6@7c.

WOOL—Very little offering—the following are the current prices: Common Native 25@30c; Medium 30@35c; Fine 35@40c; Unwashed ⅓ off.

BUTTER—There is an active demand for good shipping Butter. We quote: Choice Dairy 10@11c; Good to Fair Firkin 8½@9½c; Grease 6½@7c.

EGGS—Fresh 6@6½c ₽ doz.

POTLTRY—Chickens ₽ doz $1.75@2.00; Turkeys ₽ lb 6@6½c; Pigeons ₽ doz 35@40c.

Pittsburgh Flour Market—June 23.

The demand continues light. Sales of Family at $4.90@5.15.

Boston Hide Market—June 23.

The *Bulletin* reports the market dull, with sales of western dry at 17c.

Philadelphia Flour Market—June 23.

The *North American* reports the market inactive. Good northwestern extra family was sold at $5.00; Ohio extra, $5.25; good western superfine, $4.75.

Boston Flour and Grain Market—June 23.

The receipts of flour for the week were 39,896 brls, and the market was lively. The *Bulletin* quotes:—Western common supers, $4.25@4.75; extras, $5 00@5.75. St. Louis supers, $4.75@5.25; extras, $5.25@6.75. Corn 1c in moderate demand at 64c for Southern Yellow; 59@62c for new and old Western Mixed. Oats 50@55c. Rye dull at 83c.

Milwaukee Grain Market—June 25.

Received, 72,604 bu wheat; 1,968 brls flour. The *Sentinel* reports an advance of 1c per bushel on wheat, with sales of 50,000 bushels at 76c for No. 2, and 80c for No. 1. Freights, 8½@9c for wheat to Buffalo.

Toledo Grain Market—June 24.

Receipts, 22,194 bu. wheat; 21,377 bu. corn. The *Blade* reports Wheat active at 94c@1.00 for red, and $1.00 for Illinois White. Corn—Yellow, 33c; Old Mixed 33c; New do. 32c.

Detroit Grain Market—June 24.

The *Tribune* reports Wheat 1c better, with sales at 98c for No. 2 Red, and $1.10½ for No. 1 White.

Montreal Grain Market—June 23.

Breadstuffs quiet and inactive. Flour—No. 1 superfine $4.50. Wheat—U. C. spring afloat at 93 to 96c, according to condition. Corn—47 to 48c for mixed crop of 1860. Oatmeal $4 to $4.25. Pork dull; sales of mess at $11; other grades all but unsaleable.

Wool in Michigan.

At Kalamazoo on the 23d, 60,000 lbs were sold at 50c. At Pontiac, on the 19th, sales were made at 50½c; at Adrian, on the 20th, 50c; at Albion, on the 21st, 41½@48c; at PawPaw, 45c; at Tecumseh, 46c; at Dexter, 35½@40c; at Battle Creek, on the 19th, at 40½@45c.

The Crops in Canada.

[From the Montreal Witness]

We learn from Toronto that fall wheat in that vicinity, is very short in the stem, and that spring wheat is supposed to be materially injured by the drought.

A correspondent writing from Fergus says, "I have been thirty-two years in Canada, and never saw such a dry, frosty May and June. We had a few showers last night, and the weather looks broken. Warm rains may do much, but I suspect crops of all sorts will be very light. I sowed salt on my asparagus-bed in April and it was not melted till last night."

Montreal Cattle Market.

Markets dull, supplies overrun demand. A considerable number of cattle and 300 hogs, left unsold. The following are current prices:—First quality cattle, $6.00@6.25 second and third $5.50 @4.50; Hogs, live, $3.75@4 25 ₽ 100 lbs, dull.

Albany Live Stock Market—June 23.

BEEVES—The arrivals continue very heavy, there being only about 150 head less on sale than last week. Prices have, therefore, declined 10@15@20c ₽ 100 lbs, live weight, which is partly owing to the quality of the offerings, the average being somewhat lower than for the past two weeks; and yet there are some strictly premium beeves here to-day that are bringing higher prices than any have brought, with one exception, this year. We allude to the Ashbrook Cattle from Missouri, brought down early last spring, and which were taken by Daniel Drew Esq., at $135 ₽ head. We do not include the prices of the premium bunch this week in our regular quotations, as they are mere fancy figures, paid by persons who wish to feed fine animals, and should not be quoted as regular beef price, as no butcher could afford to pay the same, at this season of the year, at least. The Eastern buyers will take, say 1,200 head—900 more will be turned out to graze, and say Albany and Troy consume 600, there will be 2,400 head for the New York market.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	4,410	4,575	4,085
Sheep	1,708	1,942	1,763
Hogs	....	238	74

The cattle were from the different States in the following numbers:

New York	220	Canada	17
Illinois	2513	Pennsylvania	13
Indiana	282	Iowa	93
Ohio	485	Missouri	—
Kentucky	712		
Michigan	85		4410

PRICES.—Notwithstanding the decline in prices, more than one half will change hands here, while a few will hold over, trusting to a short supply next week:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium (per 100 lbs)	$4.75@5.00	$5.00@5.10
Extra	4.50@4.60	4.60@4.80
First quality	3.85@4.42	3.90@4.00
Second quality	3.25@3.50	3.25@3.55
Third quality	2.75@3.00	2.75@3.00

HOGS—None have been yarded at this place the present week. About 6,000 head came down during the week, and went direct through, or were sent to the regular yards at East Albany. Smith & Brown report sales of 800 heavy hogs at their yards at East Albany during the week, in small lots, mostly to eastern buyers at $3.37@3 45 ₽ 100 lbs., live weight. Average, say 200 lbs. No sales of store hogs.—*Evening Journal.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 25.—FLOUR—Market 5@10c better, with fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales of 21,000 brls at $4.25@4 40 for super state; $4.60@4.70 for extra state; $4 75 for choice; $4.25@4.40 for super western; 4.60@4.80 for common to medium extra western; $5 05@5 10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5.20@6 20 for trade brands, market closing quiet, with buyers refusing to pay the outside price. Canadian flour 5@10c better. Sales of 1.800 brls at $4 60@4.75 for common, and $4.80@5 20 for fancy and extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $2 75@4.10. Corn meal a little firmer. Sales of 400 brls at $2 85 for Jersey; $3.00 for Marsh's caloric, and $3.00@3.05 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Firmer and still unsettled; sales of 1,000 brls state and western, at 28@30c—the latter an extreme closing slack.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better; closing however quiet and scarcely so firm; sales to-day (including part to arrive) 18,400 bu Chicago spring at 95c @$1.06; 4,800 bu Milwaukee club at $1.00@1.08; 32,000 bu amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1.08@1.25; 600 bu winter red western at $1.12@1.19; 18,400 bu amber Michigan at $1 20@1.21, and 6,900 bu white Indiana at $1.25. Rye scarce and firmer. Sales, 4,300 bu prime western at 70c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn market 1@2c better, with a fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales, 144,000 bu at 52½@53½c for old mixed western; 48@51c for new do; 42@47c for damaged; 56c for white western; 70c for white southern. Oats in moderate request at 43@45c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market for Rio is quiet and very firm; sales 400 bags, part at 19½c. Sugars remain steady and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork market more active and prices again advanced. Sales 2,800 brls. at $11.00 for mess; $10.75@11.00 for prime mess, and $8 56¼@8.75 for prime. Government contract for 2,250 brls. prime mess was awarded at $10.96@11.12½. Beef rules very quiet, but market generally without essential change. Sales 150 brls. at $5.50@7.00 for prime; $8@10 75 for mess; $11@13 50 for repacked mess, and $12@13.50 for extra mess. Government contract for 4,150 brls. extra mess was taken at $14@14½ for prime mess beef. Beef hams dull, and nominally unchanged. Cut Meats more active and firmer. Sales 850 packages at 4½@4c for shoulders: 4½@5c. for hams. Bacon—Sides dully and heavy. Sales 50 boxes short ribbed middles at 6c. Government contract for 532,000 lbs smoked in canvas bags was taken at $7.42@7.75; smoked meats quiet. Sales 50 hhds. city cut hams at 8¾c. Lard rules very firm. Good demand; sales 2,070 brls. at 7½@8¾c. Butter selling at 10@15c for Ohio; 10@17c for State. Cheese firm at 4c.

MONEY—Continues firm at 4½@5 per cent on call, and 4½@5½ per cent for prime paper. Sterling exchange less active and scarce at firm. Broker's bills quoted at 119@119½. American Gold less active at 8¼@8¾ per cent premium. Government stocks without decided change. U. S. 6s '81 106¼@114½; 7.30 Treasury Notes 105½.

STOCKS—Better demand with moderate business. Chi & R I 67¼; M & P du C 28¼; Little Miami 1 6; I & W pfd 46; C & T 48; G & Chi 68¾; C & Pitts 28½; Pac Mail 118¼; N Y C 88½; Erie 34¼; Huds 47; M C 64; M S 27¼; M S gtd 50¼; M S 2d bonds 85¼; Treasury 7 3-10 105½; coupon U S 6s, 74, coupons 98½; U S 5s, 81, coupons 88½.

BUFFALO, June 25.—FLOUR—quiet and steady. GRAIN—Wheat—moderate demand; market better; sales 38,000 bu. at 85@88c for ordinary Chicago spring; 87@88c for No. 1 do.; 85@86½c for No. 2 Milwaukee club; 87@93c for No. 1 do.; 90c for Sheboygan spring; 98c for Illinois winter; $1.09 for white winter Ohio; $1.24 for white Kentucky. Corn—good demand; market better; sales 150,000 bu. at 38, 39@40c—closing quiet at the latter figure. Oats steady; sales 10,000 bu. to arrive at 34@35c f. o. b.

WHISKY—Better; sales 50 brls. at 27c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm; 11c for corn, 13c for wheat to New York.

IMPORTS—17,000 brls. flour, 84,000 bu. wheat, 80,000 bu. corn, 27,000 bu. oats.

EXPORTS—3,000 brls. flour, 9,800 bu. wheat, 140,000 bu. corn, 22,000 bu. oats.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........June 25.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, 22 packages fish, sundries.
Prop Badger State Beckwith, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Blue Bell, Malony, Cedar River, 100 m lumber.
Schr R Campbell, Stedman, Kingston, 180 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Gunderson, Goderich, 125 m lumber.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 170 m lath.
Schr Gem, Embrecht, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 9 m lath.
Schr Col Glover, Miller, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Reed, Port Sheldon, 80 cords wood.
Schr Mary Collins, Dixon, Presque Isle, 407 tons coal.
Schr Gessine, Dunnovan, Manitowoc, 2,000 railroad ties.
Schr Albany, Smith, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber, 15 m shingles.
Schr E M Shoyer, Shelobohm, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Schr Belle Stevens, Brown, St Joseph, 60 cords wood.
Schr Fashion, McElligott, Buffalo.
Schr Hans Crocker, Lewis, Buffalo, 250 m lumber.
Schr Japan, Lontlit, Detroit, 150 m lumber.
Schr Wm Aldrich, Simpson, Two Rivers, 5 m lumber, 1,400 railroad ties.
Schr Union, Uulrich, Holland, 50 cords wood.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 90 m lumber 35 m lath.
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Port Sheldon. 50 cords wood.
Schr Active, Pageloon, Grand River, 80 m lumber, 20 m shingles.
Schr Kitty Grant, Spencer, White River, 65 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Scow Mount Vernon, McVae, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber.
Scow Kewoxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED..........June 25.

Stmr Comet Pabst, Two Rivers, 300 bu barley, 35 hides, 16 brls highwines.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 59 hides, sundries.
Prop Michigan, Chapman, Ogdensburgh, 80 brls dried fruit, sundries.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Goderich, 15,000 bu wheat, 758 brls flour.
Prop Dubuque, Sitts, Buffalo, 13,625 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Prop Niagara, Thorn, Port Sarnia, 12,500 bu corn, 691 brls flour, 54 brls lard and tallow.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, 26,000 bu wheat, 1,200 brls flour.
Bark Southampton, McKirby, Colborne, 22,375 bu corn.
Bark Cambria, Malcomson, Kingston, 20,500 bu wheat.
Bark Stork, Grey, Collingwood, 15,000 bu corn.
Brig J G Deshler, Stringleman, Kingston, 18,000 bu corn.
Brig Commerce, Merry, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Blue Bell, Malony, White Lake.
Schr Moselle, Merriam, Buffalo, 16,275 bu corn.
Schr Henry Hager, Yates, Buffalo, 11,500 bu corn.
Schr Russian, Clement, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Leader, Monroe, Buffalo, 16,200 bu corn.
Schr Abigail, Cullotin, Buffalo, 8,900 bu wheat.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Allegan.
Schr Uncle Tom, McIntyre, Colborne, 15,175 bu corn.
Schr W F Allen, Boyle, Kingston, 14,050 bu wheat.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Gem, Embrecht, Muskegon.
Schr Col Glover, Miller, Grand Haven.
Schr Speed, Reed, Grand Haven
Schr Gessine, Dunnovan, Manitowoc.
Schr Mary Collins, Dixon, Buffalo, 17,600 bu corn.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon.
Schr Elva, Lincoln, White Lake.
Schr Belle Stevens, Brown, St Joseph.
Schr Albany, Smith, Grand Haven.
Schr Fashion, McElligott, Buffalo, 10,325 bu rye.
Schr Annie C Raynor, Kennan, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Vanguard, Davis, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr A E Hart, Bigelow, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Port Sheldon.
Schr Active, Pageloon, Grand River.
Schr Kitty Grant, Spencer, White River.
Scow Mount Vernon, McVae, Kalamazoo.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 25, 1862.

UP—Prop. Iowa, Chicago; Bark Unadilla, Gibraltar, Northwest; Brig. Pilgrim, Oleander, Montezuma; Schr. Col. Cook, Percival, Arrow, M. M. Scott, Dauntless, Lookout, Cascade, Bright, Coquette, St. Andrew, Winfield Scott Three Bells, Comet, Advance, Abeansch, Metropolis, Adriatic.

DOWN—Prop. Empire, Empire State; Schr. Carrington, Transport, Bay State, Boston, Snow Drop, A. Rust, Plymouth Rock, H. H. Brown, Goodell, M. T. Johnson.

Weather pleasant—wind S. W.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO, JUNE 23, —Prop. Empire State.

CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, JUNE 23.—Prop. Chicago, Empire State, Iowa; Bark Danube; schr. Imperial, Thos. Simms, Cornelia, Puritan.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 21st June—		
Bark Gibraltar.	Kingston.	Chicago.
Bark Thomas F. Park,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr. Algerine,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr. Cascade,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr Acontias,	Oswego,	Milwaukee.
On the 23d June—		
Brig Ocean Eagle,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr Cunard,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 21st June—		
Schooner Ann Craig,	Chicago,	Kingston.
On the 23d June—		
Propeller Buckeye,	Chicago,	Ogdensburg.

RUN ON A WRECK.—The schooner Sunbury on Sunday evening, while on her upward bound passage, and when off the Clay Banks, ran afoul of the wreck of the schooner Rapid, which lies sunk in that locality, passing between the sunken vessel's spars, by which her jibboom, fore-yard and foregaft were carried away, and her squaresail seriously damaged. She also lost one of her anchors and and fifteen fathoms of chain. She arrived at this port last night at twelve o'clock, and is now undergoing repairs. Her damages will probably not exceed $100, and repairs will be completed within a couple of days.

As the above wreck lies directly in the channel captains of vessels should exercise extreme caution while passing that locality, especially on dark rainy nights, as was the night in question, or further and more serious results will be heard from before this dangerous impediment is removed. The parties interested in the removal of the above wreck left for that point this morning, and it is to be hoped success will immediately attend their efforts.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........June 23.

Atlantic, LaSalle, 1,200 brls flour, 61,020 lbs tobacco.
None, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn.
Ericsson, LaSalle 5,300 bu corn, 850 bu wheat.
Rescue, LaSalle, 143 tons coal.
Monis, Lockport, 2,300 bu corn, 6,400 bu wheat.
Lioness, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Prairie Chief, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn.
Charlie, Kankakee, 2,900 bu corn.
Monitor, LaSalle, 5,012 bu corn.
N L Hawley, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.
Acadia, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Powhattan, LaSalle, 124 tons coal.
Lemont, Lemont, 5,400 bu corn.
Arkona, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
Pacific, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn.
Arctic, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Hunter, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,100 bu corn, 2,100 bu bran.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Danube, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Cuba, Ottawa, 6,100 bu corn.
Clarinda, LaSalle, 4,900 bu corn.
Union, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn.
H Hamlin, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Gladiator, LaSalle, 5,200 bu corn, 44,000 lbs starch.
Wave, LaSalle, 4,800 bu corn, 200 bu oats.
Ells, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn, 30,000 lbs cooperware.
Tide, LaSalle, 5,400 bu corn.
McNeiles, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn.
Amazonia, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn, 36 bu potatoes.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn.
Gen Grant, LaSalle, 5,400 bu corn.
St Louis, LaSalle, 5,306 bu corn.
Arabia, LaSalle, 1,430 brls flour.
A Lincoln, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
Progress, LaSalle, 5,170 bu corn, 420 bu wheat.
B F Beesley, LaSalle, 4,719 bu corn, 1,284 bu wheat.
J D Leonard, LaSalle, 1,450 brls flour.

CLEARED..........June 23.

Rock Run, LaSalle.
H Hamlin, Ottawa.
Josephine, Kankakee
Time, LaSalle, 63,900 ft lumber, 58,100 lath, 3,240 lbs nails, 300 lbs mdse.
Laura Ann, Ottawa.
Antiopa, LaSalle, 54,573 ft lumber.
Tide, LaSalle.
St Louis, LaSalle.
Nile, LaSalle, 76,554 ft lumber, 5 m siding, 25 m shingles, 25 m lath.
Lemont, Lockport, 26 m lumber.
Clyde, Seneca
Lioness, Ottawa.

ARRIVED..........June 24.

Alice, La Salle, 5,440 bu corn.
American Star, La Salle, 5,729 bu corn.
Caroline, La Salle, 5,800 bu corn.
Sunshine, La Salle, 5,800 bu corn.
Cooley, Kankakee, 3,000 bu corn.
Alexander, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Humboldt, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Northrup, Joliet, 3,048 bu corn, 2,049 bu rye.
Belle, La Salle, 4,500 bu corn.
Imperial, La Salle, 5,800 bu corn.
Neptune, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Stars and Stripes, La Salle, 5,842 bu corn.
Edmonia, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.
Brilliant, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 50 brls vinegar.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 5,600 bu corn.
Robert Holmes, Utica, 5,800 bu corn.

CLEARED..........June 24.

Danube, Ottawa.
Lioness, Ottawa.
Goodell, Ottawa.
Alabama, Lasalle, 15 m lumber, 75 m siding.
Republic, Morris 15,000 ft lumber.
Atlantic, Morris.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa.
Arabia, LaSalle, 300 m shingles.
Hunter, Ottawa
Geo L Taylor, Joliet, 2,500 staves and headings.
Clarriett, Morris, 7,000 ft lumber.
Charlie, Kankakee, 25 m lumber, 250 lbs carpenter work.
Cuba, Ottawa.
Gen Grant, Morris.
Ells, Joliet.
Wing and Wing, LaSalle, 23,782 ft lumber, 950 lbs carpenter work.
Dacotah, LaSalle, 33,534 ft lumber, 9,358 ft siding, 56,500 shingles.
Humboldt, Joliet.
Imperial, LaSalle.
Neptune, Ottawa.
Wm Murrean, Lasalle, 71,380 ft lumber, 10 m shingles, 41,300 lath.
Monitor, Kankakee, 25 m lumber.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa.
Caroline, LaSalle, 8 brls salt.

MARRIED.

In this city, June 24th, by Rev. Geo. H. Jenks, Mr. GEORGE BURROUGHS and Miss CARRIE LONG, both of this city.

In this city, on the 23d inst., at the residence of J. H. Gale, Esq., by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. S. S. DARROW and Miss EUNICE DELANOY, all of Chicago.

Amusements.

SACRED CONCER
AT THE
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSIO
On Thursday Evening, June 26th, 18
On which occasion the following Ladies and G men will assist:—Mrs. E. A. PAYNE, Misses Dr. W. N. DUNHAM, Mr. T. C. ESTEE, Mr. T. WILLIE. Mr. E. A. PAYNE, Conductor.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. SEXTETTE—"As Pants the Hart,"
2. ARIA—from the "Messiah,"
3. TRIO—"Hope,"
4. SONG—from
5. TRIO—"Ecce Panis,"
6. DUETT—"In questo Suol,"
7. QUARTETTE,
PART II.
1. DUETT—"Flow Gently Deva,"
2. TRIO—"Te Sol,"
3. ARIA and CABALETTA
4. TRIO—from
5. BALLAD,
6. QUARTETTE—"Summer Night,"
7. ANTHEM—"National,"
☞ Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at the
je26-a454-1t

McVICKER'S THEATR
Madison street, between State and Dear
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock........Curtain rises
Last night but two of the versatile Actress
MISS DORA SHAW,
Who will appear as
MRS. HALLER,
In Kotzbue's celebrated play of THE STRAN
THURSDAY EVENING, June 26th, will be p
Kotzbue's play of
THE STRANGER,
Mrs. Haller..........Miss Dora S
The Stranger..........Mr.
Peter..........Mr. McVicker. Soloman..........Mr.
To conclude with the successful Farce of
FOUNDED ON FACTS.
Skeptick..........Mr.
Mrs. Skeptick..........
☞ Friday, Benefit and last night but one of
DORA SHAW.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHO
CONTRIBUTION GALA
for the Benefit of the
Douglas Monument Associati
Friday Afternoon, June 27th,
Upon which occasion the ENTIRE RECEIP THE ENTERTAINMENTS will be placed in hands of the Treasurer of the Association, to erecting a monument over the remains of the STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
DAN RICE
Will appear, and the Entertainments will be eq those offered on other occasions.
☞ The Tickets will be issued by the Comm and will only be good for this special occasion.
The offering upon the part of Mr. DAN RICE unsolicited, and the public can depend that all received will be devoted to the noble purpo luded to.
☞ Admission as usual. Reserved seats, Boxes, 25 cents; Children, to reserved seats,
je24-a391-4t

DAN RICE'S
GREAT SHOW
Will exhibit at corner of
Michigan avenue and Randolph str
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATUR
June 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.
DAN RICE HIMSELF,
Will personally appear at Every P formance, Day and Night.
Admission to Box, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, Children to Reserved Seats, 25 cents.
SEATS FOR EVERYBOD
[je18-a269-10t]

BALL FOR THE BENEFIT O A WOUNDED SOLDIER.—There will be a at the West Market Hall on Monday evening 30th, for the benefit of John Schoeffer, of Comp Chicago Light Artillery. He is one of the memb Company A who was wounded at the battle of and now nearly recovered and about to return Company. The Great Western Band will be tendance. Tickets 50 cents.

VAAS & DEAN'S
Light Guard Band,
Office 47 South Clark street, between Randolph Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.
MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS, CONCER
☞ Post Office Box 2922.
A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN,

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSO
TRADE SALE OF
34 Casks Double Thick Porce and Parian Ware,
275 boxes AMERICAN FLINT GLASSWA
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, July 2d, at 9½ o'clock A. will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street four casks of the best quality double thick Por and Parian Ware which will be sold in assorted ages and open lots. The stock consists of a com assortment of BREAKFAST, TEA, DINNE TOILET WARE, all plain white.
PARIAN WARE
Consists of Plain, Decorated and Gold Gilt Vases Syrups, Spittoons, Mugs, Fancy Boxes, Curtain Butters, Cigar and Ash Holders Pickles, &c. Al Busts and Statuetts of Douglas and Kane.
GLASSWARE.
275 boxes of American Flint Glassware, consi a general assortment.
The attention of the Trade is particularly inv the above sale, which is well adapted for Hotel Steam Boats. The goods will be sold without serve whatever. Parties buying for the country have their goods carefully packed and shipped.
Samples can be examined at our Store any day vious to the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON
je26-a461-6t Auctione

RECEIVER'S SALE OF LEA OF STORE 46 LAKE STREET,
By GILBERT & SAMPSON,
We will sell on this THURSDAY MORNING, o'clock, at Store 46 Lake street, the Lease of the Store. Particulars at time and place of sale.
je26-a460-1t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auction

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 38 Lake
HOUSEHOLD FURNITU
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, June 27th, at 9½ o'clock, we sell at our Salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street, a g assortment of
Parlor, Diningroom,
And Chamber Furnitu
Household Goods, Mirrors, Engravings, with without frames, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wa Lounges, Mattresses, &c., &c.
je25-a430-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctio

BY RANKIN & LIEBENSTE
Auctioneers, successors to John Rankin
TRADE SALE OF
200 Boxes Flint Glassware, 50 Cr Crockery,
300 Doz. Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, &
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY MORNING, June 27, at 9½ o'clock cisely, we will sell at our salesroom, No. 177 street, without reserve, in lots to suit the tr crates best quality White Granite Ware—a gene sortment. 10 crates C. C. and Blue Edge Ware—a eral assortment. 5 crates Yellow and Rockin Ware—a good assortment. 200 boxes Flint Glass —well assorted. 300 doz. Table Knives and Forks, invoice of Britania, German Silver and P ated For particulars see bills. Merchants from the co can have their goods packed at a small charge.
RANKIN & LEIBENSTEIN
je21-a322-5t

BY S. NICKERSO
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Frankl
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH W
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted t country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. signments respectfully solicited. S. NICKE
Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE OF D GOODS AND CLOTHING—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, 23; Wednesday, June 25; Friday, June 27, at 9½ o'c a. m., will be sold, Clothing, Cloth, Cassim Satinets, and a general stock of Dry Goods, Y Notions, Furnishing Goods and Jewelry; als Private Sale, Oil Cloth and Carpeting.
je20-a268-1w S. NICKERSON, Auction

WM. A. BUTTERS & C
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearbo opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
mh22-a565-1y

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & C
AGENTS FOR
Boston Belting Company
CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKI
And Hose.
NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO GLUE WORK
GLUE,
Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery or uses.
Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust,
Horns and Bones,
At wholesale and retail. Office, 60 South W (Lloyd's Block) Chicago.
P. O. Box 2432. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL
mh31-a904-1m Successor to

NOTICE TO DEALERS I
Fruit and Vegetables.
I have a large
STOCK OF BASKETS
Suitable for shipping strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, peaches, plums, tomatoes, &c. Also, BASKETS of every Style and Quality.
NATHANIEL WHITE
☞ Wholesale Dealer in Wooden and Willow
je24-a482-1m 36 South W

BUTTER JARS,
JUGS, CHURNS—all
For sale LOW to the trade and
SAMUEL GREEN
Basement No. 2 Board of Trade

GREAT CLOSING OUT SA
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph
[je3-a861-1m]

VAULTS AND OUT HOU
Cleaned very cheap by JOHN
Clark street. Post Office Box 462.

Amusements.

SACRED CONCER
AT THE
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSIO
On Thursday Evening, June 26th, 18
On which occasion the following Ladies and Gen
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Dr. W. N. DUNHAM, Mr. T. C. ESTEE, Mr. T. GO
WILLIE. Mr. E. A. PAYNE, Conductor.
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2. TRIO—"To Sol,"
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4. TRIO—from
5. BALLAD
6. QUARTETTE—"Summer Night,"
7. ANTHEM—"National,"
☞ Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at the door.
je26-a654-1t

McVICKER'S THEATR
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.............Curtain rises at
Last night but two of the versatile Actress,
MISS DORA SHAW,
Who will appear as
MRS. HALLER,
In Kotzebue's celebrated play of THE STRANGER
THURSDAY EVENING, June 26th, will be presented
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Mrs. Haller.............Miss Dora Shaw
The Stranger.............Mr. Pri
Peter.........Mr. McVicker. | Soloman.........Mr.
To conclude with the successful Farce of
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Skeptick.............Mr. M
Mrs. Skeptick.............Miss
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The offering upon the part of Mr. DAN RICE was unsolicited, and the public can depend that all mone received will be devoted to the noble purpose luded to.
☞ Admission as usual. Reserved seats, 50 ce Boxes, 25 cents; Children, to reserved seats, 25 cen
je24-a591-4t

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GREAT SHOW
Will exhibit at corner of
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WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDA
June 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th,
DAN RICE HIMSELF,
Will personally appear at Every Pe formance, Day and Night.
Admission to Box, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 c Children to Reserved Seats, 25 cents.
SEATS FOR EVERYBODY
[je18-a589-16t]

BALL FOR THE BENEFIT O
A WOUNDED SOLDIER.—There will be a the West Market Hall on Monday evening, Ju 30th, for the benefit of John Schaeffer, of Company Chicago Light Artillery. He is one of the members Company A who was wounded at the battle of Sh and now nearly recovered and about to return to Company. The Great Western Band will be in tendance. Tickets 50 cents.

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275 boxes AMERICAN FLINT GLASSWA
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PARIAN WARE
Consists of Plain, Decorated and Gold Gilt Vases, Syrups, Spittoons, Mugs, Fancy Boxes, Curtain P Butters, Cigar and Ash Holders, Pickles, &c. Als Busts and Statuetts of Douglas and Kane.
GLASSWARE.
275 boxes of American Flint Glassware, consisti a general assortment.
The attention of the Trade is particularly invite the above sale, which is well adapted for Hotels steam Boats. The goods will be sold without any serve whatever. Parties buying for the country have their goods carefully packed and shipped.
Samples can be examined at our Store any tim vious to the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctione
je26-a661-6t

RECEIVER'S SALE OF LEAS
OF STORE 46 LAKE STREET,
By GILBERT & SAMPSON,
We will sell on this THURSDAY MORNING, at o'clock, at Store 46 Lake street, the Lease of the Store. Particulars at time and place of sale.
je26-a660-1t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctione

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 38 Lake
HOUSEHOLD FURNITUR
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, June 27th, at 9½ o'clock, we sell at our Salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street, a ge assortment of
Parlor, Diningroom,
And Chamber Furnitur
Household Goods, Mirrors, Engravings, with without frames, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washsta Lounges, Mattresses, &c., &c.
je25-a630-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctione

BY RANKIN & LIEBENSTEI
Auctioneers, successors to John Rankin.
TRADE SALE OF
200 Boxes Flint Glassware, 50 Crat
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300 Doz. Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, &
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je21-a529-5t RANKIN & LIEBENSTEIN, Auctione

BY S. NICKERSO
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Frankli
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH W
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosier Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. signments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERS Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE OF DR
GOODS AND CLOTHING—By S. Nickers 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, Ju 23; Wednesday, June 25; Friday, June 27, at 9½ o' a. m., will be sold, Clothing, Cloths, Cass Satinetts, and a general stock of Dry Goods, Ya Notions, Furnishing Goods and Jewelry; also Private sale, Oil Cloth and Carpeting.
je20-a590-1w S. NICKERSON, Auction

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearbor
Opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

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NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS
GLUE,
Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and
Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust,
Horns and Bones.
All wholesale and retail. Office, 60 South Well
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
Successor to Wahl

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Fruit and Vegetables.
I have a large
STOCK OF BASKET
Suitable for shipping strawberries, huckleb blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, peaches, plums, tomatoes, &c. Also, BASKETS of every Style and Quality.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
☞ Wholesale Dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware, 200 South Water

BUTTER JARS,
JUGS, CHURNS—all si
For sale LOW to the trade only.
SAMUEL GREENE & C

GREAT CLOSING OUT SAL
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph

VAULTS AND OUT HOU
Cleaned very cheaply by JOHN MASON,
Post Office Box 688.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
ffice, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
livered in city, per year..........$8.00
livered in city, per week.......... .15
mail subscribers, per year.......... 7.00
mail subscribers, per six months.......... 4.00
kly, per year.......... 4.00
single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00).......... 1.50
copies.......... 4.00
copies.......... 6.00
copies.......... 10.00
copies, and 1 to getter up of club.......... 20.00
Additions to clubs may be made at any the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

he Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

E LIGHT OF A NEW DAY.
morning is breaking, and the long
f the domination of Slavery in our
al councils has ended. Legislation
uman Freedom has begun in the
which for long years past have wit-
the shameful complicity of the
n Doughface with the Negro
s and Breeders, in forging still
e fetters that bound Liberty to
Chattelism. Yesterday President
put his signature to the Arnold-
y bill prohibiting Slavery in all the
ries. As fully passed the bill

that Freedom may be and remain
the fundamental law of the land
places whatsoever, so far as it lies
the power or depends upon the action of
overnment of the United States to make it
it enacted, &c., That from and after the
THERE SHALL BE NEITHER
Y NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE
Y OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE
STATES now existing, or which may
time hereafter be formed or acquired by
States, otherwise than in punishment
whereof the party shall have been duly

indeed is "agitation" ended, for
the whole question settled. It is
the best days of the Republic. It
blazoning on our country's banner
RTY THE FUNDAMENTAL
OF THE LAND."
ut this law is almost in the identi-
ords of the act proposed by Mr.
in 1784. So it is not modern
ism, but we are returning all tardily
grave wisdom of our fathers. The
its expiation are both in our age.
God and take courage, for the ulti-
triumph of Human Liberty through-
land is sure.

OIS SAVED FROM THE
GRASP OF TRAITORS.
dispatches this morning are conclu-
the traitors of Illinois and their in-
schemes are buried out of sight.
delight and the surprise of every
counties in Southern Illinois that
been strongly against us have
a majority against the swindle.
majorities in Washington and
and in all of them, thus far, the
on the vote for Douglas is from
a hundred per cent. The world,
does move.
conspirators who stretched forth
hands, covered all over with
slime, to destroy the organic law
which Illinois has attained the proud
the fourth star in our glorious gal-
States, have politically perished be-
scorn of an indignant people. Let
be handed down to posterity
a hissing and a by-word among
able men. All honor to the hon-
yeomanry of the State. They
us from ruin and everlasting

[From the Chicago Times, June 18th.]
TORY OF GIGANTIC PRO-
PORTIONS.
E VOICE OF ILLINOIS FOR THE FEDE-
CONSTITUTION AS IT IS AND THE
FEDERAL UNION AS IT WAS.
y for the New Constitution by 900 Ma-
jority, and the State by 20,000.
NAL OVERTHROW OF STUMPTAIL
AND STUMPTAIL POLITICS.
ois Sets an Example for her Sister
States.
victory for the Federal Constitu-
and the Federal Union as it was which
achieved since the war began, and the
victory for sound Democratic principles
government which has ever been achieved
continent, was achieved yesterday in the
Chicago and in the State of Illinois
question of the adoption of the new con-
, the majority in the city for the new con-
903!
State will probably reach, and may
20,000!
political issue—made so by the Republi-
and by every Republican newspaper
the State. The Democracy accepted the
THE RESULT.
to-day a Democratic State, more firmly,
that she has ever been before. In this
she has opened the campaign of 1862,
an example for her sister States, only
which can this war be brought to a
close, the Federal constitution pre-
and the Federal Union restored. As Illi-
yesterday, so will she pronounce
The faith she declared yesterday,
to as a mariner clings to the last

above was the apostate Wentworth's
the secession Times the day after
The farmers had not been
The back townships had not
The secession knaves sup-
their stumptail swindle had been
by the people in the country as
by the unreflecting rabble in
But the rural districts have been
, and "BEHOLD THE RESULT!"
to the secession organ, the
the adoption of the Constitu-
made a straight party contest
a political issue, made so by the
papers. The Democracy ac-
the issue; behold the result." This
measure" is defeated by five
thousand majority in the State, and
the soldiers' vote is added, it will be
by more than thirty thousand!
in this election, has opened the
of 1862. She has set an example
other States, only by following
can this war be brought to a suc-
close." "As Illinois pronounced
yesterday, so she will pronounce in No-
" "The faith she declared on Tues-
will cling to as a mariner clings
last plank." Exactly. As she buried
constitution on Tuesday she
bury the secession party in November.
"a victory of gigantic propor-

PRESIDENT AND THE
FRIENDS.
to some historical painter
of the interview yesterday be-
President Lincoln and the Philadel-
Quakers, whose Brotherly Love in-
of all colors, and whose love
comes down to them from
Penn. Is it not worthy of im-
on canvas? Here, the President,
and worn with heavier responsi-
ever before rested on mortal
the redemption of the two races; the
of a great nation; the fate
world's greatest experiment of gov-
by the People; all under Provi-
to be swayed and moulded
There, the staid group in
their order, taking in the
the Friends of Philadelphia
the whole people, if the President
in the Abraham Lin-
the utterances of the po-
from principles
interpretation
of our national
be all free or
deputation ask that
"ALL FREE," and so
loyal and honest men
The land

416

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE, 26, 1862. NUMBER 11.

THE SOLDIERS WILL NOW BE VISITED.

The commissioners appointed by the secession but miscalled constitutional convention, to take the vote of the soldiers, on visiting the camps, found our brave boys indignant at the swindle that had been attempted, and hence Buckmaster and his associates skulked away, intending to disfranchise the army if they could carry the State without it. Now that the people have stamped the infamy with the black seal of reprobation, the soldiers will doubtless be called in to vote. The commissioners dare not brave the scorn that would follow their neglect to take the vote of the army. It will swell the majority by thousands.

THE 10,000 PRISONERS.

Gen. Halleck deserves the gratitude of the loyal press for having previously removed their representatives safely beyond contamination from his evil example in making up the dispatches following the evacuation of Corinth, for no respectable newspaper would wish to see engendered in its correspondents such willful disregard of facts. Granted that it was desirable to let the public down gradually to the truth that a thin line of pickets and a few trumpery field pieces had held our grand army back for weeks after the great skedaddle had begun; and to grade of by degrees the abrupt step between the sublime looking for battle and the ridiculous hunt after an enemy whose very tracks were cold—granted all this, why tell the people in an official dispatch that Gen. Pope had the enemy all in his eye, and had bagged 10,000 of them to begin with, when the facts were that nothing ever occurred to warrant any such assertion, and not elsewhere was this better known than at headquarters. It is all coming to light now, and in no way more surely than by letters from officers and soldiers which numerously reach us, denying and ridiculing the larger share of what has formed the burden of official dispatches from up the Tennessee since the evacuation. Chagrin is very natural and proper, but the fate of Ananias and Sapphira has set a solemn seal on the crime that miserable couple expiated.

UNION IN INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

Our copious special telegrams from Indianapolis in relation to the Union Convention, recently in session in that city, have prepared the minds of our readers for an editorial affirmation of the good news from the Hoosier State. It may be summed up thus:

1st. The Union men of that honorable and patriotic Commonwealth evince no diminution of their intention, long since formed, to use all righteous means at their command to save the Republic.

2d. These Union men without distinction of party—Republicans, Democrats, Know Nothings and Foreigners—have united their strength for the purpose of electing to the Executive offices of the State candidates whose loyalty is known to be unimpeachable, and, at the same time, to send into deserved retirement these bastard patriots, whose affirmations of loyalty are so qualified by *ifs* and *buts*, as to amount, in the present crisis, to practical avowals of earnest sympathy with the accursed rebellion.

3d. The increasing excitement has emboldened the disloyal portion of the population—the followers of Bright, Voorhees, and politicians of that African line—to cast off the disguises that they have heretofore worn, and to enter into affiliations with each other for the purpose of defeating the lawful and necessary measures of the Federal Government.

4th. In spite of the efforts of the disaffected, the heart of Indiana is sound; and her noble sons are ready for any efforts and sacrifices which may be demanded by the exigency of the holy cause.

This is the news that our dispatches, and the Indianapolis letter printed herewith, have brought us; and it is good news indeed. Once we had a prospect of just such an union, and just such a concentration of effort in Illinois. The infamous treachery of the men in whom the Republicans trusted—men elected to office by Republican votes, on the strength of no-party professions—men who used their position to betray and wrong those who clothed them with power—has probably made any further efforts for an Union party in Illinois, a work that no Republican will undertake. We devoutly hope that our political friends in Indiana will not bring up at the goal at which the Republicans of this State, with the best intentions and the loftiest aspirations, have arrived.

We congratulate Indiana, and upon her cheering prospects and the quickened patriotism of her sons. A little work will crown their hopes with a glorious victory!

COUNTRY VS. CITY.

At the late election it was curious to observe the effect of humbug on the city and country respectively. While the former swallowed the bait, the latter were not to be caught by specious clap-trap. Old "Liberty and Economy" started the cry of "Stumptail," and his secession organ, the *Times*, took it up and rang the changes on it. Said they, "If you want 100 "cents on the dollar vote for the new "constitution. If you want to be paid "gold and silver for your work or goods, "vote for the new constitution. If you "want two dollars a day and roast beef, "vote for the new constitution. By voting "for it, all bank issues will be expelled "from the State, and nothing but coin will "circulate in Illinois. All the stump-tail "bankers are going against the new con-"stitution. They have spent $400,000 to "defeat it. Every man opposing it is hired "by the stump-tail bankers. Tell them to "pay you back thirty-five cents on the dol-"lar that you lost on their stump-tail, before "asking you to vote against the new con-"stitution."

Such was the argument with which the laboring class was plied. Old "Liberty and Economy" started the cry, and a pack of one hundred little shysters with the secession print at their head, echoed those catch words.

The simple minded and ignorant were stuffed full of this absurd trash. It was carefully concealed from them that the bank question was a separate proposition, and that any man could vote for the exclusion of banks and yet vote against the new constitution. Thousands who would have voted in the negative on the constitution, cast their ballots for the swindle in order to punish stumptail, as they foolishly believed they were doing.

In a city like Chicago, fully one-half of the voting population are common laboring men who have little time or disposition to read and investigate. They catch up their impressions from the most blatant and biggest-mouth knave that addresses them. The demagogue that can spring upon them some specious, captivating humbug is sure to get their votes. If the falsehood be started too long before the day of election, it is generally exposed by conversations with more intelligent persons; but when trotted out on the eve of the election, the mob invariably follow it, like a herd of buffalo that follow a disguised Indian over a precipice, never stopping to look or reflect until the mischief is done. This is the history of all American cities where day-laborers constitute a majority of the voters.

On the main and essential question before the people:—For or against the proposed Constitution, Chicago would have cast an overwhelming majority in the negative. The judgment and instincts of the masses would have led them to oppose it. Four-fifths of the intelligent, reading and reflecting citizens who went to the polls, voted *against* the constitution. They could not be deceived and swindled as to the real question by the noisy brawling of John Wentworth and his secession organ. On the other hand, full four-fifths of the unlettered, and ignorant class swallowed the "stump tail" bait as greedily as young robins take down worms, and voted for the swindle.

It was different in the country. There the people read and reflect, and are not carried away by sudden panics and partisan sensations. The farmer is separated from the contamination of city corruptions. He is independant and self reliant, and actuated more by patriotism and principle, and less by excitement and prejudice. He counts his broad acres, and flocks, and herds, and holds the staples of commerce in his keeping. He canvasses questions from the stand point of public good, and votes intelligently and conscientiously. Look at the result of the late election in the rural districts. The honest yeomen voted against the constitution almost in solid phalanx. The rabble of the towns were caught in the "stumptail trap" and swindled into voting for it. Verily, that was a true observation "that man made the town but God made the country."

DISLOYAL SOCIETIES.

There is no doubt that in Indiana and Illinois a band of Thugs under the direction, and by the suggestions of the arch fiend himself, are at work organizing for affiliation and co-operation, secret societies in which the bond of union is sympathy with the rebellion. We are told, and the tale is confirmed by testimony that we are not at liberty to discredit, that these nests of treason are many in each of the State's named, and that to them can be traced mischief, compared with which the warlike endeavors of any ten thousand armed and avowed traitors are slight indeed. Our readers will hear more of this hereafter.

THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT IN MISSOURI.

The West is the place to look for fair weather, and the brightening tokens that come from Missouri are cheering in this storm of the elements. The State Emancipation Convention met at Jefferson City on Monday, and closed their session on Wednesday evening. A noble demonstration it was and full of promise. The convention avoided the recommendation of details; proposing only the immediate inauguration of a policy of gradual emancipation; recognizing the propriety of compensating the owners of slave property for any damage they may sustain; and inviting the co-operation of all in adjusting prudently the details of the measure. The organization of the emancipation party in Missouri is accomplished. The persons who have put their hands to the work are not triflers, but many of them are known and honored citizens.

Among a series of resolutions aglow with the fire of pure patriotism, the following present the emancipation issue as it is to go before the people:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, by and with the approval of the national Congress, having invited the loyal slave States to a consideration of the propriety of initiating a system of gradual emancipation for the purpose of relieving themselves from the incubus of slavery, and removing causes that are seized upon to promote disloyalty; and, furthermore, our own State convention having that subject before them for action and thought, and having after mature reflection, resolved that it was in view of present exigencies, one worthy of "the deliberate and respectful consideration of the people of the State of Missouri," therefore, we take this the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject matter involved before our citizens for their consideration, in order that they may take such action in regard thereto, both as they have been invited to take, and as the public necessities require they should take in the premises.

Resolved, That we are in favor of initiating forthwith a system of emancipation for the State of Missouri, gradual in its character, and the operation of which shall be so adjusted as not to work injury to the pecuniary interests of any loyal citizens whose vested property right may be involved, and not to disturb by any violent disruption present social relations in our community.

Resolved, That the General Government, by the munificent tender of aid to the State, has relieved the question of emancipation in Missouri of all constitutional and financial embarrassment.

Resolved, That it should be the duty of the next general assembly of this State to take measures for securing from the national government the aid pledged by resolution of Congress to those States undertaking the establishment of a system of gradual emancipation, and that the same should be so disposed of as to insure compensation to such as may be adjudged as entitled to compensation for any losses that may be sustained in the inauguration and consummation of such a policy.

The following gentlemen were appointed by Judge Wells, the President of the Convention, as a

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First District—B. Gratz Brown, John C. Vogel.
Second District—J. W. Owens, Henry T. Blow.
Third District—Peter W. A. McPike, Jos. Bogy.
Fourth District—S. F. Boyd, J. M. Richardson.
Fifth District—R. W. Wells, J. W. McClurg.
Sixth District—Kersey Coates, N. T. Doane.
Seventh District—H. B. Branch, J. L. Bittinger.
Eighth District—J. T. K. Hayward, S. McAfee.
Ninth District——— Lovelace, A. Krekel.
State at Large—Thos. S. Nelson, Chas. W. Gottschalk, Dr. Rud. Doehn, H. A. Clover, Thos. J. Dailey.

The movement has began auspiciously; it will terminate in the redemption of Missouri.

THE DEFEAT OF THE SOUTH HER TRIUMPH.

It is said that society, like an army on the march, must always take its sick and wounded with it. No less true is it than in the onward march to a higher humanity and a better civilization, society must also carry with it the foolish, the ignorant, the unreasonable; men who are perverse, cruel, and wicked; those who thwart, hinder, and prevent all that is wise in policy or benevolent in action. This great class of mean, and selfish, and depraved men, who support all that is bad, and fight against all that is good, we have still with us, and one of the greatest trials which afflict patriotism and humanity, is to be found in the mischievous schemes, and malignant action and influence of such men. It is not eternal vigilance alone that must be paid for liberty; there are other jewels of equally priceless value that must be given in exchange for it. The patience that has learned to labor through long years, and to wait for many generations; the fortitude, that bears up with serene and steady front, and holds fast to its faith amid the fiercest opposition, and beneath an almost crushing weight of wrong, abuse and outrage; the devotion to right, and truth and justice, that submits to any sacrifice, and suffers all pain and loss to secure the triumph; these also are part of the price which have always been, and always will be exacted before men can possess the rich treasures of just laws and equal rights.

In this tremendous struggle which to-day engages all the patriotic feeling and best impulse of the country, nothing can be looked upon with less patience, and nothing is harder to bear than the opposition, scorn, and hate of the men for whose true good and enduring welfare all this sacrifice of blood and treasure is made. The loyal men of the Union are offering up all they deem most precious, binding upon themselves the heavy burden, and enduring all the perils and destruction of a bloody civil war, solely, that they may perpetuate for the benefit of the South as well as the North, the inestimable blessings of the best government on earth. Not for ourselves alone are we fighting, not for our own interest and power; but we are battling for the South, for her prosperity and security. There is not a victory for the forces of the Union that will not prove a source of wealth to the South; not a defeat of the rebel army that is not rich with blessings to all that region; the nearer the day approaches of the restoration of the Union, the nearer the deliverance of the South draws nigh; and the last triumph of the devoted soldiers of the old Union will be the kindling dawn of a more glorious day to the South than has ever before shone upon her. That this is so, no man in his right mind can doubt. It is a truth so long since learned by the South from the lips of those elder and greater men, who lived in the better days of the nation, that when the madness that rules the hour shall have passed away, they will themselves recall this early teaching, and with it their own better convictions and long cherished principles.

In the meantime it is our duty to hold up the banner and push forward the columns of the Union, until every rebel has laid down his arms and become submissive and loyal to the Constitution. There are yet perils to be encountered, and sacrifices to be made, but there must be no flinching and no looking back, until the great work for which this war was begun is carried through to a glorious end. The Union must be restored, the Constitution must be established on every inch of the soil of the United States, and the great lesson must be taught so that it shall never again be forgotten, that the Government which our fathers made was not built for a day, but for all time; and that a cleaving curse shall be his portion to the remotest generation, who dares lift his hand against it.

If any consideration besides this, that our own welfare and glory can be secured in no other way, were necessary to fasten us beyond any chance of faltering or wavering to this sublime task, it might be found in the noble thought, that not to injure, or oppress, or destroy the South, but to benefit, strengthen and elevate her, have we now taken up arms against her; and that her defeat and humiliation now will be but the first steps in the new path upon which shall enter in a career of ceaseless triumph and enduring glory.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

The four northern congressional districts have sent 35,000 soldiers to the field, fully three-fourths of whom were taken from the Republican party. This county has sent to the army 4,500 soldiers, three-fourths of whom were Republicans. The Americans and Germans volunteered freely, but the Irish sparingly. For every Irishman that went from this city to the army, three Germans have gone, and Americans in equal proportion. This drain on the ranks of the Republican party accounts for 2,000 of the loss sustained by the opponents of the new constitution, as compared with the election of 1860. The stay-at-home Republicans and the cry of "stumptail," account for the remainder of the loss. We estimate the number of Republicans caught by the gills with the stumptail humbug at 800. They will soon get their eyes open to the shameful deception practiced upon them.

The majorities given against the swindle by Northern Illinois in the face of the enormous drain of Republican young men to the army, and the defections caused by the cry of "stumptail," and the apostacy of half a dozen members of the convention, are greater than we expected. The sturdy farmers have stood firm and resisted the onslaught of the secesh like the old guard, keeping their ranks and hurling them back in confusion. All honor to the farmers of Northern Illinois.

REINFORCE THEM.

There is a great deal of partisan bawling about reinforcing this and that General now in the field. We solemnly urge it upon the Federal Government to reinforce them all instantly, with that best of all military aids—A POLICY. Let it be a policy to hurt the rebels as much as possible, to knock away all the props of the Confederacy, and use every loyal arm in so doing, whether it be it be black or white. Reinforcing is generally done by marching; we doubt whether some *countermarching* of commanders might not be necessary in this we speak of, but it would be of more service to the Federal cause than half a million more men, with all Mr. Chase's proposed new issue to back them. Shall the Federal army be thus reinforced?

ILLINOIS THE THIRD.

If the New Constitution is defeated, as we have no doubt it is, the future career of Illinois under her old fundamental law, is assured. The State goes onward and upward toward her legitimate rank as the third of the States of the Union! The third: New York first; Pennsylvania second; ILLINOIS, (in 1870) third! In the glorious prospect, what material prosperity do we not see as the reward of her people for their faithfulness to the approved truths of civilization! We congratulate our readers upon the brilliancy of the future of the Commonwealth that they have learned to love.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Two statements stand side by side in our Washington dispatches, which deserve the consideration of all thinking men. A Federal general at Fredericksburg making his chief care the preservation and protection of the property of rebels. Unionists from Fredericksburg seek protection by a deputation to Washington. Is this the purpose for which our armies are gathered and for which already the cherished first born in thousands of our homes have been slain. When is all this to end. When shall West Point learn that the exasperation of loyal men is more to be dreaded than that of rebels in arms?

SHAKING THE WRONG TREE.

He whom Illinois Democrats are proud to call Old Dick, has a strong and rough hand, and it went astray yesterday. He shook the wrong tree. Catch Old Dick voluntarily putting it on record in the House that the recent pamphlet against the new constitution in Illinois *were not* folded at the expense of that body, while the Vallandigham address to the Democracy was. Of course it was a mistake. Will the Chicago *Times* give the fact one insertion?

☞ Gallant Galesburg has repudiated her recreant representative who basely betrayed her, and attempted to sell old Knox to the secesh. Look at the magnificent verdict. For Egyptian swindle, 98; against it, 810. Poor Gale. The way of the transgressor is hard.

Senator's Expiring.

The Republicans in the Senate whose terms expire with this Congress are Morrill, of Maine; Foot, of Vermont, Sumner, of Massachusetts; Dixon, of Connecticut; Simmons, of Rhode Island; King, of New York; Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Wade, of Ohio; Chandler, of Michigan, and Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, has already been chosen his own successor. Gov. Sprague succeeds Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island.

☞ There was an attempt made on Monday last to kidnap a negro woman and boy at Detroit. A dispatch, purporting to come from Daniel Mace, of Lafayette, Ind., was received by the chief of police, authorizing the arrest of the persons named. This was done, and they locked up. The prisoners were brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged, there being no evidence against them.

Rock Island County.

Rock Island county has given 350 majority against the swindle, notwithstanding the defection in Rock Island city and the recreancy of G. W. Pleasants, who has gone over to the secesh, where he naturally belongs. His feelings are all southern. He was one of the committee who whitewashed the Knights of the Golden Circle in the convention, and gave them a certificate of loyalty. We suggest to him that it would pay to get up another manifesto, extolling the beauties of the Egyptian swindle, and then employ the editor of the secesh *Argus* to write to the TRIBUNE "to publish it in all its editions." After that achievement he might with propriety take a degree in the K. G. C's.

Glorious from Kankakee County.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 19, 1862.

Kankakee county gives 1,546 majority against the constitution. One town to hear from will make a total majority of over 1,600 against.

Kankakee gave Lincoln 1,100 majority, which was considered very large. Hon. D. S. PADDOCK, who represented her in the convention and refused to support the new constitution, is splendidly endorsed and sustained by his constituents. He was elected as a Union Democrat, and was one of the few who lived up to his pledges and did not basely betray the Republicans. Their faith in him was well founded. They will trust him again and repose in his hands higher honors. The people love a true man and despise a trimmer and hate a traitor.

Bully for Marengo.

The town of Marengo, in McHenry county, is probably the banner town in the State against the Egyptian swindle. See what it has done:

For the swindle	22	for Douglas	77
Against the swindle	349	for Lincoln	339

McHenry county has given an enormous majority against the thing—some between two and three thousand, notwithstanding she has sent 1,400 of her sons to the army—three fourths of whom are Republicans.

De Kalb 1,833 Against the Swindle.

SYCAMORE, June 19, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The towns of DeKalb county have given the following majorities against the great swindle:

Genoa	136	Squaw Grove	118
Kingston	160	Clinton	169
Franklin	116	Milan	19
Sycamore	101	Afton	50
Mayfield	54	Shelburne	61
South Grove	83	Somonauk	258
Pampas	195	Victor	114
DeKalb	62	Pawpaw	129
Malta	55		
Total			1880
Price (Irish town) for			47
Majority in the county against the swindle			1,833

This is better than we expected by 500. The rural districts are "sound on the goose."

A Supervisor on a Rampage.

MALTA, DE KALB CO., Ill., June 18, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The vote in this town was:

For the new constitution	23
Against " "	83

Our supervisor, H. Madden, a rank abolitionist previous to 1856—who voted for Fremont in '56, and changed to a Douglas man in '60, and is now a Chicago *Times* man—is so indignant at the result of the election that he tendered his resignation as supervisor, after the votes were canvassed, and the following is a true copy thereof:

MALTA, June 17, 1862.

To the Town Clerk of the Town of Malta:

SIR—I this day resign my office of supervisor of the town of Malta, the resignation to take effect from date—feeling that I am not a fit officer, or qualified to represent a people that is three-fourths in favor of negro voting and holding office.

Yours, with respect,
H. MADDEN.

Now the gazelle comes in.

The fact is, three-fourths of all the votes cast at the election were *against* negro voting and holding office.

The supervisor himself was the one who canvassed the votes, and he read them off to the clerks of the election as being in favor of negro voting, &c.

The error was his own, and he resigns in consequence of it. Any man who reads the Chicago *Times*, I suppose, is liable to such mistakes. C.

Gone to the Farm.

It has always been a characteristic of John Wentworth that when he was about to accomplish any particular object, he announced his intention of going to Europe, and that whenever he failed he always went to the farm.

Yesterday afternoon, a man about six feet eight in height, and of some fifty-five summers, was observed leaving the Tremont House with a carpet bag upon his back. His looks were uneasy and his strides were rapid, and the only expression that flitted across his face was an occasional portentous grin. A friend asked him whither so fast. "To the farm, sir, to the farm," replied this youth of fifty-five summers. "Delay me not; my Southdowns and Berkshires need me!" and away he went Summitward, while men gazed and wondered at this new edition of the seven-leagued boots. He had heard from Egypt it is presumed, and left for the farm to benefit his *constitution*. We wish him a quiet old age in his rural abode. Let this political Tityrus recline under his beeches and content himself hereafter with quilting parties, tea tables with the old ladies, huskings, temperance lectures to the simple rustics, and read his TRIBUNE in peace and quiet to his unlettered neighbors. Among his dogs, pigs, hogs and rams, he may learn wisdom. From his dogs, honesty; from his hogs, contentment; and from his rams, never to butt against a stone wall.

Let him not give up in despair however. It is never too late to mend.

While the lamp holds out to burn,
Even Long John may return

to the paths of rectitude unscared by Scammon's ghost. He is welcome to what consolation his Democratic brethren can afford him. We wish them joy of the whale they have drawn in their net, of the elephant they have bought so cheaply, and we would ask him once more in all candor and with no desire to add to the weight of troubles upon his back, the straw which may break it,—if he has heard from Egypt, and how he likes it as far as it has gone, and whether he wants any more.

LONG JOHN AS A MUSICIAN.—The day after the election, Long John was treating some of the *oi pollol* to something with straws and ice in it, and after paying for the same in constitutional currency, sang a song which was a variation upon "John Brown," commencing "Old J. Young Scammon's body lies a mouldering in the dust." Upon that festive occasion he moreover remarked that he never felt so happy in the whole course of his life, and gave vent to that happiness by executing a jig, standing upon his head and performing other gymnastic operations intended to indicate the exceeding joy he felt at "laying out the d—d Abolitionists." The Democratic crowd applauded lustily at the new teacher in the Democratic Israel. They drank round once more, sang again, and didn't go home till morning. But although J. Young Scammon's body may lie mouldering in the dust, it is pretty evident that his soul is marching on pretty lively.

☞ Gov. Tod of Ohio, has issued a proclamation ordering all absentees from Ohio regiments who are fit for duty, to report themselves to him by letter, without delay, giving postoffice address, company and regiment, when they will be furnished with means of transportation to their regiments. All unabled and wounded officers who are unable to travel will report in person to the commanding officer at Camp Chase, where they will remain until able to join their commands.

☞ The rowdy mayor of Cincinnati went into a lager beer garden a few days since, drank lager until he got cross, then got up a fight with a smaller man than himself, and got badly pumeled, including two black eyes and a damaged nose. The Mayor went to his office took some policemen and had his opponent arrested and locked up in a station house. The respectable citizens of Cincinnati are looking with anxiety for the next municipal election. They want to change their drunken Mayor for a better man.

☞ Gen. Butler has inaugurated a much-needed work in New Orleans. The first military executions were to take place on the 6th inst. The objects of this stern act of justice are the six prisoners of war who violated their parole, and commenced the organization of a company with the purpose of forcing our pickets and joining Beauregard.

THE ARNOLD-LOVEJOY BILL A LAW.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1862.

The President has approved the bill securing freedom in all the present as well as the future territories of the United States.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1862.

The Pacific Railroad bill passed the Senate with five negative votes. It fixes the route to commence at a point on the 100th meridian of longitude, withing the territory of Nebraska, one branch commencing at Sioux City, another at a point on the western boundary of Iowa, which will probably be at or near Omaha City or the mouth of the Platte River, both these branches to be constructed by the Union Pacific Company, which constructs the main road, the Kansas branch commencing opposite Kansas City, to be constructed by a Kansas company. The Hannibal and St. Joseph road are authorized to form a connection with the Kansas branch main road to run by the most direct and practicable route to be located, subject to the approval of the President.

By the House bill the road is to commence on the 102d meridian, without requiring the terminus to be within the Territory of Nebraska. Probably the House will agree to the Senate amendment, and the branches be the same in the bill as passed by both Houses, except one of the House branches, which is struck out by the Senate.

In structure the bill is not materially altered by the Senate by several provisions giving additional safeguards for the interest of the Government to insure the construction of the road. There is little doubt of the finale passage of the bill as passed by the Senate.

A deputation representing the society of Progressive Friends, mostly of Philadelphia, presented a memorial to the President to-day, asking him to issue a proclamation *abolishing slavery througuout the land*. The memorialists reminded the President of his speech in 1858, in which he said he did not believe that this country could remain half slave and half free, but either the lovers of slavery or the lovers of freedom must eventually succeed in making the nation all free or all slave. The President said: "*I never said anything after more careful consideration. My opinions are the same now.*"

The deputation were much gratified with the President's response, and told him they should support the administration.

Col. Turchin, 19th Illinois; Col. Briggs of Massachusetts, and Col. John Cochrane of New York, have been nominated brigadier generals.

The committee of conference on the tax bill would have reported to the House to-day but for the early adjournment. There has been no agreement on the question of repealing the direct tax of the law of the extra session. In the Senate a number favor the repeal and are opposed in the House. The question will be left to the two houses to decide.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War resumed their labors to-day, examining six witnesses. Among them was Gen. Doubleday. The General subject of inquiry was as to rebel property and its treatment by our generals. The mayor of Alexandria stated before the committee that there were not more than 600 loyal persons in his city. He proposed the draft of a bill providing that all disloyal persons who left Alexandria before Ellsworth was killed, and have since returned, be required to take the oath of allegiance under penalty of banishment from the city or imprisonment.

The mayor also called on the Secretary of War to urge the confiscation of property worth half a million, belonging to one Dangerfield, a notorious rebel, who is believed to have communications with the enemy. The Secretary of War said he gave Dangerfield a pass within our lines on the word of Reverdy Johnson, his father-in-law, and other well known loyal persons, but would investigate the matter.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862.

The Senate by three to one concurred in the House amendment to the army bill striking out a section cutting down the salaries of government officers ten per cent., and reducing mileage fifty per cent. Mr. Wilson from the military committee recommended concurrence, on the ground that otherwise the passage of the bill would be risked. Mr. Sherman gave notice that he should press his retrenchment bill if these reforms failed. Yet Sherman, with Dixon and Lane of Indiana voted with the Democrats and Border State men, except Wiley, to take up Powell's resolution of adjournment on the 30th. There was about a two-thirds vote against. The House passed a similar resolution by four to one.

Mr. Walton, of Vermont, reported from the Committee on Printing a resolution, since rescinded, carrying out the resolution to buy of Gales & Seaton a hundred copies of the Annals of Congress for $35,500. He said he thought it ought to have another trial, and be put on its passage. The House refused to lay it on the table sixty-six to sixty-nine. On its passage the vote stood seventy to seventy. The speaker voted nay, defeating it. A motion to reconsider and lay it on the table failed seventy to seventy-four. The motion to reconsider was then withdrawn, and has not yet been renewed.

Passengers from New Orleans say little to encourage the belief that much Union sentiment exists there. The Yankee policy of feeding hungry stomachs is converting a few.

Gen. Wool requires all visitors to Baltimore and Annapolis hospitals to take the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Richardson, in the House, sought to introduce a resolution inquiring whether the pamphlet against the Illinois convention was folded at the expense of the House. This was objected to.

Mr. Washburne begged the withdrawal of the objection, but failing, said the pamphlet was not folded at the expense of the House, but he understood that the Vallandigham address, signed by Richardson, was, and should move an amendment of inquiry into that.

Mr. Richardson replied if so, it was not with his consent, but he didn't deny absolutely.

Col. W. M. Crocker, of the 13th Iowa, who commanded a brigade at Shiloh, has been nominated a Brigadier General.

Diplomatic news from Europe, by the steamer China does not confirm the rumors of foreign intervention, but rather an expression of a hearty wish that the war may be conducted with energy and activity and brought to a speedy end.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862.

An officer from Fredericksburg says McDowell's lenity to the rebels is amusing. He ordered one regiment, worn out with marching to go ten miles to return some rails and repair the fence from which some of its soldiers had taken them. It is said to be McDowell's theory that the rebels are alienated so thoroughly that it will take a hundred years of conciliation to restore them to the Union.

A committee of citizens from Fredericksburg is here to-day urging the adoption of some measures for the protection of Union men.

THE KANSAS IMPEACHMENT OF STATE OFFICERS.

A Disloyal Newspaper Suppressed.

LEAVENWORTH, June 18.—In the Court of Impeachment, Geo. S. Hillyer, State Auditor, was found guilty of high misdemeanor and deposed from office by a vote of thirty-eight to two. The case of Gov. Robinson was then taken up, and he was declared not guilty by a vote of nineteen to two on the first article of impeachment, and by an unanimous vote on all other articles. The court then adjourned *sine die*.

The editor and publisher of the *Daily Examiner*, of this city, has been arrested and imprisoned by order of Brigadier General Blunt, on a general charge of disloyalty. The paper will be suppressed for the present.

THE INDIANA UNION CONVENTION.

THE APPOINTMENTS AND PLATFORM.

Speeches of Gov. Morton and Hon. Henry Secrist.

PROOF OF REBEL SOCIETIES IN INDIANA.

INDIANA UNCONDITIONALLY FOR THE UNION.

No Compromise with Traitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18th, 1862.

Indianapolis yesterday was thronged with people from every part of the State upon the occasion of the meeting of the Unconditional Union Convention. Politicians of the small kind and the large kind, and the political leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties, without animosities or partizan jealousies, leaving behind them the worn out garments of party differences, and clad in the marital robes of devotion to the Union came up before the altar of country, joined hands harmoniously and were united in one by their own free will—the people as one man bidding the multitudinous couple God-speed. The heavy rains of the past few days furnished the farmers with a brief leisure, and they came also with their wives and children to this memorable Convention. Democratic and Republican politicians from other States came from curiosity, and disconsolate specimens of the Secession Bright, Voorhees & Co. Democracy were upon the ground cautiously feeling the popular pulse. It was remarked that before the day ended they found that pulse beating in a remarkably healthy manner.

The details of this Convention I have already telegraphed, and will therefore omit matters of organization, appointments of Committees, etc., and elaborate a few points of general interest without any connected reference.

THE CAUCUSES.

Prior to the organization of the Convention, the two parties met in separate caucus to prepare resolutions expressive of their views and to be submitted—as recommendations only—to the Committee on Resolutions when appointed. The Republicans took the broad ground that in the present emergency the people of Indiana forgetting party differences recollected only their national duty; pledged themselves to aid with men and money the prosecution of this war now being waged only to sustain the Union, uphold the Constitution and preserve the Republic, and not to stay the sword until these ends were attained.

The Democratic resolutions I send you entire as they are remarkably bold in their utterances and contain one expression which was the only political allusion directly or indirectly brought before the Convention or its committees. It is contained in the third general resolution: "or of radical Abolitionists." It was strongly urged by some in the caucus, but, as will be perceived, does not appear in the resolutions adopted by the Convention. The following are the

DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the resolutions to be adopted by the Union Convention to be held to-day ought to embrace all the following objects:

1st. The Union of all good citizens, without distinction of party, to maintain the Constitution of the United States as it came from the hands of its founders, with all its guarantees and safeguards for the protection of the rights of all the people and all the States.

2. The protection of the loyal people of the rebellious States.

3. The cheerful and hearty support of our National and State administrations, in all necessary measures to put down and utterly crush out the present unnatural and causeless rebellion, and to visit with condign punishment the leading traitors who have instigated it, and those who have maliciously participated in its atrocious and horrible enormities.

4. The care, sustenance and encouragement of the soldiers in the Union armies who are enduring hardships, dangers and privations, and who are sacrificing their health and lives in the defense of our institutions.

Resolved, That on a platform embracing substantially the foregoing objects, we will cordially unite with any and all of our fellow citizens, without any regard to former party names or associations.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with the designs and purposes of the rebels or their sympathizers, or of radical abolitionists.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Committee on Resolutions of the Convention when it assembles.

The fourth resolution created an animated discussion in the caucus, the opposition regarding it in the light of dictation to the Republicans. Judge Gooding, of Hancock, and Mr. Wallace, of Monticello, made able speeches upon the question, taking broad and liberal views, declaring themselves for the Union, with or without slavery, and unhesitatingly declaring that if slavery stood in the way of the successful prosecution of the war, it must be abolished.

ADDRESS OF HON. HENRY SECRIST.

Before the permanent organization of the Convention, Hon. Henry Secrist, of the seventh congressional district, a Douglas Democrat, and the opponent of Dan. Voorhees in the coming campaign, made a most telling speech. He said that he had no speech to make to timid men. If there were one individual in that Convention doubting that out of this chaos the nation would rise fresher and younger than ever, he had nothing to say to him. Let him go his own way. After tracing his personal career as a Jackson Democrat, he declared it to be the duty of every citizen, in time of war, without reference to party issues, to stand by the government as a child by its aged mother, and he who turned his hand against his government would strike at the heart of the mother who nursed him upon her knees. If he, as a northern man, were opposed to the government, he would give that government a release from longer protecting him. He would never fight the battles of traitors upon the soil which had always defended him. Any party against the government was an anti-war party. The action of a portion of his party—to use no worse epithet—was extremely illogical. They falsely premised that this government was overriding the Constitution. Dan. Voorhees went into the Breckinridge party after Breckinridge became an avowed traitor. He went into it when all true men went out of it. Shame on such Democrats! Shame on the Democracy which cried out "amen" when Breckinridge arraigned Abraham Lincoln for defending the Capital. I boldly make issue with them there, and as long as my voice is preserved, I will never keep silent. I proclaim war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, against northern and southern traitors. To-day there is no middle ground. Every man who is not a patriot is a traitor, and deserves the halter. If any man has come here to-day for the petty spoils of office, give him his fill, for God's sake, and let him return to his wallow. Let us have men who will sturdily back up the government, and carry the banner of Indiana into every battle field, until this accursed and causeless war is ended.

SPEECH OF GOV. O. H. MORTON.

The Convention was permanently organized by unanimously calling His Excellency Gov. Morton to the chair. In response to the loud acclamations and wild enthusiasm which greeted him, he said, substantially:

Gentlemen:—I beg leave to tender my acknowledgments for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of the Union men of Indiana. We have met under most solemn circumstances, and I trust that every heart is deeply impressed with this solemnity and the condition of our unhappy country. I doubt not many of you now present have been here before to conventions of one party or the other, feeling an interest in the success of principles and candidates. To-day you have met under more solemn circumstances than ever before. Are you able to realize the fact that you are now in the midst of a civil war, the most costly, terrible and bloody the world has ever known? That Indiana has already laid down upon the country's altar the lives of 5,000 of her sons? The sacrifice must still go on. God alone knows where it will end. Many who met with you in convention two years ago, now sleep beneath the soil of Missouri, North Carolina, Louisiana, Virginia, wherever in fact the foes of our country have erected their baleful standards. When the war began I felt the importance of discarding party and all inferior considerations. I was elected as a Republican, and I am as warmly attached to the principles of that party as any man can be, and yet I feel it my duty, in common with every man, to lay aside all party issues and considerations, to serve the country in this her dread hour of peril. How far I have succeeded I leave you to determine. [Cries: You have done well, Governor."] When I meet a man in favor of the unconditional support of the Government, and of all measures necessary to that end, I will take him by the hand and claim to belong to the same party with him. We agree upon the main question and until that that question is settled, we cannot attend to collateral issues. It is the worst symptom of the time that while we are in civil war traitors, are busy trying to re-organize parties on old bases and thereby divide and weaken the people of the loyal States. [Cries, "They can't do it."]

We come here to-day from all parties, pledged to lay all differences upon the altar of our country's good. I trust that harmony will mark all your deliberations and that you will suffer no considerations to influence your action except as shall be for the good of the country. When the war is over, I don't believe old party issues will ever return. We come together now to save the country. We shall hereafter divide into new parties. But until the hour of peace shall come, regardless of past memories, we will come up as one man for the salvation of our nation.

The rebellion is not a thing of mushroom growth. If it had arisen suddenly, it would have been put down suddenly. It was put on foot more than thirty years ago, and the same men, their descendants and followers who attempted to carry out the nullification of '32 are in the rebellion of '62. It has been matured by one and another pretext. It was first attempted to be carried out by a cry of an oppressive tariff, ruinous to South Carolina. That failed by the indomitable will of Andrew Jackson. He then said: "This will be renewed; it will develop in new forms," and told the American people that the pretended aggressions of the North against slavery would be the next pretext. The prophecy is fulfilled.

The rebel leaders have been greatly disappointed. They expected aid and comfort from the North. They thought they could carry the Northwestern States with them; that they would slough off and go with the bastard Confederacy. To this end they represented that the South furnished the Northwest with a market for its crops; (laughter) that their connection with New England was a cold and indifferent one. I am afraid there are men in Indiana who have cherished that wild and wicked dream. I am afraid there are men looking forward and hoping that the acknowledged independence of the South will allow them to form the tail to the Southern kite.

I invite all good citizens to go with us. It is not a movement of men hoping for personal aggrandizement, nor of scheming politicians. It is the action of men who will sacrifice all for their country. If there be no period when the people can ignore party, the Republic is a failure. Now is the time, now the hour. If we cannot do it, we might as well call for a king at once. If we succeed in casting aside parties, the republic is a success, if not, a failure. By such failures, the pathway of history has been strewn with the wrecks of republics and governments other than republics. Many good men in this State have been seduced by the wretched claims of party. Secret organizations have already been formed in this State to resist the collection of the national tax. The Federal Government cannot always overlook and forgive. It will make short work of the men thus engaged. I warn you they are treasonable. I utter these words not as a threat. I have been tolerant. I have met with abuse and slander from those who might well be suspected as traitors by the Government. I solemnly urge you to keep your feet from the treasonable toils. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

As Gov. Morton intimated in his speech, secret societies have been formed in the southern part of the State for the purpose of resisting the collection of the national tax. The evidence, I learn from official sources, is strong and conclusive on this point. The traitors are known, and vigorous steps will be taken to suppress them. The following letter addressed to the Governor by Hon. James Hughes of Bloomington, Ind., is one of many similar ones touching this startling discovery:

BLOOMINGTON, IND., June 16, 1862.

To His Excellency Gov. O. P. Morton:

SIR:—It is a fact of such public notoriety here that a secret political society has been organized in the adjoining county of Brown, which is understood to be hostile to the payment of direct taxes to support the war, that it may well be inferred that the rumors of the existence of similar bodies in other parts of the State are not altogether without foundation. Should any considerable portion of the people of Indiana be entrapped into associations of that kind in times like these, it may lead to consequences of the most grave and serious character.

My opinion is, that they are spreading rapidly throughout the State. Entertaining this belief, I deem it proper to call the attention of your Excellency, officially, to the subject, in the hope that you may, upon proper evidence of its extent and true character, in some public manner, warn the good citizens of the State against them; and, should it become necessary, take the proper steps to bring the subject before the Courts of Justice.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES HUGHES.

THE TICKET.

The nominations were made by viva voce call of the counties, the ratio of representation being one vote for every two hundred, and one for each fraction of a hundred, upon the basis of the last Presidential vote. They resulted as follows:

For Secretary of State—William A. Peale.
For Auditor of State—Albert Lange.
For Treasurer of State—Jonathan S. Harvey.
For Attorney General—Delana R. Williamson.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—John I. Morrison.

The first three named above are Republicans and the present incumbents, the remainder Douglas Democrats. The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is now vacant by the death of the late incumbent, the lamented Prof. Miles Fletcher.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following as the platform of the new party. The resolutions were adopted without debate or a single alteration, by the unanimous vote of the Convention, and were received with the wildest enthusiasm. The platform is as follows:

WHEREAS, The National Government is engaged in a war waged against it by its enemies for the avowed purpose of its destruction, and the subversion of our republican form of government, therefore

Resolved, That the present civil war was forced upon the country by the disunionists in the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the constitutional government; that in the present national emergency, we, the people of Indiana, in convention assembled, forgetting all former political differences, and recollecting only our duty to the whole country, do pledge ourselves to aid with men and money the vigorous prosecution of the present war, which is not being waged upon the part of our government for the purpose of conquest, subjugation, or the overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, but to suppress and put down a wicked and causeless rebellion, defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union as established by our patriot fathers, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and when these objects are fully accomplished, and not before, we believe the war ought to cease; and that we invite all who coincide in these sentiments to unite with us in support of the ticket this day nominated.

Resolved, That we demand and expect of our executive and legislative bodies, both State and national, an economical administration of governmental affairs, and the punishment of fraud against the government, as well as a fearless discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That as long as patriotism, courage and the love of constitutional liberty shall be honored and revered among the people of the United States, the heroic conduct of the soldiers of the Union, who have offered their lives for the salvation of their country, will be remembered with the most profound feelings of veneration and gratitude, and that we now tender to them the warmest thanks and lasting gratitude of every member of this Convention.

Resolved, That we tender to the 60,000 volunteers from Indiana our heartfelt congratulations, and hail with pride the fact that upon every battle field where Indianians have been found, they have displayed the bravery of patriots in defense of a glorious cause, and we pledge them that while they are subduing armed traitors in the field, we will condemn at the ballot box all those in our midst who are not unconditionally for the Union.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

After the adjournment, rousing speeches were made by Gov. Morton and the following Democrats: Wm. A. Bickle, Martin M. Ray, ex-State senator; Col. Wm. C. Kise, of the 10th Indiana regiment; Hon. R. Nebecker, of Warren county; Judge Stillwell, of Anderson county; Judge J. T. Elliott, Hon. Daniel Mace, Hon. Amos Lovering, Gen. Steele and Judge Gooding. The Democratic wing of the new party expressed their views broadly and liberally, which may be summed up as follows: That while they were opposed to any legislation of Congress upon the subject of slavery, it must now take the chances of war. The rebels must now take care of their negroes themselves; that they were for the Union with or without slavery, and that if the abolition of slavery were a necessary condition of the successful prosecution of the war, slavery must slide; that they could forgive the deluded masses, but the leading traitors must be hanged, and that the Bright and Voorhees Democracy must receive its eternal quietus at the ballot-box. The proceedings of the convention were marked with the utmost harmony and good will and the new party adjourned to meet at the polls, and celebrate its honey-moon. Its first off spring will be the election of the Unconditional Union Ticket by an immense majority.

Gen. Lew. Wallace to Command at Memphis.

COL. SLACK'S RECENT ORDERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, June 20, 1862.

We have received the following dispatch:

GAYOSO HOUSE, MEMPHIS, June 20, 1862, 8 a. m.—Gen. Lew. Wallace has taken up his quarters for the present at the Gayoso House. His command is in excellent condition. It is understood that Gen. Wallace will assume command of this post in a few days. Col. Slack yesterday issued the following order:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, }
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 17th, 1862. }

It being made known to these headquarters that there are parties within this command who have in their possession, notes, bills and choses in action belonging to the loyal citizens of the United States. It is, therefore, required of all such parties to deliver to owners of said notes, bills and choses in action, upon demand; and upon the payment of such legitimate liens as the holder thereof may be entitled to, by virtue of the laws of the land, upon the party owning said claims proving his loyalty to the government of the United States, and that he, she, or they, have not been either directly or indirectly engaged in the rebel service.

By order of JAMES R. SLACK,
Col. Commanding Post.
M. A. EVANS, A. A. A. Gen'l.

The provost marshal, John H. Gould, and Col. Slack, have also jointly promulgated a notice calculated to aid in the preservation of order in the city:

Section 1 makes it the duty of the guard to discover parties who may sell intoxicating liquors in defiance of the order. They will be arrested and punished. This applies to steamboats as well as tippling houses.

Section 2 protects citizens who may raise the Union flag over their houses, from insult. It authorizes the provost guard to shoot down any one attempting to remove a flag or insult the owner, or his premises.

Section 3 prohibits the carrying of fire-arms or other weapons, by other citizens than the city police.

Section 4 prohibits abandoned females from conversing with soldiers or walking upon the streets after sunset.

Those violating orders to be sent across the river at once, and not allowed to return.

Section 5 applies to a person calling himself Capt. J. K. Lindsley, who, under color of duty, has lately committed depredations upon property of citizens. No orders have ever been issued to take the goods of private citizens, and they are called upon to report the next acts of this kind that justice may be done and the guilty punished.

The federal cavalry nabbed five of Jackson's cavalry not far from the city. Part of the gang had been burning cotton in Mississippi.

Over 400 rebel officers, soldiers and Memphis citizens took the oath of allegiance yesterday before the provost marshal. Two-thirds of the soldiers were from Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama and Mississippi regiments, but not natives of the States named.

The Union flag was raised in front of the Gayoso house, on Tuesday morning. Considerable hearty cheering celebrated the event.

The *Argus* this morning warns its readers to beware of northern sharpers and extortionists. It is said the sharpers have greatly reduced the price of goods since coming here.

The *Argus* of this morning gives an account of the execution of Andrews, a federal spy, who attempted to run off a locomotive from the confederates.

LATER.

Since the above was written, Gen. Wallace assumed command of Memphis. One of his first official acts was the appointment of Messrs. A. D. Richardson of the New York *Tribune* and Thomas W. Knox of the New York *Herald* to supervise the Memphis *Argus* and exclude treasonable matter.

Among the articles of traffic brought by the Glendale this morning, from Memphis, were a considerable number of Memphis roughs, who on the passage, relieved passengers of their money and clothing. They were handed over to the provost marshal here for treatment.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, June 19th, via CAIRO 20th, 1862.

The *Avalanche* of to-day has what purports to be an account of Brigadier General Stewart's tour through the Federal lines from Richmond via Hanover Court house, &c., to James River. He took 175 prisoners, 300 horses, burned three Federal transports at Pitney's mills, fired into and injured a railroad train at Tunstall.

FROM THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DASH.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, June 16.]

It being determined upon to penetrate the enemy's lines, and make a full and thorough reconnoissance of their position and strength, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart ordered the 1st (Col. Fitz Hugh Lee), 9th (Col. F. H. Fitz Hugh Lee), and 4th Virginia cavalry (Lieut. Gardiner commanding), to hold themselves in readiness. These regiments, however, did not turn out more than half their usual strength, the 4th not having more than four companies in the field. The Jeff. Davis Troop were also incorporated in the detail, as also two pieces of Stuart's Flying Artillery—a 12-pound howitzer and a 6-pound English rifle piece—the whole force not numbering more than 1,400 men, if even the total reached that number. On Thursday at dawn this column proceeded down the Charlottesville (Brook Church) turnpike. Carefully and cautiously journeying, the federal lines were penetrated, when horse pickets discovering our videttes advancing, the videttes hastily retired, according to orders, upon the main body concealed by woods and a turn in the road. Being near Hanover Court House, the federals were wont to proceed thither daily for forage, as a captured picket informed the men, but on this occasion had orders to proceed as far as possible towards Richmond. It being thought possible to capture the whole detachment, dispositions were accordingly made, but upon the appearance of the second squadron of the 9th (composed of the Caroline dragoons, Captain Swan, and Lee's light horse, Lieut. Hungerford commanding,) under command of Capt. Swan, the enemy's outpost hastily galloped back, and their main body took to flight, Capt. Swan's squadron dashing after them down the road, making a splendid race of two miles at a killing pace. Having proceeded thus far, and near the court house, the enemy seemed to have been reinforced, and made a stand on the road, and in the fields to the right and left of it. Thinking to flank them, and capture the whole force, Col. Lee, of the 1st, proceeded around their position to cut off retreat, but the movement occupying longer time than desired, the second squadron of the 9th prepared to charge. And as they trotted toward the enemy, the federal leader could be plainly seen and heard haranguing his troops, urging and begging them to act like men, and stand. His eloquence was of no avail, and as the second squadron of the 9th increased their pace and came nearer to them with flashing sabers, the Federal officer galloped toward them, thinking his men would follow. Not so, however, and as he wheeled his horse back again, our men were upon him; he fell shot in the head; his men gave a feble volley with pistols, and scampered off the field in indicous style, leaving killed and wounded in our hands, and many prisoners. Capturing outposts and pickets in great numbers, and overtaking wearied horsemen, it was ascertained that the force engaged were squadrons of the 5th United States regulars, who had seen hard service in Texas and the Indian countries, and had never refused a charge before. Their camps were reported to be adjacent, and proceeding thither everything was destroyed and put to the torch.

From several captured in and about these camps it was ascertained that several regiments were waiting for our advance up the road, and as their pickets were stronger and more numerous than usual, it was deemed advisable to halt. The second squadron of the 9th were dismounted and thrown to the front, (on the skirts of a wood, to the right and left of the road,) to act as skirmishers and defend the artillery, which was moved up and took position commanding a bridge in the hollow—the enemy's force and ours being screened from view by rising ground at either end of the road—our force being farther from the front than theirs. Appearing in considerable force, the enemy advanced in admirable order, but suddenly facing to the right about, were quickly retreating, when the dismounted men poured a galling volley into them, emptying many saddles and causing much confusion. Reforming, they were a second time reinforced, and came on to the charge up the rise in gallant style. Burning to distinguish themselves, the third squadron of the 9th, (composed of the Essex light dragoons, Capt. Latane, and Mercer county cavalry, Lieut. Walker commanding, under command of Captain Latane, had received orders to charge the advancing enemy, and putting spurs to their steeds, dashed gallantly along the road, the brave Latane fifteen paces in front. "Cut and thrust!" shouted the Federal commander. "On to them, boys!" yelled Latane, and the meeting squadron dashed in full shock together. The front of either column were unhorsed, and the fight became instantly hot and bloody. Captain Latane singled out the Federal commander, and cut off the officer's hat close to his head, but the Federal dodging the cut, rode past, and as he did so, discharged two revolver loads at Latane, killing him instantly. The enemy rapidly giving way, our men shouted in triumph, and cut right and left, pistoling the foe with frightful accuracy and havoc; and seeing the Federal commander in pursuit of Adjutant Robbins, (who was himself in pursuit of an enemy,) a private dashed after him and clove his skull in twain. The battle between these rival squadrons, though of short duration, was fierce and sanguinary in the extreme. Scattered in all directions, and apparently paralyzed by the relentless fury of this corps, the enemy fled in every direction, leaving killed, wounded, horses, accoutrements, &c., in profusion upon the dusty roads. Successful pursuit being impossible, their camps were visited and destroyed; wagons on the road were overtaken and burned, and the entire route from Ashland, by Hanover Court House and Old Church, to station No. 22, (Tunstall's, we believe,) on the York River railroad, was naught else but a continuous scene of triumph and destruction. Commissary and quartermaster's stores were seized and burned at every turn; prisoners and horses were captured and sent to the rear, and by the time of their arrival at the railway station, more than $1,000,000 of federal property must have been captured and destroyed, besides scores of prisoners riding in the rear.

Upon approaching the railroad, cars were heard advancing, and the whistle sounded. By orders every man was instantly dismounted and ranged beside the track. Again the whistle blew, and thinking the force to be a friendly one perhaps, the steam was stopped, when the Caroline troop opening fire, disclosed the ruse, and putting on steam again, on sped the train towards the Chickahominy, and despite heavy logs placed on the track, made good its escape; but the carriages being but uncovered freight trucks, and having soldiers on them, the slaughter that ensued was frightful. Many of the enemy jumped from the train, and were afterwards captured or killed, to the number of twenty or more. The engineer was shot dead by Lieut. Robinson.

Still adding to their conquests at every step, a detachment was immediately sent to the White House, on the Pamunkey, and discovering four large transports moored there, and some hundred wagons or more, with teams, etc., in a wagon yard, all these were instantly seized, to the great fright and astonishment of the federals, and the torch immediately applied to all things combustible. One of the transports escaped and floated down the river. The contents of the other three were chiefly valuable commissary and quartermaster's stores, vast quantities of army clothing, grain, fruit and sutlers stores. Tempting as they were, all things were laid in ashes, the horses led off, and prisoners secured.

The advance guard having reached New Kent, and found an extensive sutler's establishment, some dismount and enter. Every description of goods that taste or fancy might require, are found in profusion here. Yankee products of every description were appropriated without much ado, and with light hearts all quietly journeyed by a lonely road, near the main body of the enemy, and a little before dawn of Sunday were on Chickahominy's bank, ready to cross.

Being far below all the bridges, and where deep water flows, they know not how or where to cross. A strange but friendly voice whispered in the dark, "The old bridge is a few yards higher up—it can be mended!" 'Twas found, and mended it could be. Once across, and in the swamp, all was industy and expedition. Artillery axles sank low in the mire—ten Yankee horses were hitched to each piece, and as the first rays of morning crimsoned the tree tops, the long line rapidly sought the shade of woods away from the federal lines.

Once more within our lines, all went merry as a marriage bell. Quickly the dirty, weary band sped along the Charles City road, dawn revealed them to our pickets, and they entered our camps faint and famished.

"What, then, was the general result?" asked we of a wearied dusty trooper watering his jaded and faithful animal by a roadside spring. "The result," answered he proudly, but much exhausted, "the result?" We have been in the saddle from Thursday morning until Saturday noon, never breaking rein or breaking fast; we have whipped the enemy wherever he dared to appear, never opposing more than equal forces; we have burned 200 wagons laden with valuable stores, sunk or fired three large transports, captured 300 horses and mules, lots of side arms, &c., brought in 170 prisoners, four officers, and many negroes; killed and wounded scores of the enemy—pleased Stuart, and had one man killed—poor Captain Latane! This is the result, and $3,000,000 cannot cover the federal loss in goods alone."

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

NEW CONSTITUTION DEFEATED.

When the WEEKLY TRIBUNE went to press last Wednesday afternoon, we had received but few returns from the State and they were very discouraging. We had heard from Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, LaSalle and a few other places which had given, unexpectedly, large majorities for the swindle, and we felt discouraged and believed that the infamous thing was carried.

But next day the returns began to come in from the rural districts and villages, which put altogether a different face on affairs. It was found that the farmers had voted against the swindle almost en mass, and defeated it by a large majority. We have returns from all the State except a few small counties in Egypt, and making a liberal estimate for them, we are safe in saying that the new Constitution is defeated by not less than **13,000** majority, without reckoning the votes of the soldiers, which will swell it to upwards of 25,000, if no cheating be done by the secesh commissioners.

The people of Illinois can hardly realize the calamity they have escaped in the defeat of the swindle. Had it been adopted it would have inflicted incalculable injury on our State for long years to come, but the dog is dead, let all honest and patriotic men rejoice.

MR. LOVEJOY AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Read the report given elsewhere in this issue, of Mr. Lovejoy's recent Cooper Institute speech. It is in his happiest vein, and full of telling hits.

☞ The capital was haunted by grisly rumors yesterday, prominent among which and best sustained, by the actual cutting of railroad communications between Manassas and Front Royal, was the report of a formidable rebel demonstration against our forces in the Shenandoah. The partisan bellowing for reinforcements in the Peninsula may be shortly rebuked by events which shall demonstrate the wisdom of the War Department in the course it has pursued.

POLYGAMY AND SLAVERY.

Congress in both Houses has voted that there shall be no legal sanction to polygamy, and that henceforth the distinguishing social feature of the many-wived kingdom of Brigham shall be stamped and punished as plain bigamy. And this is well. Our Government has long enough borne before the civilized world the shame of the two great evils, Slavery and Polygamy. The latter is now dead in the eye of the law, or will be when the President signs the bill passed in the House yesterday. And then will come Slavery's turn, for a clean sweep will and must be made. When peace revisits our borders it will find neither existing. Slavery dies hard but die it must and be buried with its twin barbarism.

☞ We will pay a handsome reward to any one who will bring us a copy of the secession *Times* that *does not argue the rebel side of the question;* that does not screen the rebels from punishment; that does not oppose every vigorous and efficient measure for the prosecution of the war; that does not throw all impediments in the way of the suppression of the rebellion that it can with safety; that does not carry out its Detroit threat to open a "fire-in-the-rear" so far as it dare. If any such issue has appeared we desire to see it, so that we can make an exception, when pointing out the disloyal course of that tory sheet.

RICHARD YATES.

Among the Governor's of the loyal States no man has worked harder and done more, than Richard Yates, the Governor of Illinois. With but limited means, and greatly restricted by his want of power, he has accomplished wonders; and he has his reward in the praise of all his loyal constituents and in the hearty gratitude of the soldiers whose friend he has been. It is now proposed to the soldiers to put him out of office, and with him the policy, that, for the soldiers benefit he successfully inaugurated. The adoption of the New Constitution does it. We appeal to the men of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Fredericktown—do you want Richard Yates deposed for the sake of putting a fire-in-the-rear man—a semi-secessionist — a malignant — in his place? Brave boys, what say you—shall this be?

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have this morning foreign advices from two steamers the Ætna and the Arabia, the latter with English dates to the 15th. The intelligence is no ways important but is sufficiently indicative of the watchfulness of the sympathizers with the Confederacy abroad to seize every coign of vantage which may be used against this Government. With this view, Federal successes are depreciated and undervalued, and by a reverse process a rebel raid becomes a sterling victory and a movement like that of Jackson in the Shenandoah is dignified into a place far above the occupation of New Orleans by our forces. And speaking of the latter, John Bull is taking a turn at Gen. Butler's order against secesh women, which is set down as altogether infamous. It will be remembered in some future day against Great Britain—this readiness of censure against the Federal Government in the conduct of the war and the singular absence of criticism of the rebels.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL PASSED BOTH HOUSES.

One of the most important measures in the history of the country has been passed by both houses, and only needs the President's signature to become a law. The House yesterday gave a handsome majority to the bill as it came from the Senate three days ago, unwilling to hazard the bill by a dissent to the Senate amendments, for fear the same should fail through an adjournment. The bill is better than any one ever before discussed in Congress. The road will be commenced from California and the Missouri River. It is not necessary for the Kansas and California companies to wait for the organization of the central company, as they are wisely left independent of the latter. The necessity for the States from Iowa to the line of the lakes, central New York and New England to have the other road start from Omaha City to go through to the California line, in order that they may feed their great lines of travel, will stimulate the organization of that central company. Thus the road will be commenced at various points, and its completion be hastened. The road will develop a tier of free States through Nebraska, Utah, the Humboldt regions and Nevada, and extend its influences through Northern Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, by means of the inducements offered in the Sioux City branch, which is contingent upon roads being completed through Iowa or Minnesota to Sioux City. Another promise in the Republican platform is promptly redeemed.

THE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The army chaplains are like the prophet's figs—the good are very good, the bad could not possibly be where they could do more harm. A loafing, lazy fellow, with only an eye to his pay, and without the smallest Christian grace in or about him, is just such a chaplain as disgraces the service and brings discredit on the cloth in too many of our regiments. Every such an one should be weeded out as worse than useless.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Our very full dispatches from Washington are of much interest, and are the record of a plump day's work done by Congress. The important measures they have passed are such as meet the expectations of loyal men, long looked for come at last. The confiscation bill is awaiting its fate in the Senate, where the tender footed patriots are aiming to emasculate it, but we hope without avail. It was an excellent day's work yesterday, and its results will live in history.

☞ Is not Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, getting into very poor company as set down in our dispatches elsewhere, where his name is found sandwiched in between Garrett Davis and Carlisle and associated with the eminently bad House labors of the infamous Vallandigham. Wisconsin will be little rejoiced at such juxtaposition.

☞ Important measures are being discussed at Washington for needed reforms in Army and Navy, especially in the direction of restricting the absoluteness of the powers of commanders in either service. It will put a limit to the cruelties which have too often disgraced our war vessels, and have made soldiers in our camps the victims of heartless despots.

WATCH THEM!

It is the boast of the semi-secessionists—the fire-in-the-rear men—that they will yet carry the constitution—that they are armed to meet the very contingency that has occurred, and that they will do it. This means that they will attempt some fraud to nullify the peoples' will; that votes of soldiers for the constitution will be taken, while those opposed to it will be refused; that there is to be skulduggery in the count; or that for alleged formality, certain returns unfavorable to the swindle will be thrown out. Watch them! The men who could be parties to such legislation as that constitution contains, will dare anything for success. Let them be watched. When a regiment votes, let the result be proclaimed in advance of the canvass, that if fraud is attempted it may be smoked out. Soldiers, you are the boys to do this!

HEAVY RECEIPTS OF GRAIN.

Yesterday, according to the statistics posted on 'Change, the receipts of all kinds of grain, including flour, were equal to **459,193** bushels.

The following table shows the total receipts of flour and grain from the 1st of January to the 21st of June, compared with the receipts during the corresponding period in 1861:

	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	678,868	564,832
Wheat, bu	4,252,464	4,633,680
Corn, bu	8,734,974	8,031,017
Oats, bu	875,543	467,287
Rye, bu	421,369	194,734
Barley, bu	416,540	300,953
Equal in bushels to	18,105,290	16,441,851

Of wheat and flour alone the receipts during the present year are equal to 7,646,804 bushels, against 7,447,840 bushels in 1861—an increase on the trade this year of 200,000 bushels. This is a sufficient reply to the paragraphs which have been floating around the papers for two months past, stating that the grain trade of Chicago was declining. By the above table it will be seen that it exceeds the business of last year by nearly two millions of bushels.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending June 21, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	48,805	56,184
Wheat, bu	446,698	309,327
Corn, bu	1,384,796	1341,781
Oats, bu	56,985	94,375
Rye, bu	13,743	14,878
Barley, bu	5,859	2,075
Seeds, lbs	1,490	20,187
Pork, brls	109	44
Cut Meats, lbs	83,536	175,418
Lard, lbs	253,411	149,267
Tallow, lbs	370	109,757
Live Hogs, No	3,864	3,501
Dressed Hogs, No	....	....
Beef Cattle, No	2,468	4,718

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., since Jan. 1st to date for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, brls	678,868	569,832	216,834
Wheat, bu	4,252,464	4,633,680	1,734,105
Corn, bu	8,734,974	8,031,017	7,808,433
Oats, bu	875,543	467,287	559,235
Rye, bu	421,369	194,734	61,533
Barley, bu	416,540	300,953	189,816
Seeds, lbs	2,326,758	2,560,968	2,597,744
Pork, brls	36,503	31,933	12,309
Cut Meats, lbs	17,005,916	8,164,654	6,705,673
Lard, lbs	17,174,792	5,782,083	2,933,855
Tallow, lbs	219,432	392,822	135,978
Live Hogs, no	240,694	133,368	71,717
Dressed Hogs, No	[illegible]	144,115	45,300
Beef Cattle, No	[illegible]	73,389	63,689

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat and corn in store on the 23d inst., compared with the amount in store a week since, and that in store at the same period in 1861:

	June 23. 1862.	June 16. 1862.	June 22. 1861.
Flour, brls	56,725	[illegible]	30,156
Wheat, bu	1,286,906	[illegible]	513,383
Corn, bu	2,720,440	2,688,464	2,220,516

THE APPORTIONMENT AND BANK ARTICLES.

There is no doubt but the congressional apportionment article is voted down by 8,000 to 10,000 majority, and we think the bank article is also defeated, but by a smaller majority.

The following are the official footings of twenty-nine counties:

	Against.	For.	Maj. ag'st.
Constitution	47,835	38,220	9,615
Bank Article	43,936	39,101	4,835
Apportionment	45,866	38,125	7,741

The above includes Cook county, where the vote for bank exclusion was 2,652 greater than for the constitution, and McLean county, where the vote for apportionment was 1,580 greater than for the constitution.

MAKING PROGRESS.

The Tax Bill passed both houses yesterday and will become a law when signed by the President. Its main features as amended in the Committee of Conference from both houses, may be learned elsewhere. The direct tax is postponed, and for the present the sinews of war are to be derived from imposts. The Treasury Note Bill for the issue of $150,000,000 for "spending money," will speedily become a law, the denomination of the issues being left with the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE GUNBOAT MOUND CITY.

The fatal mistake of trusting to mere wooden war steamers, is made fearfully apparent by the explosion of the gunboat Mound City. A single well directed shot, where the boilers and machinery are all exposed, may render them a thousand fold more dangerous to us than to the rebels. Our citizens will deeply sympathise with our fellow citizen, Major John H. Kinzie and his estimable lady, in the loss of their son, and also with the friends of Mr. Scoville, both of whom were lost in this terrible disaster.

GEN. POPE.

Gen. Pope is on his way to Washington to assume an important command. If any of our readers choose to couple this transfer of this sterling officer, from Tennessee to Virginia, with the vague rumor elsewhere given of the resignation of Secretary Stanton, and on such surmise locate Gen. Pope in the Shenandoah, relieving Gen. Banks, who in turn succeeds Mr. Stanton, why all this will be surmised on no authority, certainly not ours, but Gen. Pope is worthy any place of military trust, and the Shenandoah needs a capital officer and will miss one if Gen. Banks is removed to the Cabinet. And—we shall see.

THE NIGGER HOBBY.

Dick Richardson, from the Quincy district, one of the infamous Vallandigham gang, was confident that the proposed constitution would be adopted by 40,000 majority. He would not drop a cat below that figure. He was perfectly sure of it. He told Republican members of Congress that the new constitution would sweep through the State like a whirlwind. When asked on what he predicated his opinion, he replied "the nigger hobby." The cry of "down with the niggers, down with the Abolitionists," he said would carry all before it. He made a speech the beginning, middle and end of which was: crush out the Abolitionists—enslave the negro. The speech, like the Democratic address signed by himself, Vallandigham, Vorhees, and twelve other secesh sympathisers, was brimful of tenderness for the traitor miscreants, and as bitter as gall towards the unconditional Unionists. This speech was franked by tens of thousands to all parts of the State. The "nigger hobby" was rode whip and spur, and "behold the result!" The 40,000 majority for the "stumptail constitution" has turned up missing. The "nigger hobby" nag, on which the croney of Vallandigham bet so high, is distanced.

THE PRESIDENT DEFENDED.

The newspaper correspondents in the army of the Potomac agree with singular unanimity that Gen. McClellan must have reinforcements before he can make any offensive demonstrations against Richmond; and a few of them, moved thereunto, no doubt, by the crumbs which fall from the tables of generals who tolerate such nuisances, are somewhat loud in their censures of the Administration in sending forward those reinforcements so tardily, and for not stripping Banks, Shields and Fremont of their commands to help the "Young Napoleon" out of the Chickahominy marsh. We endeavored to show, yesterday, that the mistake is not with the Administration, in withholding troops necessary to the sure defence of the Capital; but in Gen. McClellan in putting himself in a position where those troops cannot, while contributing to the security of Washington, swell his offensive force to such a number that its movements would crush any opposing army that could be brought against it. The error dates from the time when Gen. McClellan, against the admonitions of wiser heads than his, determined to make no pursuit of a frightened and flying foe, but to undertake his Peninsular campaign. By the direct and always practicable route, he coud have been in Richmond more than six weeks ago, with Fremont, Banks, Shields and their several columns at his heels. And if these newspaper correspondents who are blowing up the Administration for not making bricks without straw, are not all the while half drunk on the poor whisky and worse wine which they manage to spunge out of the men whom they puff, they will turn a short corner and put the responsibility for the present attitude of affairs, not on Mr. Lincoln, but on the shoulders that should bear it. In the meantime the country ought, in justice to Gen. McClellan, to understand that the campaign, since the disembarkation at Fortress Monroe, has cost the army more than 25,000 men—double the number necessary to have sacrificed in the pursuit of the enemy and occupation of Richmond, if the blunder had not been committed.

THE RECENT MURDERS.

Our letters and dispatches from below contain full confirmation of the earlier accounts of the barbarity of the rebels in firing upon the wounded and scalded men of the unfortunate *Mound City*, while they were struggling in the water, after that boat got her fatal shot, in the naval engagement in White River. They contain more. A discription of the affair is sent us by an eye witness—C. L. HUNTOON, formerly of this city—in which he says that Col. FRY, the commander of the rebel forces, sent his sharp-shooters out of their cover, nearer to the scene of disaster, to make their shots upon the unfortunate men more certain of fatal effect; and another correspondent writes that some of the men were killed by these sharp-shooters' volleys while they were being picked up by the Conestoga's yawls, sent out to their relief. No cry for quarter sufficed to evoke mercy. No cry of agony wrung from the lips of men who were denuded of their skins by hot water and steam, and who were instinctively battling for life in the middle of the stream, excited an emotion of pity in the rebel's breast. Crack! crack! went their rifles and of the doomed crew full fifty were butchered in cold blood! Well does our Cairo correspondent point out the contrast between the barbarity of the foe, on this occasion, and the noble and humane promptings of our sailors in the Memphis fight, when they rushed with pitying haste to the rescue of the rebels who were left in the river by the sinking of the gun-boat that bore them! And well may the men on the receiving ship at Cairo vow to be revenged upon an enemy that can be bloody instruments of such a tragedy as that which we lament.

Will our readers believe that, while such things are being enacted, these cowardly murderers can boast of an advocate and defender right here in Chicago, where the Union sentiment burns so strong and clear; that the secession *Times* is daily permitted to assail the government with epithets and charges that secession itself cannot rival; that its every article is a fire in the rear on the loyal troops who have undertaken the preservation of the Union; that it opposes the emancipation of the slaves of wretches like this Colonel Fry; that it holds a shield over their property for the purpose of exempting them from the consequences of the war that they have provoked; that it teems with whatever can encourage and stimulate the country's foes and dishearten its loyal defenders; and that it is in every fibre just as traitorous as the Charleston *Mercury* or Memphis *Appeal?* We wish it joy of its friends, and we point to the ruffians on White River, who were quick to shoot our scalded men in the river, as average specimens of the defenders of that cause which it has espoused.

☞ Wentworth and Richardson double-teamed to pull the secession constitution to the State House. John rode the "stumptail" mare, and Dick the "nigger-hobby;" but the thing stuck in the mud axle-deep, and has been abandoned by the drivers. The hobby-horses were so strained and used up in the efforts to haul the load, that it is believed they never can be doctored to be fit for service again.

☞ The secession *Times* shrieks and roars against the enactment of the confiscation bills that have passed the House and are awaiting action in the Senate. It declares them "unconstitutional," and says that "their enactment will break up the "Union and destroy the constitution."

Will the secession print point out the section of the constitution that declares that the property of rebels and traitors is exempt from confiscation? Will it repeat the words of the constitution that says that traitors shall not be punished by fine or sequestration? Where is the provision of the constitution that protects rebels from whatever punishment the government deems proper to inflict? If the government may shoot or hang an armed rebel, where is the sentence in the constitution that forbids it from seizing his property of any description? There is no such provision.

A rebel against the American Union is an outlaw, a criminal, a felon. The punishment for treason and rebellion are death and confiscation. The protection and guarantees of the constitution are extended only to those who obey and uphold that instrument. The man who raises his hand against the constitution and labors to destroy it, cannot claim its protection and benefits. The shelter and security afforded by the constitution are exclusively for the loyal and obedient. The duty of the government is to put down rebellion, enforce obedience, and punish the guilty. The measure and mode of punishment are discretionary with the National authority, which may hang the traitor, or confiscate his property, or both. If the government was denied the exercise of this power, it would soon perish. The means of self-defense are necessary to existence.

The Harvest in Southern Illinois.—The farmers in the southern part of the State are in the midst of their wheat harvest. The greatest difficulty they find is the scarcity of laborers. Our advices from that region all agree that the quality of the new wheat was never better, and that the yield is abundant.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE TAX BILL AWAITING SIGNATURE.

The New Treaty with Mexico.

The Confiscation Bill in the Senate.

The House Pass the Pacific R. R. Bill.

AND THE POLYGAMY BILL

IMPORTANT NAVAL REFORMS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1862.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, Adjt. Gen. Thomas sent in a report on chaplains. There are 395 on duty, twenty-nine absent on leave, and thirteen absent without leave. He recommends, to promote efficiency, that they should be required to file in the war office certificates of good moral character from presiding authorities of their church.

A decided feeling is developing against the present chaplaincy system, brought on by the bad conduct of chaplains. Some of those visiting Washington, for example, have made a habit of pestering newspaper offices for dead-head tickets to the theater.

The Senate was occupied most of to-day on the confiscation bill. It had its own and the House both up. That of the House confiscated the property of office-holders, officers of the army, and active rebels generally. That of the Senate imposes a fine to be levied after trial by jury.

The *Republican* to-day charges that secessionists are still employed as clerks in the treasury department.

Candidates are beginning to be sworn in for collectorship under the new tax bill.

Business begins to crowd through Congress with a rapidity that promises to clear off all important matters for a speedy adjournment or recess.

Following up the promptness with which it put the tax bill through yesterday, the House to-day passed four almost equally important measures. The Pacific railroad bill, the poligamy bill, and the bounty law and treasury note bills. Of these, the first two will be laws as soon as they receive the president's signature, of which there is no doubt.

The Pacific railroad bill was put through just as it came from the Senate the day before, by a vote of 100 to 31. Some insist that a big swindle is involved in the provision for four branch roads from the eastern terminus to connect with existing roads eastward. But the majority are delighted that this Congress should have succeeded in what has been admitted by all parties for ten years to be desirable, viz., the passage of a practicable bill for a railroad to the Pacific.

The House agreed to the Senate amendment on the polygamy bill.

The bounty law appropriates five millions to pay bounties to the widows, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters or children of soldiers killed or disabled in service. It gives the commissioner of pensions twenty-five more clerks. There have been several bills aiming at the general object of the one on which the House and Senate have disagreed. This was only introduced in the House the other day, and is pretty certain to go through the Senate at once, as the treasury note bill passed the House. On the vote as to the denomination less than five dollars, and the feature allowing the printing of notes to be done in the treasury department, only Pendleton and White from Ohio voted against it.

The Illinois ship canal bill is set for Monday next in the House, and will be kept moving thenceforth until disposed of.

The most important Senate amendments to the test oath bill of Wilson of Iowa, disqualifying voluntary rebels, on which the Committee of Conference was asked by the House, exempts from its operation the Vice-President, Senators and members of the House. It passed the Senate by a vote of twenty to eighteen. It was moved in the Senate by Garrett Davis, supported by Doolittle and Carlile, while Vallandigham led the party in the House seeking a concurrence in it.

The Pacific railroad bill, as passed by both Houses, restores the Southern Iowa route back to the same footing as the Kansas branch as to time of completion. It also provides that the government retain fifteen per cent of the bonds on certain portions of the route, and twenty-five per cent. on other portions, until the whole road is completed.

It is semi-officially announced in the *Republican* that the emancipation commission will pay the maximum allowed by law, $300, to all claimants. Probably the claim for 3,000 slaves will be filed before July 15th, the last day. All claimants so far take the oath of loyalty, but some doubtfully, and some acknowledge Southern sympathies. In a number of cases notice is given of evidence of disloyalty.

Gen. Shields is rejected as major general by the Senate.

The convalescent camp at Fairfax Seminary is to be enlarged to accommodate 4,500 patients.

Mr. Grimes' bill for the better government of the navy was passed yesterday by the Senate. It deprives officers of power arbitrarily to punish seamen. They can only put them under arrest, or suspend them for five days.

There must then be a court martial, which is forbidden to inflict the old cruel forms of punishment. It is allowed to commute death penalty to imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The President is directed to appoint a prize council to protect the interests of sailors. There are new rules for the distribution of prize money established.

Mr. Grimes made a strong speech to-day in favor of the bill, accepting the cession of League Island for the navy yard, in which speech he presented statistics showing the vast capacity of the French and English navy yards compared with the insufficiency of ours.

The tax bill, as passed, suspends the direct tax of the act of extra session for two years. Eastern members object that it was necessary to make the agricultural States bear their full share of taxation, but were overborne.

Mr. Stevens said it was necessary to save the bill. Western men say suspension means repeal, as in the next Congress, under the new apportionment, their majority will be sure. The other important changes have been heretofore noted.

The treasury note bill passed the House, amended so as to admit the issue of $50,000,000 in notes of less value than five dollars.

A general order from the adjutant general's office, says in every case prisoners taken in arms against the United States, who may be tried and sentenced to death, a record of the tribunal before which trial was had will be forwarded for the action of the President, without whose orders no such sentence in such cases will be executed.

There are accommodations in Washington for upwards of 8,000 additional patients, of whom 1,700 will be put in churches.

Unfounded rumors of a battle before Richmond and in the Shenandoah valley blow about the city.

Gen. Wool has the military control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Cumberland east, thus relieving Gen. Banks of active duties.

Among other charges against Gen. Blenker is that a servant of his was stopped trying to get outside the lines with a dozen captured horses to take to some farm for Blenker.

The white house imbroglio has taken a new turn. Secretary Stanton ordered the use of the house for a hospital. A curt note acknowledged the receipt of the order, in terms implying that the man who would make such an order was an enemy to his country. The matter will end in securing a free use of rebel property for army purposes through all the divisions of our army in Eastern Virginia.

Indianians held a meeting last night to raise funds for the relief of the sick and wounded Indiana soldiers in Washington. A permanent organization was formed, with D. P. Holloway, President; W. T. Dennis, Secretary; and J. P. Usher, Treasurer. $1,200 were raised, and a committee appointed to solicit contributions from Indianians not present. A similar meeting of Pennsylvanians was held, at which a somewhat smaller sum was raised. Ohioans had a similar meeting early last week, and took prompt measures for the relief of the poor fellows brought here from our regiments in the fight at Port Republic.

The surgeon general has determined to concentrate, as far as possible, the sick and wounded from all divisions of the Potomac army in hospitals in Washington. Churches are being rented and new hospitals built. 5,700 sick and wounded are here now. By the middle of the week there will be accommodations for 7,000 more.

It is almost impossible to get men furloughed now. The generals complain that their armies are melting away, and Secretary Stanton has resolved to prevent it.

General Meigs, in a letter to the Secretary of War, read in the Senate yesterday, says incidentally that the past week he got a requisition for 1,880 horses, to supply those killed or broken down in McDowell's march.

Flag Officer Foote, in a private letter, expresses his hearty thanks to Senator Grimes for the amendment to the navy appropriation bill, abolishing spirit rations and keeping grog out of ships, adding that it will add even to his reputation as a true friend of the navy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1862.

The tax bill went through both Houses to-day with a whirl, and thus the most important bill of the session only lacks the signature of the President to become a law. The bill as passed stands precisely as the Senate amended it, except in sixteen particulars, the Committee on Conference agreeing that the House should recede from its 253 other amendments. The House and Senate found it utterly impossible to agree on tax on rectified spirits, the House wanting it very high and the Senate very low, and so they compromised by levying no tax at all on that article.

Ben. Wade introduced a bill in the Senate, from the committee on territories, providing for the admission of the new State of Western Virginia. Its main features are a provision for the election of delegates to form a constitution for the new State, adding the Valley of of Virginia to its limits and requiring the new constitution to contain a clause freeing all children of slaves born after the fourth of July, 1863. It ignores altogether the action of the convention recently held at Wheeling.

The test oath bill, which requires officers, Congressmen, Vice-President, etc., included, to swear they have not in any way counselled or aided the cause of rebellion, passed the Senate, Carlisle and Garrett Davis voting aye, and Powell nay.

A bill was reported in the Senate from the military committee for the erection of arsenals for deposit and repair of arms at Rock Island, Illinois; Columbus, Ohio; and Indianapolis, and appropriating $100,000 for each.

Mr. Stanton has sent into Congress part of Holt and Dale Owen's report on gun contracts called for the other day by Mr. Powell's resolution. They report that Senator Simmons was to get $50,000 for securing the Green contract for one Lehubarth, that the latter said he felt bound to pay Simmons that sum, and that his partners had already given notes for $10,000. Messrs. Holt and Owen say that Simmons' act does not come under any law against congressmen giving their influence to secure contracts, and that however deplorable, it must be treated as legal till Congress shall declare otherwise. They censure Simmons severely.

Of all our generals in the army lately before Corinth, Pope stood far the best here. Gen. Halleck's operations are regarded doubtfully. Gen. Grant lost favor long ago, and Buell is regarded as slow, but Pope is looked upon as a skilful and vigorous officer who has never made a mistake, and has always been in favor of fighting.

. His call East to a command justly regarded at present *second to none in importance*, is attributable to this estimate of his past service.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Advices have been received at the War Department dated Corinth, June 22d, and from McClellan's army yesterday afternoon. Nothing of interest has transpired in any quarter.

There were in all 315 amendments to the tax bill. The House having receded from 253 and the Senate from sixteen of them, the remainder became a subject of compromise, as embodied in the joint report of the committee of conference, which was unanimously adopted by the Senate; while in the House the following named members voted against it: Allen of Illinois, Brown of R. I., Johnson, Morton, Nugent, Pendleton, Shiel, Stiles, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, and Wood. The bill only awaits the president's signature to become a law, and is to take effect the first of August. The commissioner of internal revenue is to receive a salary of $4,000 per annum.

The Senate, in executive session, rejected the nomination of Brigadier General Shields to be a major general.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The treaty between the United States and Mexico for the extradition of criminals, is officially proclaimed. The provisions of the treaty are not applied in any manner to any crime or offense of a purely political character, nor does it embrace the return of fugitive slaves.

The Secretary of War to-day ordered that all applications for passes or permits for persons or property within the lines of the United States forces, shall hereafter be made to Brig. Gen. Wadsworth, military Governor of the district of Columbia, and be subjected to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL SHIELDS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1862.

Officers from the Valley of Virginia express fears that Jackson may get a large amount of stores of army supplies at Front Royal. It is reported that Fremont is on the other side of the Shenandoah, and without co operation from other divisions he cannot act on the offensive.

Jackson is reported to have already advanced from Harrisonburg to Luray, and from Luray toward Front Royal, and we have had premonitory symptoms of another alarm about the safety of Washington.

The blunder at Port Republic which permitted Jackson to escape, rests between Shields and Carroll. Shields says he ordered Carroll to burn the bridge. Carroll says he has Shields' written orders to hold the bridge at all hazards. Carroll is a native of the District of Columbia, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the 8th Ohio from a captaincy in the regular army.

Every field officer of one brigade, and of two regiments of another, engaged at Port Republic, having signed an address to the Secretary of War, demanding Shields' removal, and charging him with incompetency, if not disloyalty. The western officers concerned are particularly bitter against him. Though Shields has mounted the two stars, he has not been confirmed major general, and influential members say he will not be. Troops in that division have been badly disabled by hard marching and hard fighting. An effort is making to have the 5th Ohio sent back to Camp Dennison to recruit. Wade and Sherman have united with the field officers of the regiment in a recommendation to that effect.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A letter to the *Tribune* says Gen. Blenker has been removed by Gen. Fremont, for insolence. Gen. Carl has been appointed to succeed him.

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE VALLEY.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

STAUNTON, June 11, 1862.

Our army of the Valley has been resting for a day or two past, and the enemy have fallen back for a short distance for some reason or other, and our army occupy the region of country around Port Republic.

The enemy are in the fork of the North River and Shenandoah, and seem to be waiting for reinforcements, or for a concentration of the forces of the different generals.

The list of casualties of Sunday's and Monday's battles has not been received, but the 52d 5th and 10th Virginia regiments suffered very severely on Monday. The federals held their ground with great obstinacy, and were not disloged until the 5th regiment, having expended all their ammunition, together with the 52d Virginia and 6th Louisiana regiment, charged them and drove them back at the point of the bayonet. In Monday's fight we captured 800 prisoners. Our wounded were sent to Mecham's River and Charlottesville.

It is reported that on Sunday Gen. Jackson was on the opposite side of the river from the main portion of his army, and before he was aware of it the Yankees had planted a cannon at the opposite end of the bridge. Jackson rode across the bridge and said to the men who were placing the piece in position, "You are turning that piece the wrong way; the enemy are in the other direction." He then passed on without being recognized, rode up to his command, and sent down a detachment of men, who captured the piece.

The federals are said to have been commanded in both battles by Gen. Tyler, of Ohio, Gen. Shields being sick and unable to appear on the field.

There are very strong indications that within a few days we will hear of a total rout of the Yankees in the valley, and another of their grand stampedes. Jackson's forces are ample and his men in high glee.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says that it can be no longer denied that Gen. Jackson has been heavily reinforced lately, and the federal forces must either combine or fall back across the Potomac.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

State Agents Looking after Condition and Wants of Indiana Troops.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23, 1862.

The victory at Fort St. Charles, on White River, Arkansas, adds another chapter to the fame of Hoosierdom. The bayonet charge of Colonel Fitch's 46th Indiana regiment, is represented as the most brilliant thing of the kind known in American annals.

The following appointments were announced this p. m.: Frank A. Rose, adjutant 55th regiment; Wm. C. Lupton, late deputy Auditor of State, quartermaster 54th regiment, to be post quartermaster at Camp Morton; Geo. P. Buell, lieutenant colonel 58th Indiana, promoted to colonelcy, vice H. M. Carr, resigned, and Joseph T. Embree, major, promoted to lieutenant colonelcy.

In view of the early organization of the State troops, the Governor, Adjutant General and Major General Lowe, have laid out four additional brigade districts, under the State militia law.

A new and spacious soldiers' home is to be built in this city.

A large number of Indiana soldiers, who were taken prisoners in Virginia, have arrived. The were buffeted about from Richmond to the Gulf States, and represent their prison life, in the main, as very severe, though they relate many instances of the existence of sparks of humanity in the Southern heart. Arrangements are being made to pay them off.

The State hospital steamer Golden State arrived at Evansville to-day. She brought away from Pittsburg Landing 220 sick Indianians, and 100 sick Kentuckians.

Judge John J. Hayden started to-night for Memphis as the special agent of the governor, to look after the wants and necessities of Indiana soldiers in that region. Private secretary Holloway is now at Manassas Junction, B. F. Tuttle is in the Valley of Virginia, A. Goodwin is at Corinth, Miss., and commissary general Stone is at Cumberland Ford—all on similar business for the Executive Department.

Grand Federal Victory on White River.

TERRIBLE DISASTER TO THE GUNBOAT MOUND CITY.

Over 100 of the Officers and Sailors Killed.

FULL AS MANY REBELS KILLED.

Heart Rending Scenes.

FIENDS IN HUMAN SHAPE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 21, 1862.

This community were electrified this morning by the report brought by the naval dispatch boat of the terrible calamity on White River, and that of the most spirited and gallant action in Arkansas, which has covered both army and navy with imperishable renown.

On the 13th the gunboats Mound City, St. Louis, and Lexington, left Memphis for the mouth of White River. On the morning of the 14th Col. Fitch, with the captured transports, the New National steamers Jacob Musselman and White Cloud, with stores and provisions, followed convoyed by the Conestoga. On the morning of the 16th, the latter joined the gunboat fleet, and together they steamed up White River until six o'clock in the evening, when they came near the little town of St. Charles, situated upon a high bluff near a hundred miles from the mouth of the river. It was known that this point was fortified. Just below this point the fleet came to anchor. Col. Fitch sent out a company of scouts on each side of the river to reconnoitre. A tug had gone up ahead on some errand. Presently the report of the boat howitzer was heard, followed by several guns fired in quick succession, and soon the tug returned, saying she had been fired upon from both sides of the river. Previous to leaving the locality the tug had opened upon the enemy with her howitzer and driven from the river bank the enemy's pickets. Col. Fitch then ordered his men back upon the boat and waited till the morning of the 17th. About 6 o'clock the Mound City, the flag ship, the Musselman and New National with the troops, then the St. Louis, Lexington and Conestoga ran up until they came within sight of the bluffs in the bend, half a mile ahead, and the Mound City opened fire. The troops were landed and the other gunboats passed on slowly up the river until within range of the batteries when they poured in a destructive shower upon the rebels, to which they made no reply. In the meantime Col. Fitch had landed his troops, about 500 men, formed them into line and started them forward on the double quick, intending to attack the fort in the rear. Soon in that direction were heard the volleys of musketry, sharp and continuous, indicating that warm work was in progress.

Presently Colonel Fitch, who led his regiment in person, sent word to the gunboats that the enemy's pickets were driven in, and advised an advance to engage the batteries at short range. The steamer Musselman was ordered to advance to the bend, but the shot and shell commenced to fall thickly around her, and she retired in obedience to Colonel Fitch's request. The gunboats advanced a short distance when a battery stationed on the bluff above them, on the south bank of the river, opened fire. It was afterwards ascertained that this battery consisted of four small guns—two brass six-pounders and two rifled Parrotts. The intention of a part of the rebels was to create the impression that this was the strength of the whole rebel fortifications, as though within easy range the remaining guns maintaining obdurate silence. The gunboats advanced steadily up the stream until they came to the bend of the river opposite the middle of the bluff where the enemy had that morning sunk three transports and a gunboat, in the expectation of obstructing the passage of our fleet. While sinking one of the transports, it had floated with the current so as to leave just space enough for the gunboats to pass, if necessary, before reaching the obstructions.

While advancing slowly, the rebels opened a destructive fire from two rifled 42-pounders on the fleet, to which the four gunboats replied vigorously for a half hour. It was at this moment that the great catastrophe occurred. An unlucky shot from one of the heavy guns on the hill came plunging down, and struck the Mound City on the larboard quarter, forward ahead of the iron plates, and cut its way through the heavy timber as if it was an inch board, and struck the steam drum, passed through it and the heater, and brought up in the pantry, where its progress was stayed.

Then followed a scene which beggars description. The decks were crowded with nearly 200 men, and as the hot scalding steam was thrown with tremendous force between the decks a terrible cry of agony, arose which my informant says, will ring in his ears to all eternity. Out of 180 men twenty-five are all that escaped injury. Every officer but one was scalded or killed outright. He was on the upper deck, and out of reach of the steam. He was first master C. Dominy, of Peoria.

Capt. Kilty was in the pilot house, and was badly scalded about the face, hands and feet, but is expected to recover. Several jumped overboard, and the yawls of the other gunboats quickly went to their assistance. At this juncture Col. Fry, the inhuman devil incarnate commanding the rebel fortifications, ordered his sharpshooters to pick off the poor sailors swimming in the water, and for some time kept firing at them with his large guns. A shot passed through the Conestoga's launch, but fortunately killed no one. Many of our men were killed in the water, and several drowned.

Col. Fry is said to be an ex-lieutenant of the federal navy.

By this time firing had ceased, and the Lexington towed the disabled Mound City into the bend. The tug came to the transports for surgeons and assistance for the scalded. The sufferers were all stripped, the skin coming off in large flakes with their clothing, and all turned to render the assistance so imperatively demanded. One of the men, who was dying on the gun deck, by some means caught hold of the rope by which the cap on the guns exploded, and in the extremity of his agony discharged the larboard bow gun, a very large one, and the shot passed through the engine of the New National, forward of the wheel, cutting off a steam pipe of the larboard engine and severely scalding the engineer.

CAIRO, June 22, 1862.

The intelligence of that fearful calamity on White River, whereby a hundred and twenty human beings were in an instant hurled from time to eternity, has fallen with crushing weight upon the whole community. Our people are walking the streets in sorrow, national flags are flying at half-mast, and the entire country is clothed in the habiliments of woe. The officers and men of the ill-fated Mound City were personally known to most of the residents of Cairo, and because we know of their many excellent qualities as men and soldiers, our grief is most poignant.

There is one feature of the affair, however, which deserves a moment's consideration. I refer to the inhuman butchery of the poor fellows, when they had taken to the water, after the explosion. There is not a doubt but that at least fifty were murdered by the enemy's sharpshooters, when the dictates of common humanity should have taught them to forbear. This act, unless it shall be disowned by the confederate authorities, will reduce them, in the eyes of the civilized world, below the level of savages. The conduct of the enemy is in striking contrast with that of the federal fleet in the engagement before Memphis. The Gen. Lovell, it will be recollected, sunk with all on board, and as the drowning wretches rose to the surface, instead of picking them off as they had abundant opportunities of doing, our sharp-shooters were the first to man the boats and rescue them from a watery grave. The contrary conduct has forever stamped the confederates as a nation of *savages* and *cowards*. There is no use of mincing words—these are the proper appellations. The feeling engendered in the navy at this point is terrible. I heard several marines from the Maria Denning, the receiving boat at this station, last evening, swear with a terrible oath, that hereafter they would give "no quart-r"—that whenever they met a Southern soldier, no matter what the surroundings, that they would shoot him on sight. Once let the brave tars meet the sneaking cowards in open fight, and the retaliation will be fearful.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 19, 1862.

THE RECENT DISASTER.

The news of the late fight at St. Charles, Arkansas, an account of which I sent you by telegraph this evening, is at present the all-absorbing topic in Memphis. Matters of less importance taking place, and about to take place here, are ignored, and people talk of nothing but the battle of the 17th, on White River, rendered signal by its disasterous results as regards the loss of killed, wounded and captured of the enemy, and the fatality attending the explosion on board our own gunboat, the Mound City.

THE EXPEDITION.

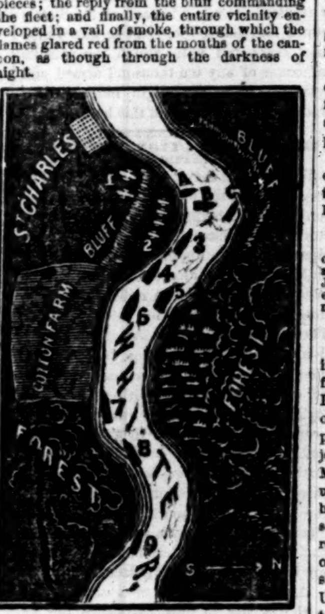
The expedition to the Yazoo, White and Arkansas rivers, was contemplated immediately upon the occupation of Memphis, on the 7th, and upon hearing, as every one did who listened, of the ravages the rebels had committed upon these streams, in the way of burning cotton, destroying sugar, molasses, and other property, it was loudly called for by the residents in their vicinities, and the demand was promptly responded to by Capt. Davis and Col. G. N. Fitch, commanding the forces here.

The Mound City, manned principally by Cincinnati and Chicago men, as brave a crew as ever trod a deck, and in charge of as gallant an officer as ever gave command—Capt. A. H. Kilty, of Baltimore—was selected as the flag boat for the occasion. This steamer, it will be recollected, was sunk by one of the rebel rams in the little skirmish of the 10th of May, off Craighead Point. She had but recently returned to the flotilla, when called upon to move to Fort Pillow, and thence to Memphis, in both of which exciting scenes she bore herself bravely. The fleet for the expedition, consisting of the Mound City, St Louis, Capt. Wilson McGunnegle, Connestoga, Capt. S. M. Blodgett, and three transports, the New National, Musselman and White Cloud, bearing Col. Fitch and 500 of his 46th Indiana regiment, started from Memphis on the 14th inst., carrying with them the best wishes of the flotilla, the army and many citizens. The fleet pursued its course without interruption or incident until the following Tuesday, when it came suddenly upon the little village of St. Charles, Ark., situated upon a high bluff, and overlooking the river for some distance up and down. This place they found fortified with cannon taken from the sunken gunboats then obstructing the river channel, and fully manned by, as near as could then be learned, about 700 troops, artillery included. This was during the forenoon of the 17th.

THE ENGAGEMENT.

The gunboats immediately formed in line of battle, and opened upon the batteries, from their cannonades, with effect.

The fire was quickly returned by the gunners from the batteries, three of which, consisting of three guns each, could be distinctly seen from the river. And it was a grand sight to behold. The blue smoke, puffing out from the serried sides of the St. Louis, the Mound City, and the wooden steamer Conestoga, quickly followed by the loud report of the pieces; the reply from the bluff commanding the fleet; and finally, the entire vicinity enveloped in a vail of smoke, through which the flames glared red from the mouths of the cannon, as though through the darkness of night.



REFERENCES.

1. Battery of heavy guns on top of bluff.
2. Lower battery on low land.
3. Position of Mound City when she exploded.
4. " " St. Louis.
5. " " Conestoga.
6. " " Lexington.
7. " " Steamer Musselman.
8. " " New National.
9. " " White Cloud.

A. Confederate gunboat Lady Pope, sunk in stream.
B. " Transport, Eliza G. sunk in stream.
C. " " Marygold, " " showing how she was carried out of position by force of current.

The battle had continued thus for half an hour without cessation, and without either party having gained any great advantage, when a sixty-four pound shot came plunging through the prow of the Mound City, from a heavy gun of the enemy's, passed forward, killed almost instantly five seamen who were at their posts working a gun, and brought up against the steam-drum—a large cylinder connecting the boilers—burst it, and caused the hissing, destroying element to issue in one immense sheet, filling the between-decks and scalding and burning almost every soul in the steamer. But one officer, first master Dominy, escaped injury. Of course no help could be rendered the poor, suffering seamen. The deed was done. All that could be done was to ameliorate in a measure the pains of the living and clear the decks of the dead. This was immediately performed. And meanwhile the battle raged. The Mound City had been struck fifteen times by rebel balls before the shot came which for the moment disabled her and deprived her of the services of her gallant men. The heart sickens at the bare description of the scene for the next few hours between the decks of that fated steamer. There lay the body of a Chicago boy, young James Scoville, from whom I had separated but a few days previously, he extending a hearty invitation for me to take up quarters in his mess on the boat during the absence of the expedition. Death almost at hand, he lay horribly burned and scalded, yet thoughtful of the mother that bore him even in his last agony. Taking off his gold watch he asked that it might be delivered to that parent who would weep over his death. He lived but an hour longer. The commodore's secretary, Mr. Lee, of the Benton, has the watch in his possession to be sent to Mrs. Scoville. John Kinzie, another Chicago boy, was killed. And so on, out of 170 men and officers, but twenty-five were left unharmed. Many have already died of their wounds, and many more will do so without doubt. A list of casualties will be appended at another part of this relation. Sixty have already been buried.

But the battle was not yet won by the rebels. It was not *to be* won.

Col. Fitch had, at the commencement of the firing, landed 400 of his little Spartan band, leaving about 100 to man the steamers and protect them from marauders, boldly marched into the enemy's country, not knowing how large a force he had to encounter, and attacked the infantry of the rebels in the rear. Finding that his men were short of ammunition, and perhaps remembering the oft-related tale of Southern chivalry that the Lincoln hirelings never go into a fight relying upon strong hearts, muscle and cold steel, Col. Fitch quickly resolved to give the lie to the story as far as Indianians were concerned. The order, "Charge bayonets at double-quick," was given. With a whoop, a yell, and a scream of more than Zouave-like shrillness, the 46th *did* chaege up the hill upon and fairly *into* the fire. The rebels could not stand that. They were receiving galling shells from the fleet in the rear, which, bursting in their midst, caused great havoc, and the small circle of glittering steel was fast encircling them in front. They broke and ran like a pack of hounds, and the Indianians, following up their advantage, still at double-quick, finally drove them into their quarters and penned them like a timid flock of sheep penned by a small shepherd's dog. They surrendered. The gunners, who were still at their posts, had not time to run, and they were also made prisoners. A troop of 400 had actually captured a force of from 500 to 600, guns, ammunition, and all. When Col. Fitch had time to look about him, he found that he had himself received a gunshot wound in the shoulder. It was not very serious, however, and did not prevent him from rendering all the aid he could to the fleet in taking care of the killed and wounded of the Mound City. He found that but ten of his men were wounded—none of them, as he supposed mortally—and none killed. Twenty or thirty dead rebels were found upon the field by the time his dispatches were ready for the Commodore, and more were being momentarily brought in.

Col. Fitch immediately sent up the Conestoga and the sternwheel steamer Jacob Musselman, bearing dispatches and the killed and wounded to this point, where they arrived this forenoon.

Rebel Cannon Unearthed.

We extract the following from a letter received from a son of Sheriff Gray, an officer in the 51st Illinois regiment, dated, "Camp near Booneville, Miss., June 8:"

"A raw cavalry recruit at the Tuscumbia River last Monday, found two or three newly made secesh graves. He told his comrades he was going to dig down and see how a dead secesh looked. He did so, and would you believe it, he found a 64-pound cannon. So he tried another one and dug up a 33-pounder. He then reported to his officers his adventure, who sent out a party to search. They found in all six heavy guns, all buried in graves with head-boards properly marked with the name and regiment of the deceased. Since our regiment has been here, we have found, secreted in the woods, several guns, knives and swords, some of them very fine weapons."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Important Military Matters and Movements.

Illinois in Account with the Federal Government.

Two New Regiments to be Accepted

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 23, 1862.

The general government have credited and allowed all indebtedness incurred by the State for war purposes to the present time. Gov. Yates, who is at Washington, has secured the immediate payment of $600,000, exclusive of the amount due by the State for her proportion of the war tax.

Two regiments, the 68th and 70th, three months' volunteers, are accepted and reporting at Camp Butler—one of which is fully armed and equipped, and will move to camp of instruction, at Annapolis, Md., on Monday next.

Col. Voss' regiment, 12th Illinois cavalry, are under immediate marching orders to the same destination, and will leave on or before Wednesday.

Col. Pitcairn Morrison has been relieved from duty here. Major John G. Fonda, of the 12th cavalry, is detailed to succeed him as commander of Camp Butler.

Under authority of the Secretary of War, this day received, two more regiments will be accepted for three months' active service, unless sooner discharged, if reported within ten days; one regiment to be organized at Camp Butler, and the other at Camp Douglas. Tenders may be made from companies in the Northern military district this week.

Gen. Fuller leaves immediately for Chicago, to accept companies and provide for their reception, and organize the regiment.

Tenders from the Southern district are to be made at Springfield.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 23, 1862.

The Court of Claims was in session to-day. Up to the adjournment, at two o'clock, 365 claims were presented and registered, amounting in the aggregate to $60,000. Judge Thos. Means of Kansas, formerly of Steubenville, Ohio, acts as solicitor for the commission.

We have nothing from the Tennessee.

The trains on the Mobile and Ohio railroad are now running from Columbus to Union City. The rebels have fired upon hand cars from the bushes, wounding some and killing others.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 22, 1862—8 a. m., }
Via CAIRO, June 23. }

Col. Slack issued a proclamation, yesterday, stating that the city of Memphis is again in possession and under the protection of the constitution and laws of the United States, and inviting persons in the city and vicinity to resume their usual vocations, and thus restore that confidence so necessary to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people.

People are also invited to come to the city to purchase supplies for their necessary wants, being assured by the colonel that the federal government extends every protection to legitimate pursuits their interests may demand.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 17th says the confederate loss at Secessionville the day before was forty killed and 100 wounded. They say they buried 140 federals and took forty prisoners.

Gen. Wallace has lately sent the following order to the proprietors of the daily organs in this city:

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION RESERVED CORPS, }
ARMY OF TENNESSEE, }
MEMPHIS, June 23, 1862. }

Editors Daily *Argus*:—As the closing of your office might be injurious to you pecuniarly, I send a couple of gentlemen, Messrs. Richardson and J. Knox of ample experience to take charge of the editorial department of your paper. The business management of your office will be left to you.

Very respectfully LEWIS WALLACE,
Gen. 3d Division Reserved Corps.

The order was first made public this morning. The *Argus* contains the above and a card from the proprietors submitting to the same. It is understood as soon as the new Union organ now incubating shall be issued, the paper will be given over to its owners, subject only to the usual military censorship. Messrs. Richardson & Knox's first article is upon the restoration of the government, a bold, clear article, calculated to conciliate some and embitter others of the Memphian readers. The second leader compares the acts of the confederate leaders and confederate soldiers with the same classes of men for the Union. The inference is rather unfavorable to the confederates.

Major B. W. Shoop and J. M. Tomney, the first the military superintendent of the road in Memphis, and the latter the secretary and treasurer of the Memphis and Ohio road, and a number of the representatives of the northern press, yesterday rode out twenty-nine miles to Coosa Watchie bridge, lately burned by the rebels. The road is now clear to that point. A large corps of men are continually employed repairing bridges, &c. In ten days the road will be running through to Humboldt. It was a very interesting trip.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 24, 1862.

Dr. Saunders of Columbus, Ky., the man who placed the torpedoes in the river to blow up the federal gunboats, and arranged the batteries to explode the fortifications at Columbus, was arrested and brought to Cairo yesterday. At the time of the arrest he was passing an examination as a surgeon in the federal army. He will be sent to St. Louis.

Col. Turner has taken the oath of allegiance and given bonds to the amount of $5,000 to conduct himself loyally, and has returned to his home. There is no news of any importance from Corinth.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The English Press on the Shenandoah Affairs.

DISCUSSION ON MEDIATION.

The Pope's Recent Allocution.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The steamship Ætna, from Liverpool June 11th, and Queenstown on the 13th, arrived this morning.

The Great Eastern arrived in the Mersey on the 11th.

The Niagara, the Anglo Saxon, and the City of Baltimore had arrived out.

The steamer Columbia had left Plymouth for Nassau, with warlike stores, believed for the confederates. Two other steamers, the Merrimac and Sylph, also arrived at Plymouth believed intended for the same destination.

The brig E. Fleming, from Charleston, had reached Liverpool, with a cargo of rosin and turpentine. She left Charleston in company with seven other vessels.

The *Times* regards the defeat of Banks as one of the most important successes of the confederates on account of the lesson it teaches the North, showing that efforts and sacrifices greater than any that have gone before must be made if ever a border State is to be won back to the Union. Hopes of an early solution must be dispelled, and in the meantime increasing debts and mutual hatred tend to make a new Union more and more impracticable.

The *Daily News* treats the defeat of Banks as quite unimportant, and not in the slightest degree calculated to disconcert McClellan's plans. It was nothing more than a mere raid of confederates.

The *Morning Post* denounces in the bitterest terms Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans, and thinks the government is bound to recall and court martial him, and says such an act as this, if not promptly disavowed, would soon turn the scale in favor of the confederate cause.

Parliament was not in session.

The Paris journals announce that it has been decided to send reinforcements to Mexico, but not till October.

The corps legislatif has been prorogued until the 27th June.

The fete at Rome in celebration of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs was magnificent and orderly. The bishops in their addresses to the Pope deplored the oppression of the church, and declare temporal powers necessary for the independence of the Pope. They approve all the Pope has done, and entreat him to remain firm in resistance.

The Pope in his allocution deplored the spread of the revolutionary spirit, and oppression of the church, and efforts against the temporal powers. He urged the bishops to redouble their efforts in arresting the errors.

LIVERPOOL, 11th, p. m.—Bigland, Athya & Co. and others, report flour quiet, but steady at 24@30s. Wheat in fair demand at full prices; red western 9s 3d@10s 3d; southern 10s 3d@10s 6d; white western 11s@11s 6d; southern 11s 6d@12s per cental. Corn quiet, but unchanged; mixed 27s 6d@27s 9d; yellow 27s 9d; white 31s@32s 6d per 480 lbs.

Beef very dull. Pork heavy and nominal. Bacon almost in a panic state, and really good is offered at 30s. Lard dull and easier; prices range from 40s. to 42s. Tallow quiet at 43@44s. 3d. Cheese steady. Butter irregular for inferior kinds.

American securities have been dull under the news of Banks' defeat, but on the 11th a firmer feeling prevailed under the news per Great Eastern and Anglo Saxon.

Sugar very inactive, coffee quiet, and in some cases rather easier. Rice in rather more demand.

HALIFAX, June 24.—The Arabia from Liverpool, June 14th and Queenstown 15th, arrived 5 o'clock this morning.

Questions have been put in both houses of Parliament relative to the rumors of media-
tion in America, and Gen. Butler's
tion relating to the ladies of New O
Earl Russell and Lord Palmersto
mediation rumors were unfounded.
osition on the subject had been
there were no present intentions of
step.
Gen. Butler's proclamation was de
and the hope expressed that the Unite
government would disavow it.
The Great Eastern was to sail on th
July for New York.
The question of mediation is renew
Paris *Patrie* gives the rumor of appr
negotiations for a joint offer by Franc
England. The London *Times* editori
proves of mediation. "Europe ough
look calmly on, and the offer of medi
delayed, the important question, th
recognition of the confederates, may b
be considered." The *Times'* advocacy
diation had no effect on the Liverpool
market.
HALIFAX, June 24.—The Arabia from
pool on the morning of the 14th, an
Queenstown of the 15th, arrived this
GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of
mons, in answer to our inquiry fro
Clay relative to the interferences of
S. cruisers with British vessels, and
larly in regard to the case of the stea
cassian captured in neutral waters.
Mr. Lloyd said he could not give an
at present.
The case of the Circassian being un
sideration in the House of Lords, Earl
von asked whether the government ha
tested against Gen. Butler's proclam
the ladies of New Orleans.
Earl Russell said he believed the p
tson was authorised by the governm
had no information in regard to the a
the United States government in th
approval or disapproval. For his ow
(Russell) hoped the United State
ment would for its own sake refuse
tion to it and disavow it.
In the House of Commons, on the 13
Lord Palmerston said in answer to a q
that a communication had been receiv
the French on the subject of media
America, and the British Governmen
intention at present to offer mediation.
VERY LATEST.
Lord Palmerston thought no ma
read Gen. Butler's proclamation with
ings of the deepest indignation. [Chee
The Paris papers say that the appr
visit of Count Persigny to London is
sively political, and it is expected he wi
mit to the English cabinet the privat
of the Emperor relative to a joint me
in America. The Paris *Pays* says the
has gone too far in its statements rel
mediation. The London *Daily News*
against interference in America, and c
that England has good reason for not w
to see carried out the inter
policy of Napoleon. It is estimated th
cotton throughout England on the
June was 42,800 bales, against 1,045,00
same date last year.
FRANCE.—The *Constitutionnel* publish
following, signed by its chief editor:
Nothing has been received confir
the news of the engagement disastrous
French before Mexico.
Such an engagement before Mexico or
would in no way change the ultimat
of the expedition. The honor of our
engaged, and should reinforcement
needed, they will be sent.
PARIS, June 15.—The *Moniteur* sa
Emperor intends sending immediately
forcements to Mexico.
LIVERPOOL, June 14, p. m.—The ne
the Scotia, of two days fighting at Ric
has no apparent effect on American s
or cotton.

IMPORTANT FROM UT

A SHCISM IN MORMOND

ADVENTURE OF THE MORRIS

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 16.—
of persons numbering about 1,000 men,
and children, under the the leadership
Morris, who claimed to be the prophet
re-appeared upon earth, had formed a
ment about thirty miles north of this c
committed numerous depredations up
citizens of the vicinity. Insanely
lieving that the Lord would
their wants, they refused to la
their own support. Three of their
ber, satisfied of the imposition practi
Morris, attempted to leave the gang an
followed by armed men, arrested, and b
back heavily ironed and closely confin
out a shadow of legal authority. A w
habeas corpus was issued by Chief J
Kinney and served, but was treated wi
tempt and defiance by Morris and his
ciates.
Sufficient time having been allowed
production of the prisoners and the
of the court continuing to be set at d
a new writ of habeas corpus was iss
gether with a writ for contempt, and calling f
rest of the leaders of the gang. For the
cution of these writs a military pos
infantry and artillery was ordered o
11th, by acting Governor Fuller. Re
was still offered, and Morris and his m
found to be strongly intrenched, thor
armed and well prepared for defense.
ing ensued and two of the marshal's
were killed. At length, on Sunday
the 15th, the rebels assumed to surre
attempted to resist anew as soon as the
ing party approached. A hand to h
occurred, during which Morris was kil
another of the leaders named Banks
wounded. The rebels were finally ov
Several women and children were kil
ing the siege. The Morrisites refusing
vey them to a place of safety. The pr
147 in number, are to be brought be
court to-morrow.

From Gen. Hunter's Comm

The Late Battle on Ja Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.—The g
Jacob Bell on Saturday proceeded up
River to reconnoiter, and ran hard agr
a shifting sandbar, which the rebels soo
ing, took advantage of it by bringing
tery of field pieces down on the south
and opened on her with rifled guns, w
and solid shot. The gunboat did all sh
to drive off the rebels, but did not su
until considerably injured.
WASHINGTON, June 24.—The navy
ment has received despatches stating
the night of the 7th inst., the sc
Rowena, formerly the Garibaldi, seventy
burden, built opposite New Orleans,
Stono River, and anchored near the
not knowing it to be in our possession
was taken possession of, we having se
boats in that vicinity. She was last from
sau, and had a cargo of lead and a few
NEW YORK, June 24.—The Charleston
cury of the 17th says in relation to the
of the previous day: The federals made
charges with the bayonet on the confe
battery under Col. Lamar, once without
a single volley. At each discharge,
great gaps were visible in the Yanke
The federals, finding the batteries
next tried a flanking movement on both
and that on the west side seriously thr
the rebels for a time; but reinfor
coming up, the federals were repulsed
rebel loss is stated at forty killed
wounded. The rebels say they buried
Yankees and captured 70 prisoners.
erals carried off their wounded, which
(the rebels) estimate at 400.
The account is evidently one-sided,
doubtless prove less fatal to life on
and more injurious to the rebels than
stated.

A Traitor Among Us.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 23d.]

We understand that a semi-traitor
Chicago, named Wilbur F. Storey, form
resident of Detroit, has been prowling
the city for three or four days. It is sa
he is here partly to give the *Free Press*
more wholesome discipline and partly
superintend or hasten the organizatio
secret societies similar to those in India
Egypt, pledged to oppose the paymen
taxes and to the prosecution of the
cept upon peace and pro-slavery p
Story is understood to have been selec
the western agent of this treasonable w
Fernando Wood, during his recent tour
West. Wood is the general agent of the
for the North, and is now engaged in
the rebel sympathizers amongst us into
societies, for the purpose of aiding and
forting the rebellion. He has already
menced associations in New York city, a
learn from the *World*, and such men as
A. Talmadge, Gideon J. Tucker, James
Augustus Schell, George W. Morton,
Greene, Hon. Jas. E. Kerrigan, Hon.
mis Wood, and others equally disting
secessionists, are earnestly co-operatin
him. The programme is to be:
1st. Opposition to taxation for war
poses:
2d. Opposition to confiscation:
3d. Opposition to the emancipation of
slaves of rebels:
4th. Opposition to the war except
basis of the preservation of slavery:
5th. The support of some compromi
will prove satisfactory to and secure the
port of the rebels.
Such are the general outlines of the
form upon which the Wood and Vallan
Democracy are proposing to go into the
contest. They will not publicly
their whole creed. But they hope to
session of the government through the
of these secret organizations. And th
Storey, who is deeply in the interests
rebellion, is here to hurry up the organ
of their treason-abetting association.
loyal, honest Democrats—the men who
no office, and are not willing to sacrifi
honor and integrity of their country
treasonable demagogues to get them
it, that they are not drawn into
ous schemes unawares. They are
ble, and our governor will undoubtedl
the course the governor of Indiana has
clared his intention to do. The design
break down the present administratio
hazards, and at every sacrifice to the
How they intend to accomplish their
rius plans, we have intimated above.
one can see that it is in direct violatio
law for the punishment of treason.

Mileage Reform Defeated.

An insincere pretense of moving
reform of the petty mileage abuse has
kept alive during good part of the
and disappeared in the House on the
the following disreputable manner.
tion was added by the Senate to a
bill, reducing Congressional mileage
cents a mile. This was changed on
Mr. F. A. Conkling of N. Y., to
ing expenses; an honest adjustment
however, having been done, the Senat
to strike out the whole section as
main to the army bill." Mileage
apparently not be heard from during
sion.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—E. W. DOWNER, Esq., of Hancock county is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Chicago TRIBUNE in Hancock and adjoining counties. He is a man of integrity and honor and his receipts will be duly honored by the TRIBUNE Company.

THE ELECTION.

Returns from 88 Counties.

The following are the majorities for and against the new constitution in 88 counties, compared with the majorities for and against Lincoln in the same counties in 1860:

Counties.	Constitution. For.	Constitution. Ag'st.	Presidential. Lincoln.	Presidential. Douglas.
Adams	480	....	....	454
Alexander	100	....	....	574
Bond	....	414	8	....
Boone	....	1200	1449	....
Brown	485	....	....	471
Bureau	....	1792	2207	....
Carroll	....	1220	1169	....
Cass	400	....	....	355
Champaign	....	537	573	....
Christian	330	....	....	440
Clinton	300	....	....	....
Coles	....	108	28	....
Cook	....	750	4743	....
Crawford	....	128	....	463
Cumberland	400	....	....	289
DeKalb	....	1833	2064	....
De Witt	....	81	243	....
Douglas	....	224	180	....
Du Page	....	1630	987	....
Edgar	110	....	....	196
Effingham	284	....	....	631
Fayette	373	....	....	618
Ford	....	200	87	....
Franklin	500	....	....	1163
Fulton	825	....	....	297
Greene	1030	....	....	1194
Grundy	....	800	709	....
Hancock	838	....	....	392
Henderson	....	261	349	....
Henry	....	1400	1490	....
Iroquois	....	500	464	....
Jackson	730	....	....	1941
Jefferson	950	....	....	1398
Jersey	460	....	....	381
Jo Daviess	....	590	941	....
Johnson	1000	....	....	1523
Kane	....	2615	2556	....
Kankakee	....	1600	1174	....
Kendall	....	1174	1240	....
Knox	....	1372	1624	....
Lake	....	1238	1429	....
La Salle	....	1238	1052	....
Lawrence	....	100	....	206
Lee	....	1400	1280	....
Livingston	....	613	386	....
Logan	....	350	208	....
Macon	....	276	....	40
Macoupin	752	....	....	496
Madison	257	....	61	....
Marion	500	....	....	857
Marshall	....	209	254	....
Mason	140	....	....	26
McDonough	289	....	11	....
McHenry	....	2149	1589	....
McLean	....	757	980	....
Menard	104	....	....	73
Mercer	....	603	615	....
Montgomery	660	....	....	644
Morgan	410	....	....	117
Moultrie	225	....	....	89
Ogle	....	1800	1869	....
Peoria	960	....	....	199
Perry	....	107	....	452
Piatt	....	250	58	....
Pike	600	....	....	437
Pulaski	100	....	....	340
Putnam	....	167	385	....
Randolph	500	....	....	433
Rock Island	....	350	610	....
Sangamon	521	....	....	42
Schuyler	608	....	....	502
Scott	444	....	....	29
Shelby	1000	....	....	1116
Stark	....	508	505	....
St. Clair	....	1371	968	....
Stephenson	....	708	883	....
Tazewell	....	....	180	....
Union	1317	....	....	839
Vermilion	....	613	566	....
Warren	....	396	555	....
Washington	....	120	772	....
White	646	....	....	788
Whiteside	....	1500	1603	....
Will	....	295	704	....
Williamson	823	....	....	1662
Winnebago	....	2755	3067	....
Woodford	231	....	....	181

We have now returns, official and reported from 92 counties, all but 10. We have made some corrections in our returns, which we published yesterday morning, which slightly change the footings, as follows:

	For.	Ag'st.	Linc'n	D'gl's
88 counties	20,886	39,633	43,699	28,142
[illegible]	300	....	....	299
[illegible]	570	....	....	411
[illegible]	300	....	....	1,438
[illegible]	825	....	....	1,451
92 counties	22,581	39,633	43,699	26,641

Majority against the Constitution 17,052. Majority for Lincoln in the same counties 17,058. Difference 4.

The following are the counties to be heard from, and the vote they gave in 1860:

	Linc'n.	D'glas.		Linc'n.	D'glas.
[illegible]	661	1,070	Massac	191	873
[illegible]	580	879	Monroe	845	1,491
[illegible]	231	1,020	Pope	127	1,292
[illegible]	107	499	Wabash	507	710
[illegible]	626	906	Wayne	620	1,645

In the ten counties 4,255 9,737

Majority for Douglas 5,482. They have gone considerably less than that now.

Official Returns.

BUREAU COUNTY.

PRINCETON, June 23.—The official vote of the county on the new constitution is as follows:

For it 1,286
Against it 3,078

Majority against it 1,792

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

ROCKFORD, June 23.—The official vote for Winnebago county is:

For constitution 602
Against 3,367

Majority against 2,765

LEE COUNTY.

DIXON, June 21.—The official vote of Lee county is:

For constitution 775
Against 2,092

Majority against 1,317

With one town thrown out, which reduces the majority 21 votes.

LITTLE GRUNDY.

MORRIS, June 23.—Below are the official returns from Grundy county. The town of Nettle Creek gives 115 against and only *one* for the new constitution. I claim Nettle Creek as the banner town of the State against the swindle:

For Constitution 499
Against 1,302

Majority against 803

Departure of the Scotch Regiment.

The Scotch Regiment, Col. Cameron commanding, with the organization and details of which our readers are already familiar, took its departure for the seat of war at the East, yesterday, under sealed orders. The regiment left camp about three o'clock, under escort of a detachment of the three months volunteers, Col. Hough commanding. Colvin of the United States express, whose big-heartedness always crops out on patriotic and charitable occasions, loaned one of his wagons for the conveyance of the drum corps of the Regiment, which preceded the Home Guards. Following the latter, who marched [illegible] and displayed great proficiency for their brief period of service, came the Scotchmen preceded by Barnard's Light Guard Band.

In this order the procession passed through the principal streets of the city, attracting large crowds of admiring and enthusiastic spectators, and receiving continued and warm marks of approbation throughout the entire line of march. The depot—Michigan Southern—was reached about six o'clock, and the regiment without delay embarked in two trains. Short time was there for leave-taking through hundreds of friends and well wishers had gathered at the depot. Farewells were briefly but cordially said, parting draughts of the mountain dew, hastily tossed off, sealed good wishes and good byes, and amid Scotch airs by the band, and genuine Scotch cheers, the canny fellows, jovial as larks, set off to exchange the hum drum of camp life for the stirring events, tragedies, hardships and glories of the field.

The regiment turned out over one thousand men, all broad-shouldered, thick-necked, full grown and matured, stalwart, iron men. The color bearers especially seemed almost gigantic in proportions, and attracted many encomiums. The regiment is thoroughly and well officered by Scotchmen, with a Cromwellian Chaplain who, from his *physique*, will fight more with carnal than spiritual weapons, and will undoubtedly enforce the prayers of Jesse with the sword of Gibeon. The *morale* as well as the *physique* of the regiment is good and the rebels will have little need to be informed beforehand that the Campbells are coming. They will hear the slogan soon enough.

Exhibition of Agricultural Implements.

The State Agricultural Society propose giving a grand display and trial of agricultural machinery at Dixon, as soon as the grain in that vicinity is ready to be harvested, which will be announced some time in advance. To induce an active competition most liberal premiums have been offered. Among the regulations are the following:

"Reapers to compete with headers and not with other machines.

"An entry fee of [illegible] per cent. upon the cash premiums offered to be required to be paid by each exhibitor.

"No award shall be made in any case unless two or more machines compete for the same.

"The machines competing will be required to be on exhibition at the State Fair at Peoria, at which time and place the awards will be publicly announced.

"The details of the requirements for the trials and scale of points will be such as have been sanctioned by experience in similar trials in the United States, and that the executive committee of the Society [illegible] to the awarding committee."

The Illinois Central and Dixon Air Line railroads centering at Dixon, will grant half fare tickets over their whole lines during the week of the trial, to enable all to visit the exhibition who desire to do so.

Unionism in Tennessee.

There were large Union meetings held in Smith and Giles counties last week. In the former county, speeches were made by Hon. Wm. B. Stokes, Dr. Gordon, and Rev. Mr. Brown. It was the largest gathering ever held in that region of the State, and the strong Union sentiments of the speakers were warmly cheered. The speech of Col. Stokes was very pointed on the guerrilla warfare. He told them to beware, for they would find it an instrument of self-destruction. "Suppose you mount your marauders," said he, "the government can raise five horses and five men more easily than you can raise one, and when you destroy one Union man's property, they can destroy five rebel's. When you collect your desperadoes for a plundering expedition, the government can turn loose on you that terrible 'Dutch cavalry,' of whom you have heard so much, and they will be instructed not to leave a grease spot of you. They can exterminate the last man of you before you get through with this cruel and dastardly mode of warfare. It is an engine of mischief, which will surely and speedily turn 'to plague the inventor.'"

Among the speakers in Giles county was George Baker, formerly of the Nashville *Banner*, who has been until quite recently a strong secessionist. He is now enthusiastic in the Union cause. He proclaimed that the only ark of safety for Tennessee was in the Union.

☞ The Grand Jury of Fayette County, Ky., found true bills for treason against the Commonwealth, against the following persons: John C. Breckinridge, William Preston, Roger W. Hanson, Robert W. Woolley, Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., John H. Morgan, Henry Metcalfe, Joel Higgins, Jacob Hostetter, Richard Morgan, Hiram Reese, Thomas Morgan, Thomas Howe, Wm. Jones, Wm. Stevens, Henry Elder, Samuel Walker, Andrew Berry, James Ball, Benjamin Drake, James Bentley, Thomas Taylor, David Lewellyn, William Miller, William Gilmore, Robert Graves, Peter George Cornelius Hendricks, John Loud, Jacob Cassill, Samuel Scott, John Curd, Marnix Virden and John King. True bills were also found against the following persons, for "invading Kentucky to make war," viz: Charlton Morgan, Thos. McCaw, Lee Bradley, William Preston, Thos. Stamps, Jr., Bushrod Castleman, Martin Hoagland, Henry Curd, John Donnelly, Bolin Roberts, Wm. Carter, James Innes, Peter Adams, Walter Furguson, Curtis Nichols, Robert Boyd, Noah Hendricks and Wm. George.

The Pacific Railroad.

A correspondent at Dubuque writes to us saying that the first meeting of the commissioners of the Pacific Railroad will be held in this city. He will be pleased to learn that the first section of the bill fixes Chicago as the place for the first meeting. The time is to be fixed by the Illinois commissioners, notices of which are to be sent through the post office. We hope before the week closes to announce the passage of the bill, and in a few days the time when the first meeting is to be held. It will be a proud day not only for our city, but also for the Northwest and the entire Union.

Iowa.

The Republicans of Iowa have called a State Convention, to be held at Des Moines, on the 23d day of July, for the purpose of putting in nomination a Secretary and Auditor of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and Register of the State Land Office.

—A Republican Convention has also been called in the 3d Congressional District, to nominate a candidate for Congress, to meet on the 6th of August.

☞ Voorhees, the dirty dog, who misrepresents one of the Indiana congressional districts, made an infamous and lying attack upon Gen. Banks, in the House, a few days since. He stated that Banks had excluded sick and wounded soldiers from the army wagons, that he might carry negroes therein. Of course there is not a word of truth in it. Voorhees knew he was lying when he made the statement.

"Abolitionist."

This word is not of unfrequent occurrence where semi-secessionists are to be found—in fact it forms the sum total of the pro-slavery "Democratic" presses of the North and South, and those who are led and controlled by them—and it is well to have a definition of it as understood by the masters in the South. Their sympathisers among us use it very freely and as a general thing apply it to those who advocate a liberal view of human freedom and the doctrines of a republican government. We want all the apologists in our vicinity, to read the following from the oracle of their masters:

The editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* (a monthly magazine published in Richmond, Va., and devoted to literature, science, and art,) says: "An Abolitionist is any man who does not love slavery for its own sake, as a Divine institution; who does not worship it as the corner stone of civil liberty; who does not adore it as the only possible social condition on which a permanent republican government can be erected; and who does not, in his inmost soul, desire to see it extended and perpetuated over the whole earth as a means of human reformation, second in dignity, importance, and sacredness to the religion of Christ. He who does not love African slavery with this love is an Abolitionist."

After such an explanation, where is the man who has the least claim to decency or respect for himself, who is not willing to be called an 'Abolitionist,' if a disbelief that slavery is a Divine institution, constitutes one an "Abolitionist."

Hindman Caught.

Our Memphis dispatches announce that Gen T. C. Hindman, recently with Beauregard at Corinth, has been captured at Fort St. Charles, on the White River, which was taken by storm on the 17th inst. He is the same Hindman of Arkansas who was in Congress when the rebellion broke out. There was no member from the South more impudent, insulting or belligerent. He was continually snarling, browbeating and fomenting mischief. He was a rabid and violent advocate of secession long before Lincoln's inauguration, and was looked upon as one of the very worst and meanest men in Congress. His chums were Keit, Barksdale and Prior, whose swaggering and insolent manner he imitated. After his skedaddle from Corinth he returned to Little Rock and wrote the following characteristic epistle to the amiable and good-natured Gen. Curtis.

GEN. HINDMAN TO GEN. CURTIS.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8, 1862.

GENERAL: I have received information that you have in prison at Batesville certain citizens of Izard county, Arkansas, captured a few days since by a detachment of your cavalry, who are charged with firing upon your men while attempting to arrest them, and whom it is your intention to hang as outlaws.

Without stopping to inquire whether they did actually fire upon your soldiers or not, I assert it to be the duty, as well as the right of every citizen of this State, to fire upon the soldiers of the United States government, so long as that government persists in the invasion of their homes and they have the arms to defend those homes with, and in the performance of that duty I shall sustain them at all hazard.

I have in custody several officers and soldiers of the army of your government, and I write this to warn you that if your threat is carried into execution against one single citizen of Arkansas, who now or hereafter may fall into your hands, I shall avenge his death by hanging every Union officer and soldier of war, and from that time forward this becomes a war of extermination between us, neither asking nor granting quarter. I shall put to death without mercy every soldier and citizen of the United States who falls into my hands.

I am further informed, that in a published order you have already declared this to be a war of extermination, and that you expect to wage it as such. I request, sir, that you specifically advise me as to the truth of such information, and if compatible with your duty, furnish me a copy of the order in question. If such proves to have been your declaration, however, you can consider this as an acceptance of the issue tendered, and we will ignore all recognized rules of civilized warfare, and make our campaign one of savage cruelty and unsparing butchery.

Hoping, general, that there is some mistake in this matter, and that the rules of civilized warfare will continue to influence us both in conducting the campaign in which we find ourselves engaged,

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

To Brig. Gen. Curtis, Commanding U. S. forces in Arkansas.

The Milk-and-Water-Policy.

We commend the following brief but pointed article from the Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* to the Northern milk-sops who are so tender of the rights of persons and property of the rebels. The editor of the *Union* understands the character of the traitors we have to deal with, and he knows, too, that they must *feel* the power of the government before they will consent to abandon their rascally treason:

The milk-and-water policy of many of the federal officers is costing the nations millions of money and thousands of precious lives. Leniency to leading rebels is inhumanity and prodigality in the end. At least one-half of our officers who have been placed in control of rebel districts and cities are totally ignorant of the temper and nature of the rebels. The result will inevitably be that the nation will have a heavy work to do over again. It would be fortunate indeed if the President would put a stop immediately to this senseless policy of bribing active rebels by acts of indulgence. It is a most hopeless and preposterous policy.

The President's Response to the Presbyterian Church.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 9th June, 1862.

"To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, holding its annual session in the city of Cincinnati:

REVEREND GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor of receiving your address to the President of the United States, and the proceedings of your venerable body on the subject of the existing insurrection, by which that address was accompanied.

"These papers have been submitted to the president. I am instructed to convey to you his most profound and grateful acknowledgments for the fervent assurances of support and sympathy which they contain. For many years hereafter one of the greatest subjects of felicitation among good men will be the signal success of the Government of the United States in preserving our Federal Union, which is the ark of civil and religious liberty on this continent and throughout the world. All the events of our generation which preceded this attempt at revolution, all that shall happen after it will be deemed unimportant in consideration of that one indispensable and invaluable achievement. The men of our generation whose memory will be the longest and the most honored, will be they who thought the most earnestly, prayed the most fervently, hoped the most confidently, fought the most heroically and suffered the most patiently in the sacred cause of freedom and humanity. The record of the action of the Presbyterian Church seems, to the president, worthy of its traditions and its aspiration, as an important branch of the church founded by the Savior of men

"Commending our yet distracted country to the interposition and guardian care of the Ruler and Judge of nations, the president will persevere steadily and hopefully in the great work committed to his hands, relying upon the virtue and intelligence of the people of the United States, and the candor and benevolence of all good men.

"I have the honor to be, reverend gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

"WM. H. SEWARD."

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT ON EMANCIPATION.

An Impressive Scene.

[Washington Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1862.

A delegation from the Religious Society of Progressive Friends, consisting of Thomas Garrett, Alice Eliza Hambleton, Oliver Johnson, Dinah Mendenhall, Wm. Barnard, and Eliza Agnew, appeared before the President this morning to present a memorial, praying him to decree the emancipation of the slaves. The deputation was introduced by Senator Wilmot, and accompanied by Messrs. Kelley, Davis and Campbell of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House. Mr. Wilmot having announced the objects of the deputation, Oliver Johnson said:

Mr. President, we appear before you by your kind permission, not to solicit office for ourselves or our friends, nor to ask for any party or personal favor, but in the interest of the country and of humanity. Our clients are 4,000,000 slaves, who cannot speak for themselves, but only lift up their chained hands in mute but agonizing supplication for the freedom which it is in your power in this solemn crisis of the nation's fate to confer upon them. Mr. Johnson then read the memorial, as follows:

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The Religious Society of Progressive Friends, in yearly meeting assembled, at Longwood, Chester county, Pa., from the 5th to the 7th of Sixth month, 1862, under a solemn sense of the perils besetting the country, and of the duty devolving upon them to exert whatever influence they possess to rescue it from impending destruction, beg leave respectfully but earnestly to set forth for the consideration of President Lincoln:

That they fully share in the general grief and reprobation felt at the seditious course pursued in opposition to the general government by the so-called "confederate states;" regarding it as marked by all the revolting features of high-handed robbery, cruel treachery, and murderous violence, and therefore utterly to be abhorred and condemned by every lover of his country, and every friend of the human race.

That, nevertheless, this sanguinary rebellion finds its cause, purpose and combustible materials, in that most unchristian and barbarious system of slavery which prevails in that section of the country, and in the guilt of which the whole land has long been deeply involved by general complicity, so that it is to be contritely recognized as the penalty due to such persistent and flagrant transgression, and as the inevitable operation of the law of eternal justice.

That thus heavily visited for its grinding oppression of an unfortunate race, "peeled, meeted out, and trodden under foot," whose wrongs have so long cried unto Heaven for redress—and thus solemnly warned of the infatuation as well as exceeding wickedness of endeavoring to secure peace, prosperity, and unity, while leaving millions to clank their chains in the house of bondage—the nation, in its official organization, should lose no time in proclaiming immediate and universal emancipation, so that the present frightful effusion of blood may cease, liberty be established, and a permanent reconciliation effected by the removal of the sole cause of these divisions.

That in his speech delivered at Springfield, before his election to the office of Chief Magistrate, the President expressly declared, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot permanently endure half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

That the society, therefore, urgently unites with a wide-spread and constantly increasing sentiment in beseeching the President, as the head of the nation, clothed with the constitutional power in such a fearful emergency to suppress the rebellion effectually by the removal of its cause, not to allow the present golden opportunity to pass without decreeing the entire abolition of slavery throughout the land, as a measure imperatively demanded by a due regard for the unity of the country, the safety and happiness of the people, the preservation of free institutions, and by every consideration of justice, mercy, and peace. Otherwise, we have fearful reason to apprehend that blood will continue to flow, and fierce dissentions to abound, and calamities to increase, and fiery judgments to be poured out, until the work of national destruction is consummated beyond hope of recovery.

The President said that, as he had not been furnished with a copy of the memorial in advance, he could not be expected to make any extended remarks. It was a relief to be assured that the deputation were not applicants for office, for his chief trouble was from that class of persons. The next most troublesome subject was slavery. He agreed with the memorialists, that slavery was wrong, but in regard to the ways and means of its removal, his views probably differed from theirs. The quotation in the memorial, from his Springfield speech, was incomplete. It should have embraced another sentence, in which he indicated his views as to the effect upon slavery itself of the resistance to its extension.

The sentiments contained in that passage were deliberately uttered, and he held them now. If a decree of emancipation could abolish slavery, John Brown would have done the work effectually. Such a decree surely could not be more binding upon the South than the constitution, and that cannot be enforced in that part of the country now. Would a proclamation of freedom be any more effective?

Mr. Johnson replied as follows:

True, Mr. President, the constitution cannot now be enforced at the South, but you do not on that account intermit the effort to enforce it, and the memorialists are solemnly convinced that the abolition of slavery is indispensable to your success.

The President further said that he felt the magnitude of the task before him, and hoped to be rightly directed in the very trying circumstances by which he was surrounded.

Wm. Barnard addressed the President in a few words, expressing sympathy for him in all his embarrassments, and an earnest desire that he might, under divine guidance, be led to free the slaves and thus save the nation from destruction. In that case nations yet unborn would rise up to call him blessed, and, better still, he would secure the blessing of God.

The President responded very impressively, saying that he was deeply sensible of his need of Divine assistance. He had sometime thought that perhaps he might be an instrument in God's hands of accomplishing a great work and he certainly was not unwilling to be. Perhaps, however, God's way of accomplishing the end which the memorialists have in view may be different from theirs. It would be his earnest endeavor, with a firm reliance upon the Divine arm, and seeking light from above to do his duty in the place to which he had been called.

The deputation thereupon withdrew, much gratified by the character of their reception.

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has just delivered a very important decision. It is to the effect that county and city subscriptions of bonds to railroad companies are illegal and void. The case decided was entitled "the State, on the relation, etc., of the Burlington and Missouri railroad company, vs. the county of Wapello." The point decided (the opinion of the court being unanimous and delivered by Judge Lowe,) is that the legislative of Iowa, has never conferred upon the counties of that State the power to issue bonds in payment for stock in railroad companies, and that such bonds are therefore invalid. City bonds, of course, fall within the same principle. Decisions similar in principle to the above have already been made by Judge Love, of the U. S. District Court, and the question is now pending on appeal from Judge Love's decision, to the United States Supreme Court.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S GREAT CHAIN OF COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—We are glad to learn of the continued prosperity of this enterprise, notwithstanding so many young men have left the peaceful pursuits of business to enlist in the defense of their country, these colleges still receive their usual amount of patronage.

The young men who remain at home should put forth every exertion to prepare themselves in the best manner for conducting business rapidly and efficiently. Additional duties will now devolve upon them in carrying foward the immense business enterprises of the day. A good business education will always come in play, and it is often found to be an absolute necessity. Messrs. Bryant & Stratton have now a complete series of commercial text books. We understand these books are meeting with great favor, and are being rapidly introduced throughout the country.

A Rumor.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 21st.]

It is rumored that Col. Hoffman the Commandant at Johnson Island has become alarmed on account of the large number of prisoners and a small guard at Johnson Island, and has telegraphed for the U. S. steamer Michigan to come to his assistance. It is said that three Canadian vessels have been anchored off the Island for some time, and it is feared a plot is on hand to run some of the rebels over to Canada. The guard is certainly very slim at the Island, considering that there are 1,300 rebels there, and it would be a very easy matter to disarm the guard and seize any boats in the vicinity, and be off for Canada.

SPEECH OF HON. OWEN LOVEJOY:

At Cooper Institute New York.

Mr. Lovejoy was received with most flattering welcome. He spoke for nearly two hours and a half, in the most original, energetic and effective style, both as to matter and manner. His speech was replete with argument, illustration, logic and denunciation. It brimful of pathos, humor, poetry, patriotism, history, piety, and eloquence. He fairly held the audience enchained with the charm of his declamation, and the convincing power of his words. His action was in many respects inimitable, and well worthy of his histrionic fame. In fact, the entire speech was one of the most successful efforts of the kind ever made. Of course our space will not permit of even a sketch of the speech, but the following *verbatim* report of the peroration will afford a fair specimen of the style:

The adoption by both houses of Congress, by a large vote, of the resolution which the President sent to Congress in March last, forms another distinct landmark in our progress freedom-ward, which is the road to national salvation. Some think the butter is spread on rather thin in this resolution. But the Executive rail-splitter understands his business. He knows that the thin end of the wedge must first enter the wood. [Laughter.] Did you ever witness the process of rail-making? The operator first takes the iron wedge, sharpened at one end to a thin point, and strikes it into the wood, just so it will sustain itself, and then with the maul drives it to its head. So the Executive has taken the Abolition wedge, and struck it into the log of slavery, [applause] and now the heavy maul of Abolition must let the blows fall till it is driven to the head, and the log riven in twain. [Great applause.] But mark, in every ugly and cross-grained or frozen wood, the blows have to be a little easy at first, or the wedge flies out. [Roars of laughter.] It is not worth while to strike so hard as to have a rebound, for that would retard the work in the long run.

The President is like a man driving a horse in the thills of a buggy, and leading another behind by a halter-strap. The one in the shafts is a most superb animal—broad between the eyes, small ears, short around the throat, stifle full and hard, short coupled, and can clear ditch and hedge, high-spirited and fast, and in all points just such a steed as the pencil of Rosa Bonheur would delight to trace, and such as Bonner or Vanderbilt never drew line upon. [Laughter.] The creature behind is a very different kind of animal; he can do nothing but hold back; he jerks and sags back on the halter; he has a large head, striking auricular development; his ribs are as distinct as hoops on a barrel; his hip bones are enormously high, and he bears unmistakable evidence of never having made the acquaintance of the oat bin, and his caudal destitution is precisely that of Tam O'Shanter's mare after she had made the convulsive spring which brought Tam safe across the running stream, where warlock and witch could na' follow. [Great laughter.] It is very awkward managing two horses in this way, as I know from experiment. [Renewed merriment.] Now the President knows that the horse Radical that he is driving can go ahead, for he has by him been taken in handsome style into the executive chair; [laughter;] but he is a little afraid that this mettlesome charger cannot be trusted going down hill, otherwise he would let go of the old rackabones that hobbles along behind. [Applause.] Now, I do not propose to dash ahead so as to throw the President out or break the carriage, but go steadily that the executive can be assured that he is safe with the Radical steed, down hill as well as up, and on level ground, and then he will drop the strap, and let the old conservative rosinante go to grass. [Thunders of applause.] I am for pouring on all the steam that the machinery will bear; but it is better to get into port a few hours later than to risk the explosion of the machinery. If the President does not believe all I do, I believe all he does. [Applause and laughter.] If he does not drive as fast as I would, he is on the same road, and it is a question of time. The great tide of events sweeps onward under a guiding power of a superintending Providence, bearing with it President and Cabinet and Congress. Safe pilotage is quite as needful now as propulsive power, for there is a semi-secession foe crouching in the jungles of a sham Democracy, ready to spring upon the Union forces at the very first opportunity that promises any success. There may be an eddy in the flow of this great river, but the restless current sweeps onward. [Applause.]

The first message of the President to which I have referred, recommends the abolishment of slavery by a system of gradual emancipation, to be carried out under the combined and co-operative auspices of Congress and the States. He uses the word *abolishment*. I should have used the word *abolition*; but I have consulted Webster, and I find that abolishment means abolition; so that, while we differ in the *termination*, we do not differ in the *determination*. [Applause.] In the first message the President says he does not desire that this rebellion should descend into a remorseless revolutionary struggle, and, to avoid that, urges the border States to emancipate their slaves in the mode indicated as the only means of avoiding a remorseless struggle, and tells the slaveholders distinctly that the means indispensable to the suppression of the rebellion must and will be used—that if the slaveholders do not voluntarily break the yoke, some one else must. [Applause.] In the second message he disavows the order of Gen. Hunter, on the ground that it is only competent for him to give such orders. An English King being present at the ceremony of high mass performed by a hierarch of the Roman church in Paris, was so struck with the imposing rites and the dignity of the high priest, that he said to his brother King of France that he would never allow a subject to perform such an imposing ceremony. So the president reserves to himself the honor of emancipating the slaves. [Applause.] I do not blame him. If I were President and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, I would make proclamation of freedom myself. No one should take from me the glory and fame of such a transaction. I would have my name forever associated with that act of liberation, and let it float down through the ages thus associated. [Applause.] And he virtually tells the slaveholders that he will do it, if they do not hasten the good work. "You cannot," says he, "mistake the signs of the times." You have it in your power, in the providence of God, to do a great work of beneficence, such as the world has rarely witnessed. I urge you to do it, and to do it at once. The tide of events sweeps onward. I give you a few days more of grace. It is better for all that *you* should do it. This proposition is made in good faith. But if you will not, I will. I have the power. I have the right. It will be my duty, and I will do it. You must take the consequences of your neglect; "because I called, and ye refused." "I stretched out my hand, and no man regarded it; therefore, I will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh; when your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction as a whirlwind." [Applause.]

If the President does not move as rapidly as you desire, if he is over scrupulous of forms, it is some compensation to know that the commander and chief of more than half a million of soldiers, and who is frequently under the necessity of acting without authority of law, will take no undue advantage of the power, for the time almost unlimited, that is placed in his hands. It is something, yea, much, to know that the liberties of the people and the supremacy of the law, though from the temporary urgency to some slight extent infringed upon, will be restored unimpaired. Let us, then, give the President a cordial, loyal and sympathising support. [Applause.] Never has a President, not even Washington, been beset with so many trials and difficulties as environ him. The wonder is, not that he should make mistakes, but that he should make so few. I no more doubt his anti-slavery integrity, his ultimate anti-slavery action, than I do my own. [Applause.] In the words which Webster put into the mouth of the elder Adams, "I see clearly through this day's business." The rebellion will be suppressed. I stand awe-struck and overpowered in the awful presence of the grand and sublime uprising of the people of this nation. It is the miracle of the martial history of the world. The flag of the Union floats over more loyal armor clad men than the flag of any one nationality ever floated over before. England, when the honor of her national prowess was at stake, in the Crimean war, could hardly muster 25,000 men.

The recent call of the government, revealing the unconscious reserved power of the people, demonstrated that a million of men would respond to the call of the executive. The rebellion will be suppressed, and American slavery will be swept away, and the theory of our government be a practical and glorious reality. I see the future and regenerated republic reposing queen among the nations of the earth, its flag, after this baptism of blood having become the symbol of universal and impartial freedom. There is not a slaveholder to hurt or destroy in all its holy mountain, not a fetter or scourge for the limb or person of the innocent. Nay, I see the whole continent, by a process of peaceful assimilation, converted into republics like our own. I behold the genius of liberty standing upon some lofty peak of the Rocky mountains, or of the Andes, looking northward and southward, eastward and westward, from Arctic to Antarctic, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific wave, gazing upon a vast ocean of free republics.

"Distinct like the billows, yet one like the sea."

And when I look over that broad, magnificent field, covered with teeming life, with its cities, towns and farms, its workshops, school houses and churches, with all the varied and wonderful development of science, art, education and religion, that follows in the pathway of a free Christian civilization, as it moves along, majestic and queen like, leading and guiding the generations onward and Heavenward—then I exclaim, "Long live the republic! Let it be perpetual." But American slavery, which would blot out that republic let it *perish!* PERISH!! PERISH!!! [Great applause, during which the speaker retired.]

Treachery.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.]

The government is seriously embarrassed by the knowledge which the rebel leaders possess of its most secret plans. No matter what new plan be adopted, the rebels are sure to know of it before the first steps have been taken to carry it into execution. Gen. Joe. Johnston knew of the proposed advance of McDowell from Fredericksburg several days before the time appointed for the army to set out upon its march. The *Republican* this morning alludes to the embarrassments of the government in this respect, and suggests that the treason is somewhere in the families of high officials. It is a notorious fact that the rebellion has some of its most devoted supporters among the aristocratic women of Washington, and some of them are the wives and daughters of loyal men who sustain confidential relations with the administration. It is thought that this is the avenue by which secret information goes to Richmond. Ordinary spies have no chance of ascertaining the military plans of the government, which are carefully concealed from even the warmest political supporters of the administration. Nor are the subordinates of the War Department permitted to know anything that would be important information to the rebels. This subject has occupied the attention of the War Department of late, and all leaks are to be stopped if possible.

☞ The most sensible thing we have seen lately from the South is the proposition of the Mobile *Register*, which suggests that the confederates should kill themselves rather than fall into the hands of the Yankees. Do so, neighbors, by all means.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Jeff. Davis Overhauled.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER ON THE WAR.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, of June 19.]

A SECOND DALGETTY.

The *Whig*, of yesterday, says that after the battle of Rich Mountain, both McClellan and Rosecrans declared to confederate officers, who were prisoners of war, that they had much rather be leading an army against Massachusetts than Virginia. This, the *Whig* says, can be proved by unimpeachable authority if denied. We have nothing to say about Rosecrans. He is not worth the ink it takes to write his name. But what shall be said of McClellan, the would be gentleman soldier, who is now leading 100,000 ruffians to plunder and devastate the country he once offered to serve, in consideration of higher pay, and as he supposes, more certain emoluments? What but that he a genuine hireling of the Dugald Dalgetty pattern—a man that will serve any cause which pays well, and always that cause which pays best—a man that puts his honor and his conscience alike in his pocket, and offers himself to the highest bidder?

Mercenary wretches of this description were common enough in the middle ages in all the countries of Italy. Condottieri, who hired out their swords like bravoes, and charged a certain sum for each drop of blood that they shed, are but too well known to the history of that chronically distracted country. Bloodhounds who lived upon slaughter—long-scented vultures who snuffed carnage from afar abounded in the thirty years' of war. Dalgetty was one of these, and in drawing his character, Sir Walter Scott has given us a lively ideal of the whole crew. We had hoped the race was extinct, with the wars and corruptions that had produced them. We had good reason to hope so, for in all the wars of the last century, and of the present, not one of them, so far as we know, figured upon the stage.

But the character is revived in the person of Lincoln's commander-in-chief. He was president of a railroad in Ohio, and received a salary of $15,000. He wrote and offered his services to the Confederate States when the war broke out. He was bribed by Lincoln with a Major Generalship, with its pay and emoluments. He accepted on condition that he was to receive still his salary as president of the railroad. He afterwards said he had rather lead an army against Massachusetts than Virginia. He is now leading a mercenary force of marauding scoundrels against the capital of Virginia, spreading terror and devastation around him, encouraging the negroes to revolt, and doing all he can to arm them against the lives of their masters. Is it possible to conceive of a character more thorough mercenary? The Hessians who were sent here to cut our throats in the revolutionary war, were respectable compared to him. They were bought at the shambles, (to use the strong expression of Lord Chatham,) and had no choice in the matter. They were sold by an absolute prince. But this man sells blood for money of his own accord. There is no compulsion in the case. He comes voluntarily forward makes his offer. "Give me so much money," says he to Lincoln, "and you shall have the value in blood." We have never read of any character or any transaction which more richly deserved the execration of mankind.

A REBEL LAMENTATION OVER THE YORK RAILROAD.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 11th.]

In publishing the Northern statements of the late battles, there was no part of their vaunts better calculated to create a painful sensation than that statement of the "inestimable service" rendered their army by the York River railroad. With the exception of a few broken bridges, it appears that this important route to Richmond was left uninjured. The repairs of the few bridges were easily made, and abundance of rolling stock was brought in twenty-four hours by steamer, and long before the late battles the enemy had full use of the railroad, from their fleet on York River up to our doors, hauling all their provisions, cannon and supplies without difficulty through a country which would be, in this season of rain, wholly impassable for heavy artillery, and exceedingly difficult for army wagons. McClellan's position in the swamps of the Chickahominy must be exceedingly difficult and unpleasant even with the help of the railroad; without it, his army would perish. Had the iron been brought away and the sills piled together and burned, months would have elapsed before that road could have been rendered serviceable again.

Why it was not done is a mystery. We can hardly suppose it was owing to the haste of our retreat, though if our retreat on Richmond had been as deliberate as the enemy's advance on our track, certainly many things would have been different from what they now are.

The omission to destroy that road effectually, appears to have been of the general vacillation and uncertainty which has characterized the orders of the government and the movements of the army since the evacuation of Manassas. They seem never to have known themselves whether they would advance or retreat, fight or fall back. Norfolk was abandoned at a moment's warning, and the Merrimac blown up like a thunder clap. The retreat from Yorktown was at first to another line in the Peninsula, and then suddenly continued to Richmond.

REBEL DISSATISFACTION WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Adv., June 7th.]

Every now and then we see an inkling of a disposition for a dictator, which can only be explained upon the hypothesis of a natural desire to cure the evils of a weak administration by the adoption of strong measures. But we feel confident that the proposition is as ill advised as it will be unpopular wherever the source of our troubles is understood. It is only necessary to review the brief history of the management of our new government to come to the conclusion that the fault does not lie in the system itself, but in those at the head of it. The country was unfortunate enough to repose a blind confidence in a man, who, whatever might have been his ability to conduct a government in time of peace, has failed to exert the powers requisite for a time of war. During the reign of party tactics, Mr. Davis was considered an accomplished diplomatist, standing cautiously between the breakwaters of southern secession and national partyism. He had been counted among the leading secessionists in 1851, but failing in that instance to receive the popular support, he, like many others concluded that the people would never sanction resistance, and secretly determined in future to take special care of himself. He had however, got the credit of being a bold and intelligent advocate of a cause which rapidly rose in public estimation, until to his surprise the people manifested the spirit to go out and set up for themselves. To this, he added the distinction of having made a gallant charge at Buena Vista, having been a good Secretary of War under Mr. Pierce, besides being chairman of the military committee in the United States Senate up to his recent departure from Washington, where his intercourse with Congressmen seemed to have impressed them with *par excellence*, as the man for a southern President. He was elected, and those of us who had previously regarded him rather as an adroit party diplomatist at Washington than as a great statesman, after hearing his eloquent speeches on the way to the capital, reviewed our opinions and helped to land him to the country as the second Washington.

The conclusion soon became general. Implicit confidence was thus yielded up to one man. The congress and cabinet was moulded to his will. The people promptly responded to whatever calls were made upon them for men and money, confidently relying upon the President to carry the war into the enemy's country. When the seat of government was removed to Richmond on the extreme limits of the confederacy, they supposed that it was a part of a forward movement to rescue Washington and Maryland from the grasp of the North. But though mistaken in this, their confidence was not shaken. After months of delay the battle of Manassas was won by a scratch, and the people and the government were so infatuated with the result that they imagined the war had ended. For eight months our army was kept standing on the banks of the Potomac, as if for no other purpose than to give the terrified Yankees an opportunity to come over and propose terms of peace. Ample time was given President Davis to gloat over his dreams of a union between the Southern and Northwestern States to be presided over by himself. In the meantime the Yankees were making the most gigantic preparations for our subjugation in the spring campaign. They were pruning the army of worthless officers, organizing hundreds of thousands of troops, purchasing immense quantities of arms and munitions from abroad, besides putting the machine shops of the north to work night and day in the manufacture of the implements of war.

What was our government doing all this time? The President was listening to the syren song of peace at the North, when the evidence was before his eyes that there was no peace; laughing to scorn every proposition for the advance of the army, or for purchasing and manufacturing adequate supplies of arms and munitions to be ready for the enemy. The disasters which followed were the necessary consequence of a want of preparation. The people at first blamed the generals, and as they were better informed began to question the efficiency of the administration, who in turn charged all its errors to the Provisional Congress. This opened the door to a flood of light. The members of that body threatened to expose their records to show that they had done everything, and more than was asked, and stated that Mr. Davis's secretaries, by whose recommendation money can only be appropriated, were more bent on making a little reputation for economy than supplying the sinews of war. It was also found that the navy would be a total failure unless Mr. Mallory should be set aside for a competent officer. His nomination was at first rejected, and afterwards confirmed by the Senate, because the President dictated his appointment. Our navy, which started out under such brilliant prospects, and distinguished itself by such gallant feats, is fast going to the bottom of the ocean, in consequence of the persistent obstinacy of Mr. Davis holding on to his secretary against the wishes and interests of the country. We would not cast a doubt upon the patriotism of the President. All his feelings and his hopes are with the South in this struggle. He is only an illustration of the folly of the one man power.

Because we have trusted too much to the head of the government, and not enough to ourselves, let us not be guilty of the absurdity of rearing a dictator over our heads to crush us at his will. The people have it in their power to make their government as vigorous as they desire without surrendering any of their prerogatives. It is their duty to do it in order to prosecute this war as successfully as possibly. We have never allowed ourselves to doubt the result. But we should keep distinctly in our minds for what we are fighting.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The following is from the *Examiner* of the 13th:

But until very lately the conduct of the war on the part of the South has been defensive in the strictest sense of the word. So far as the general actions are concerned, our unique plan has been to wait until the enemy had slowly gathered around him every appliance of victory and driven in our pickets with his columns. Then, and not till then have the Southern generals fought. In many cases they repelled the attack; in not one have they used the opportunity of a victory to gain a further advantage or to push the enemy before them. In the plan of campaigns the repudiation of every offensive element has been even more remarkable. Not one single Southern soldier has yet set his foot on the soil of a Northern State. With every opportunity to enter Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, in the early part of last summer, the whole season was spent in collecting troops in a line of posts along a frontier of 1,500 miles. No part of a line being stronger than its weakest point, when the enemy had concentrated at leisure 55,000 men against the mouth of a river defended by 10,000, and broken through the defense, all the posts and armies between the Mississippi and the seaboard were flanked, and had to be evacuated one after another.

Not yet delivered of the defensive lunacy, the confederacy attempted to form a second cordon, laid along the northern frontier of the Gulf States; but if the common sense of the army and people have not proved sufficient to cause its abandonment, the speedy operations of the enemy have rendered it abortive before it was completed. By the capture of New Orleans and the penetration of the Mississippi Valley, they have rendered manifest the impracticability of such a project. What they have done there they will inevitably succeed in doing, after a certain number of trials, through Alabama, through Georgia, through Virginia and the Carolinas. If permitted to collect their forces at leisure, and repeat their efforts again and again, they will, sooner or later, penetrate by all those routes clear to the Gulf. Organized resistance will then be at an end; unsupported partisans may be troublesome for a while, but will soon be suppressed by the vast army which will spread over the earth like a net; the subjugation, if not the submission, of the South, will be complete, and the scenes of spoliation, persecution and judicial butchery will begin.

Looking back on the past conduct of this war, one is filled with wonder that any government could be found willing to adopt a plan so contrary to the idiosyncracy of the people it controlled, and so certain, with any people, to end in utter ruin, provided the war lasted and both parties continued to pursue their several systems. The key to the riddle is the fact that the political people from the Cotton States could not believe that this war would last. They supposed that if they gave their pretended allies in Europe time, intervention would come to their aid; and they conducted the war on a plan to gain time only. They did not credit the ferocious determination of the North to destroy us at any cost, and actualy feared to enter the Northern territory lest they should give such an impulse to the popular sentiment that the government of the United States would be able to raise its army to a standard commensurate with its pretensions. We misunderstood the character of the North not less than that of the South. Two things are strongly marked in the Yankee—his care for his person and his care of his pocket. So long as the war means the invasion of our homes, security to his own, executed by mercenaries to be paid from our spoliation, he will continue it with indomitable energy and perseverance. He will then raise troops beyond counting and send them as fast as raised to live at free quarters on our farms; but an invasion of the North will cause that people to clamor for peace, not fly to arms.

As to the European intervention, it never can or will take place while we continue to be the party uniformly beaten and in a fair way to be destroyed. Such the world considers us, and has a right to consider us, while our campaigns are unbroken retreats, while the enemy advances into all parts of our territory, and while we have not made one solitary step into the territory of the North.

But events have rendered it useless to discuss further that defensive policy. From the beginning of these troubles, its imbecility, its futility, and the certainty of those consequences, now patent to all, has been demonstrated again and again in these pages. We are happy to think that a new system of warfare, in accord with the character of the people and geography of the country is now inaugurated; and though the enemy is actually at the gates of the capital, there is less real reason for despondency than at any previous period of the war. For some time past the confederacy has at least concentrated large armies, though it has yet used them little. Concentration promised to be the defensive system in another form, for our armies lay still and ditched till the enemy could concentrate yet larger armies in our front. But the impetus given by Jackson will make a new era in this war. He has shown people, soldiers and leaders what can be effected by an inconsiderable body of troops if actively and offensively employed. He has shaken the United States to its centre. His advance up the valley, his menace of Pennsylvania and Washington have been the first step to a peace. If he succeeds in opening the door to the Southern armies, this war will have at once another meaning to the North and to Europe, and to ourselves. To our soldiers it will cease to be the heartless road with an abyss for its sole perspective, which they have so long traveled, and become the path to glory, lighted by the beacons of victory.

THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Passage of Bill Freeing Slaves of Rebel Leaders, and Disqualifying Rebel Leaders from Holding Office.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the bill emancipating the slaves of rebel leaders passed by the strong vote of yeas eighty-two, nays fifty-four, as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich,
Alley,
Arnold,
Ashley,
Babbitt,
Baker,
Baxter,
Beaman
Bingham,
Blake,
Buffinton,
Campbell,
Chamberlain,
Clark,
Colfax,
Conkling, Fred. J.,
Conkling, Roscoe
Covode,
Cutler,
Davis,
Dawes,
Dunn,
Edgerton,
Edwards,
Eliot,
Ely,
Fenton,
Fisher,
Frank,
Gooch,
Goodwin,
Gurley,
Hale,
Hanchett,
Hickman,
Hooper,
Hutchins,
Julian,
Kelley,
Kellogg, Mich.,
Kellinger,
Lansing,
Loomis,
Lovejoy,
Lowe,
McKnight,
McPherson,
Mitchell,
Morehead,
Morrill, Vt.,
Nixon,
Orin,
Pike,
Porter,
Potter,
Rice, Mass.,
Rice, Me.
Riddle,
Rollins, N. H.,
Sargeant,
Sedgwick,
Shanks,
Shellabarger,
Sherman,
Spaulding,
Stevens,
Stratton,
Train,
Trimble,
Trowbridge,
Vanhorn,
Van Valkenburgh,
Verree,
Wall,
Wallace,
Walton, Vt.,
Washburne,
Wheeler,
White, Ind.,
Wilson,
Windom,
Worcester.

NAYS.

Biddle,
Blair,
Browne, R. I.,
Brown,
Calvert,
Clements,
Cobb,
Corning,
Cravens,
Crittenden,
Delano,
Diven,
Dunlap,
English,
Granger,
Grider,
Hall,
Harding,
Harrison,
Holman,
Horton,
Johnson,
KELLOGG, Ill.,
Law,
Lazear,
Leary,
Lehman,
Mallory,
May,
Maynard,
Menzies,
Morris, O.,
Norton,
Odell,
Pendleton,
Perry,
Phelps, Mo.,
Price,
Robinson,
Rollins, Mo.,
Sheffield,
Shiel,
Steele, N. J.,
Thomas, Mass.,
Thomas, Md.,
Vallandigham,
Wadsworth,
Ward,
Webster,
White, O.,
Wickliffe,
Wood,
Woodruff.

Majority in favor of the bill, twenty-eight.

Not a Democrat voted for the bill. Delano (Mass.), Diven (N. Y.), Granger (Mich.), Horton (Ohio), Kellogg (Ill.), Thomas (Mass.), are the Republicans that voted against it.

During the proceedings Mr. Porter of Indiana, remarked that with the amendments proposed by Mr. Eliot, from the Select Committee on Confiscation, the passage of the bill would be hazarded, and hence insisted upon the bill as referred to the committee, at his instance, with one amendment proposed by himself, which was accepted by Mr. Eliot in place of all the amendments suggested by the committee.

The bill, as passed, provides for the emancipation of the slaves of all the following classes:

First—Of every person who shall act as an officer of the rebel army or navy.

Second—Of every person who shall act as president, vice-president, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner, or consul of the so-called Confederate States.

Third—Of every person who shall act as governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any state court of the so-called Confederate States.

Fourth—Of every person who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth—Of every person who shall hold any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the States thereof.

[But persons in the third and fifth classes must have accepted their appointments since the date of the secession ordinance of their States, or have taken an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.]

Sixth—Of every person not within the above classes, who, after the passage of the act, being wilfully and without compulsion engaged in armed rebellion, shall not within sixty days lay down his arms and return to his allegiance.

The bill also disqualifies said six classes from holding office under the United States government. The President is authorized to negotiate for the acquisition, by treaty or otherwise, of lands or countries in Mexico, Central America or South America, or in the islands in the Gulf of Mexico, or for the right of settlement upon the lands of said countries for all persons liberated under this act, to be removed with their own consent. For the purpose of paying the expense of the purchase of lands and the removal, the President shall use such money as Congress may from time to time direct, arising out of the sales of the property formerly owned by rebels, and which shall have been confiscated to the use of the United States.

The other sections mainly relate to the machinery by which the provisions of the bill are to be enforced.

☞ Oliver Wendel Holmes, one of the most spirited poets of the land, thus beautifully sings of the destined perpetuity of

THE UNION.

Has our love all died out? Have its altars grown cold?
Has the curse come at last which the fathers foretold?
Then nature must teach us the strength of the chain,
That her petulent children would sever in vain.

They may fight till the buzzards are gorged with their spoil,
Till the harvest grows black as it rots in the soil,
Till the wolves and the catamounts troop from their caves,
And the shark tracks the pirate, the lord of the waves;

In vain is the strife! When its fury is past,
Their fortunes must flow in one channel at last,
As the torrents that rush from the mountains of snow
Roll mingled in peace through the valleys below.

Our Union is river, lake, ocean and sky;
Man breaks not the medal, when God cuts the die!
Though darkened with sulphur; though cloven with steel,
The blue arch will brighten, the waters will heal!

Gathering of the Mormons.

This is a marked year of the gathering of the Latter Day Saints to their Zion in the mountains of Utah. In the fall of 1860, a company of some sixty Mormon missionaries were sent from Salt Lake city to spread abroad the doctrines of the prophet Smith, and gather in the Latter Day Saints. About one-third of the missionaries remained in the States, the other proceeded to the Old World. Last year several thousand Mormons came across the ocean, English, Welsh, Danes, Scandinavians, etc., and settled in the Kingdom of Brigham. They were the first fruits of the harvest. The present season shows a larger increase—estimated at ten thousand from Europe. Over one thousand more have been gathered from the Eastern States, and the hosts of Latter Day Saints, with their household gods and goods, are now wending their way along the great central route across the Continent to the Mormon Half-way House in the old American Desert, which, within the last quarter of a century, these religious enthusiast have, by their industry and enterprise, made to "bud and blossom like the rose."

One of the companies of this army passed through Cleveland last week, in charge of Elder James McKnight, formerly a printer boy in Cleveland. He was sent out as a missionary from Utah with the party before referred to, and the field of his labors has been northern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. The flock he has gathered and is guiding to the promised land numbers about 100, mostly of an intelligent farming class, who have disposed of their possessions and remove in families. Quite a number are from Kirtland, Ohio, one of the earliest "stakes" of the Mormon Church, and the site of their first temple. The last "branch" or "stake" has now been removed from Kirtland. Others are from the vicinity of Erie, where the only "branch" of the church of the Latter Day Saints in the States, outside of Utah, now exists.

Utah has now a population of 160,000, and the Mormons confidently expect that in a few years the "hive of Deseret" will swarm and settle again in the New Jerusalem from which the were driven when weak and powerless—Independence, Jackson county, Missouri. This is still the Mormon Mecca—the Promised Land, when the "saints possess the earth."

A Tory Sheet.

We have received a copy of the *Egyptian Picket Guard*, published at Chester, Illinois. It is the meanest sort of a lickspittle secession organ. Speaking of Vallandigham's notorious and villainous address, it remarks:

"We like the men who made it; we like the principles it avows, and we like the object for which it was written."

We can tell this Egyptian that the Union men of the South regard it as the production of a pack of traitors. They detest both the address and its authors. It thinks it would have been better for the country "if the President had went still further" in General Hunter's case. The editor of the *Egyptian Picket Guard* is an ignorant blockhead, it appears, as well as a traitor. He ought to call his sheet Egyptian Darkness. We don't want to exchange.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Union.*

A FEARFUL TRUTH.—Col. Forney, in a letter to his *Press*, says:

"Results have sadly proved that if Breckinridge had been elected, four years would have found the free states without a country save that which was controlled by the institution of slavery. The rebellion of 1861-'62 is the voice of the devil proclaiming that, in the event of the election of Breckinridge in 1860, four years more would have found us a slave monarchy!"

☞ "The country is now divided into two, and only two parties."—*Detroit Free Press.*

That's so. As Douglas said, "there are only two parties, loyalists and traitors"—the Republican party and all true patriots sustain the Government, unconditionally; Democratic leaders and their organs oppose the Government, sympathize with its enemies, and urge "reconstruction and compromise."—*Detroit Tribune.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, 1862.

We notice rather more activity at the banks today, and some of them report themselves "very busy." This is evident from the crowds about their counters as the hour of three approaches.

New York exchange is reported a shade closer, but prices remain unchanged; viz.: par buying; ⅛ ₩ cent. prem. selling, on round lots, and ¼ for small drafts and on collections.

The market for gold was feverish. On receipt of New York dispatches stating that the price there was 8⅛@8⅜, the buying rates here went to 7 and selling to 8@9 ₩ cent. It will be observed that buyers keep at a respectful distance from the figures ruling in Wall Street. The fluctuations there are too rapid to warrant great risks in Chicago.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING June 24, 1862.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—THE WEATHER AND CROPS. During the week the weather has been mild for the season, with occasional shower of rain. The harvest is progressing favorably in the southern part of the State, and the crop of winter wheat is said to be very fine, with a full average yield. In the northern and central portions of this State, the crops look well though late. This is noticeable more particularly in corn than in spring wheat. Oats are doing well, with the prospect of a good crop.

The *Arabia*, with Liverpool advices to the 15th inst., was telegraphed this morning. Flour was reported steady; wheat advanced 2@3d per cental; corn 6d@1s per quarter higher; beef declined 2s 6d@5s.

This intelligence being received just before 'Change, the leading markets opened firm and buoyant. There was an active demand for wheat, and prices advanced ½c per bushel, but at the close the buoyancy subsided, and the market was quiet and rather weak at the improvement. About 70,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at 81c for Amber Iowa; 78@78½c for No. 1 Spring; and 70@7½c for No. 2 Spring—closing at 78c for No. 1 and 7½c for No. 2 Spring in good houses. A car-load of new Red Winter Wheat was sold (the first of the season) at $1.10 on track.

The demand for all kinds of Flour was more active and the market was better, though not quotably higher. About 2,500 brls changed hands at $5.00@5.25 for White Western extra; $3.60@4.00 for fair to choice Spring extras; and $2.60 for shipping superfine.

There was a good demand for Corn and the market was firm and active. New Corn was in particular request, and we note an improvement of ⅛@¼c ₩ bushel; but Old Corn was not quotably higher and it closed extremely dull and a shade lower. The demand by shippers was almost entirely for New Corn, and Old Mixed afloat was dull and ⅛@1c lower. About 375,000 bushels of all grades were sold, at 32@33½c for choice Old River White Mixed afloat; 28½@30c for Old River Yellow mixed afloat; 27½@28c for Old River Mixed afloat 26½@27c for New River Mixed afloat; 29c for Old White in store; 28½c for Old Yellow in store; 27½@28½c for Old Mixed in store; 25@25½c for New Mixed in store; and 22½@23c for Old Rejected in store—the market closing steady at 27½@27¾c for Old Mixed.

Oats were in good demand at 26c. Rye 40c. Barley was firm, with sales at 45@54c. Highwines were steady at 22c.

Freights advanced ½c per bushel on grain, but they were inactive—only a few vessels being taken at 8½c for corn and 9c for wheat to Buffalo; 12½c for wheat to Kingston, and 14c for wheat to Oswego.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET

For Week Ending June 24, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 24th, 1862.

FREIGHTS—LAKE—There has been a good supply of vessels in port during the week, and freights have been active and ½@1c lower than the week previous. The arrival of a heavy fleet during the week rendered the market dull for a day or two; but the continued liberal receipts of grain and the scarcity of storage room prevented any serious depreciation.

TO-DAY freights were firm but inactive—shippers offering 8½c for corn to Buffalo—vessel owners asking 8½c. The engagements were as follows:—To Kingston: schr. Mediterranean, wheat, at 12½c. To Buffalo: schr. Gertrude and Curlew, wheat, at 9½c; bark Superior, schr. A. E. Hart, and Vanguard, corn, at 8½c; brig C. P. Williams, corn, at 8½c. To Oswego: schr. Pilot, wheat, via Goderich, at 14c.

TO-DAY, under the influence of the news by the steamer, the market was more active, but there is no material improvement in prices. Sales were as follows:—200 brls "Castle Mills" choice white winter at $5.25; 100 brls "Nashville Superior" do at $5.25; 100 brls very choice white winter at $5.25; 75 brls "Star" do on p. t.; 100 brls "Metropolitan" do at $5.00; 100 brls good white winter extra at $5.00; 65 brls winter super at $4.00; 100 brls choice spring extra, r. h. at $4.00; 150 brls good r. h. do at $3.75; 600 brls "Atlantic" do on p. t.; 90 brls "Lena Mills" r. h. at $3.65; 500 brls "Menasha" r. h. do at $3.60; 50 brls "Northwestern" do at $3.60; 100 brls "Prairie Queen" at $3.37½; 100 brls spring super at $2.60; 44 brls Rye Flour at $2.60; 100 brls "Bartlett's" single extra at $3.65; 200 brls "Davis's Best" r. h. at $3.65; 60 brls "Aberdeen" at $3.60.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$4.75	@ 5.25
Red do do	4.30	@ 4.50
Spring Extras, choice	4.00	@ 4.25
do do fair to good	3.37½	@ 3.75
Rye flour	2.50	@ 2.60
Superfine brands	2.25	@ 3.25
Middlings, per ton	8.00	@14.00
Corn Meal, bolted	13.00	@14.00
do do Unbolted	11.00	@12.00
Bran and Shorts	5.00	@ 6.00

WHEAT—Received to-day, 80,211 bu; shipped, 14,400 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week, with the source of supply and the avenue of shipment:

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Total last week	446,098	809,327
Total previous week	570,283	224,510
Corresponding week, 1861	391,173	221,316
Corresponding week, 1860	81,673	99,388

The wheat market during the week has been steady, under liberal receipts, and a moderate shipping demand for Canada and New York. There is more irregularity again in the grade of No. 2 Spring in the various warehouses—the difference being 1@2c per bushel.

TO-DAY, under more favorable news by the Liverpool steamer, the market advanced ½c per bushel. At the opening some sales were made at an appreciation of ¾c per bushel, but this advance was not sustained and the market closed quiet. Sales were: 800 bu No. 2 Red Winter in store at 80½c; 1,200 bu No. 2 White Winter afloat at 83c; 16,000 bu Amber Iowa in store at 81c; 9,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 78c½; 1,000 bu do at 78½c; 35,000 bu do at 78c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring (in Flint & Thompson's and C. Wheeler's) at 72c; 1,800 bu do (in C. Wheeler's) at 71½c; 3,000 bu do (in Armour, Dole & Co.'s, and Newberry's) at 71c; 1,000 bu do at 70½c; 8,000 bu do (in Sturges, Smith & Co.'s, Sturges, B. & Co.'s, and H. Wheeler's) at 70c; 2,500 bu Rejected Spring (in C. Wheeler's) at 58½c; 3,000 bu do at 58c; 800 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at 56c; 1,800 bu do (in Flint & T.'s) at 55c.

A car-load of the new crop of Red Winter Wheat was received to-day (the first of the season) from Carbondale, and sold to C. B. Heartt, "Chicago Mills," at $1 10 on track.

CORN—Received to-day, 229,761 bu.; shipped, 216,700 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipment of corn for the week, with the source of supply and the avenue of shipment:

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Total last week	1,384,736	1,341,781
" previous week	1,587,739	610,390
Corresp. week, 1861	520,347	269,884
" " 1860	704,832	407,095

There has been quite an active market in corn during the past week, under a good demand by shippers, as well as a fair speculative inquiry. Old corn has ruled ½c lower than on the week previous; but new corn has advanced 2@2½c per bushel. The improvement in the latter grade is caused by the excellent condition in which the new crop has come out, and partly owing to the near approach of the 1st of July, when all distinction in the inspection of old and new corn ceases.

TO-DAY the market was active and firm. Old corn was steady and closed dull and lower. New corn was in special demand and prices advanced ½c per bushel. Sales were—8,300 bu. choice Old River White Mixed at 32½c afloat; 5,000 bu. do at 32c afloat; 2,700 bu. choice Old River Yellow at 30c afloat; 10,000 bu. choice Old River Yellow Mixed at 29c afloat; 5,000 bu. do at 28½c afloat; 30,000 bu. Old River Mixed at 28c afloat; 20,000 bu. do at 27½c afloat; 15,000 bu. choice New River Mixed at 27c afloat; 35,000 bu. do at 26½c afloat; 10,000 bu do on p. t.; 400 bu Old Yellow in store at 28½c; 400 bu Old White in store at 29c; 55,000 bu Old Mixed in store at 27½c; 85,000 bu do at 27½c; 5,000 bu short receipts do at 27½c; 2,000 bu do at 27c; 13,000 bu New Mixed in store at 25c; 5,000 bu do at 25½c; 90,000 bu do at 25½c; 4,000 bu Old Rejected in store at 22½c; 3,000 bu do at 23c; 1,000 bu Condemned Corn on track at 18c; 800 bu do at 19c.

OATS—Received to-day, 16,477 bu. Received last week, 56,985 bushels; shipped last week, 94,375 bu. The market during the past week has been firm but inactive—prices showing an advance in the week of ½c ₩ bushel.

TO-DAY the demand was fair. Sales were: 6,000 bu No. 1 in store at 26c.

RYE—Received to-day, 2,433 bu; shipped, 175 bu. Received last week, 13,743 bu; shipped, 14,373 bu. There has been an active demand during the past week by shippers, and the market has advanced 4@5c ₩ bushel.

TO-DAY the sales were: 3,000 bu No. 1 in store at 40c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 1,091 bu; received last week, 5,839 bu. There has been a very light supply of good barley on the market during the week, and under a fair demand prices have ruled a shade higher—the range for common to prime being 40@60c per bushel.

TO-DAY the sales were: 270 bags medium quality at 50c; 42 bags do at 45c—on track; 800 bu very choice at 64c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 210 brls; received last week, 1,401 brls; shipped last week, 1,177 brls. The uncertainty with regard to the tax has kept the market during the week very quiet; but there is no material change in prices.

TO-DAY the market was quiet. Sales were: 50 brls at 22c.

ALCOHOL—Quiet and nominal at 45@46c per gallon.

PROVISIONS—There is still nothing to report in the Provision market. Mess Pork is extremely dull. Holders of city brands offer to sell freely at $10.00, but there is no demand at any price, and quotations are entirely nominal. In Lard there is some movement. TO-DAY, 340 tcs. prime Leaf were sold at 7c, and 39 tcs. at $6.90. We quote the closing prices as follows:

Mess Pork	$9.00	@10.00
Light Mess	8.00	@ 9.00
Prime Mess	—	@ —
Prime Pork	—	@ —
Rumps	—	@ —
Bulk Sides, loose	0.04¾	@ 0.05
Bulk Hams	0.04¼	@ 0.04
Bulk Shoulders, loose	0.02¾	@ 0.03¼
Mess Beef	11.00	@ —
Extra Mess Beef	12.00	@ —
Prime Mess Beef, in tierces	—	@ —
Beef Hams	13.00	@14.00
Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle	0.07	@ —
" " " Steam	0.06¾	@ 0.07
No. 1 Lard	0.06	@ 0.06¼
White Grease	0.05¼	@ 0.05½
Yellow Grease	0.05	@ 0.05¼

SEEDS—Received last week, 1,420 lbs; shipped, 20,187 lbs. The market for Seeds is almost entirely neglected. Several lots of Timothy have been sold at $1.30@1.40, and Hungarian Grass at $1.25@1.30; but there is little or no inquiry, and the market is entirely nominal.

TALLOW—Received last week, 370 lbs; shipped, 109,757 lbs. There is a good demand for prime city Tallow at 7½@7¾c—the sales during the week having been mainly at the outside figure. Country tallow sells at 7@7½c. The high price of sterling exchange in New York renders the market firm.

SALT—Received last week, 8,511 brls; shipped, 8,999 brls. The receipts of Salt continue trifling and the market is very poorly supplied. Miscellaneous lots of Fine Salt are selling at $1.75@2.00 ₩ brl; but the regular dealers sell, to arrive at the following quotations:

Saginaw, Fine, ₩ brl	none in market.
Syracuse, Fine, ₩ brl	$1.70@1.75
" Coarse, "	1.70@1.75
" Screened Coarse ₩ brl	1.75@1.80
" Ground Solar "	1.75@1.80
" Dairy, ₩ 320 lbs	(none in market.)

TO-DAY the agent of the Syracuse Salt Company received a dispatch stating that owing to the tax bill, an advance of 18c ₩ brl had taken place at Syracuse. This advance, however, has probably been anticipated here, and it will not have an immediate effect on this market.

Liverpool (Ground Alum) Salt has been sold during the week at 33½c per bushel—about 10,000 bushels having changed hands. The stock for the present is exhausted.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand for good to prime brush, and the market is steady. We quote:

Prime Brush	$90@100.00
Fair to good Brush	50@ 75.00
Common to fair Brush	30@ 50.00

WOOL—Received last week, 10,035 lbs; shipped, 9,265 lbs. The receipts of the new clip of wool have yet been very light, and the market here is not yet fairly opened. Several small consignments have changed hands at 30@40c, and one sale was reported higher but not being properly authenticated, we omitted them. In Michigan the sales have ranged from 35@45c, and for extra choice lot 47@47½c.

We again repeat a caution to wool-growers and others, to be careful in the preparation of wool for this market. The following, communicated by an old wool grower and dealer, ought to be read by every man in the interior who handles wool:

The reason Illinois farmers do not get as much for their wool as their friends in the eastern States is, that they do not put it up in as good order.

Wool growers who handle their sheep and wool right, wash their sheep thoroughly as soon as corn planting is finished, and if the weather is good shear within three or six days after washing—tie up the fleece with twine of fair size, wound three times around it, and never put anything inside the fleeces but clean, well-washed wool, and then lay it in some dry place and hold it for a good price, which they are sure to get; while those who half wash their sheep, and let them run four to eight weeks in hot weather for the purpose of letting the oil get started, put from one to two pounds of unwashed tags inside each fleece, not worth one cent per pound, wind twine thirty times round the fleece, and lay it away where the rain and dirt is sure to reach it, generally sell from five to ten cents less than their friends in Vermont, or are obliged to make a deduction of one two pounds on each fleece before making a price on the wool.

DRUGS, DYES, &c.—In consequence of the pending of the new tax bill, it is impossible to give reliable quotations, as the market is very unsettled, and prices are liable to a sudden fluctuation. Our quotations given below are therefore nominal.

SOAPS—The market for city made soaps have advanced ½@¾c ₩ lb; but there is no change in Oakley's soaps. We quote: Oakley's German Erasive, 7½@7¾c; do New York Chemical, 6¾@6½c; do Austrian, 6¼@6½c; common bar, 5@5½c; extra, 5½@6¼c.

STARCH—Kingsford's pure, 8c; do Silver Gloss 7¼@7¾c; do Pudding, 8@8½c.

FRUITS—Green apples are scarce and in good demand at $4.60@6.50 per barrel. Oranges and lemons steady—we quote:

GREEN—Apples		4.50@6.50
Lemons, ₩ box		4.00@4.50
Oranges		4.50@5.00
DRIED—Prime N. Y. apples, ₩ lb		6¾@7 c.
Michigan Apples	"	5½@6 c.
Ohio	"	5¼@6 c.
Southern	"	5 @6 c.
Pared Peaches	"	14 @15 c.
Blackberries	"	12½@14 c.
Plums	"	13 @15 c.
Raspberries	"	28 @30 c.
Cherries, pitted	"	28 @30 c.

FISH—Received last week 383 pkgs; shipped 127 pkgs. The market is very active, but prices have declined from 12½@25c per half brl, the former on retail parcels and the latter on round lots—we quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hlf brls	$3.25	@3.50
" " "	3.00	@3.25
No. 1 Trout, "	3.25	@3.50
" " "	2.75	@3.00
Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	4.50	@4.75
Pickled Herring	3.00	@3.25

No. 1 Mackerel, brls	11.75	@12.00
" " hf brls	6.00	@ 7.00
No. 2 " brls	9.50	@11.00
" " hf brls	5.00	@ 5.50
Dried Herring ₩ box	35	@45c

GROCERIES—The Grocery trade during the past week has been very active, and prices remain unchanged, with the exception of Sugars (raw and refined) and molasses—which show a material decline. Quotations are as follows:

SUGARS—Cuba	7¾	@ 8 c
Porto Rico	8	@ 8½c
N. Y. refined white coffee	10¼	@10½c
crushed, granulated and pulverized	10¾	@11 c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House	28	@ 33 c
Portland	[illegible]	@ [illegible] c
Plantation	40	@ [illegible] c
N. Y. Syrups	40	@ 48 c
Golden Syrup	50	@ 55 c
Sorghum Syrup	30	@ 35 c
COFFEE—Rio	20	@22½c
Maracaibo	[illegible]	@ [illegible] c
Santa	[illegible]	@ [illegible] c
O. G. Java	27	@ 28 c
Mocha	[illegible]	@ [illegible] c
RICE—Carolina	7¾	@ 8 c
SPICES—Cassia	38	@40 c
Pepper	19	@20 c
Allspice	13½	@ [illegible] c
Cloves	33	@35 c
Nutmegs	70	@75 c
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson	70	@1.15
Souchongs	50	@60 c
Oolongs	50	@90 c

HIDES—Received last week 69,074 lbs, shipped 69,976 lbs. On account of the low stock in market and a limited inquiry by Eastern buyers, the market rules quiet and dull, with, however, no material change. We quote:

Dry Flint	13	@13 c.
Dry Salted	9	@11 c.
Green Salted	5½	@ 6 c.
Grubby	⅔ price.	
Dry Calf	10	@12 c.
Green do	6	@ 7 c.

BUTTER—Received last week 189,850 lbs, shipped 92,514 lbs. There is a very active inquiry for good shipping butter, principally for the English market, and dairy in crocks is very dull of sale except in retail parcels. We quote:

Choice Dairy	10	@11 c.
Fair to good Firkin	8½	@ 9½c.
Grease	6½	@ 7c.

POTATOES—Received last week 2,986 bu., shipped, none. There is a fair demand for city consumption. We quote:—good Neshannocks 50@55c; common mixed 40@45c.

EGGS—Fresh 5@6½c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens per dozen $1.75@2.00 Turkeys per lb 6@6½c; Pigeons per dozen 35@40c.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending June 24, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, 1862.

LUMBER—As may be seen from the table given above, the receipts of Lumber show a slight increase on those of the week previous. Notwithstanding this, however, there is still a very firm feeling in the market, and the slightest tendency to speculate would probably excite it, and cause an advance. Dealers, however, are acting very judiciously in supplying their customers at the smallest possible margin, and thus keeping their stocks unusually low for the season.

The demand from the interior by small dealers is still active, and common boards and fencing are of quick sale at $9.00. There is also a better demand for common flooring and joists, scantling, &c., at our quotations. The city demand has improved very materially during the past two or three weeks, owing to the increase of building throughout the city, and this no inconsiderable item of itself.

SHINGLES—The receipts of Shingles during the week have been very light, and the market remains firm. In the yards, "A," shaved, are in good demand at $3.00—some sales of fancy brands being made as high as $3.25. Sawed Shingles are steady and firm at $2.75.

By the cargo we hear of but few sales. There are no Rogue River shingles offering—the sales ahead being heavy. A lot of 1,000,000 Strong's Green Bay "A 1," shaved, were sold, to arrive, at $2.75, and several deck-loads of miscellaneous manufacture at $2.60@2.75 afloat.

LATH—The market for Lath is firm, and prices have advanced 12½c per 1,000. In the yards quotations rule from $1.60@1.75—principally the latter figure. Cargoes are scarce. A lot of 100,000 pcs on board the schr. Illinois, from Muskegon, was sold at $1.50, and 500,000 to arrive, from the same mills, at the same price. A lot of 150,000 pcs on board the schr Helfenstein, from Depere, was sold at $1.25; and 850,000 from other ports in Green Bay, at $1.25@1.37½ afloat.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of lumber, &c., in the yards.

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$21.00@22.00
Second Clear	18.00@20.00
Third Clear	12.00@13.00
Stock Boards	10.00@12.00
Common Boards	@ 9.00
Fencing	@ 9.00
Clear Flooring, undressed	17.00@18.00
Second Clear do do	14.00@16.00
Common do do	12.00@13.00
Siding, Clear dressed	11.00@
" Common do	9.00@
Cull Boards	6.00@ 6.50
Long Joists	9.00@10.00
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	3.00@
do do No. 1	2.50@2.75
Sawed Shingles, A	@2.75
do do No. 1	@2.50
Lath	1.60@1.75
Posts, ₩ 100 nominal	7.00@12.00

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending June 21, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending June 21	4,207	6,485
" " June 14	5,357	6,978
" " June 7	4,441	7,311
" " May 31	4,305	6,143
" " May 24	3,929	6,898
" " May 17	4,779	2,874

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ₩ 100 lbs
Michigan Cent. and Michigan South., large cars	$50	30 cts
Cars of 210 feet	46	30 "
Michigan Cent., small cars	40	30 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South., large cars	$85	52 cts
Cars 210 feet	73	52 "
Mich. Cent. small cars	66	52 "
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	77	52 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, cars of 224 feet	$72	50 cts
Mich. South., large cars	69	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	63	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ₩ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

As will be seen from the table given above there is a very heavy falling off in the receipts of Beef Cattle this week. The break in the market at the close of last week induced drovers in the country to keep back their stock till better news reached them—and the result is that we had a light supply generally of an inferior quality.

Norwithstanding this, however, we have to report the dullest market of the season, and a decline on nearly all qualities of ¼@½c ₩ lb. Shippers to New York were almost entirely out of the market at any price, and the only buyers of consequence were Government contractors. A few good shipping lots were sold at $3.25@3.40, but the bulk of the transactions were at $2.75@3.00 for medium to fair qualities.

TO-DAY the receipts amount to 972, of which 220 were received at Sherman's yards, 304 at the Michigan Southern yards, and 448 at the Pittsburgh yards. The market was not so well supplied as yesterday, and the stock consisted almost entirely of a low grade, there being no good shipping cattle in the yards. There was considerable activity in the market, as Government contractors were buying more freely than during the past two days—shipping cattle being entirely neglected, as shippers were waiting for more favorable news from New York. There was one lot of 48 head belonging to Carter, at the Pittsburgh yards, which was conceded to be the best in the yards. The market was entirely cleared out, and closed with a decline of ¼@½c ₩ lb.

The Crops in Europe—The Grain Trade.

Our English exchanges up to the 7th inst., all bear testimony to the favorable appearance of the growing crops, which had rendered the leading markets all over Europe dull and drooping. In England the "croaking" which was raised in consequence of the fall of five or six inches of rain has given place to buoyant hopes and glowing prospects. The want of sunshine in some places is felt; but it was thought even there the yield of wheat would be an average.

In the leading markets in England, according to the *Economist*, the demand for both red and white qualities of wheat was light, and prices were drooping; while at the outports foreign wheats were moving off slowly at stationary prices. Low qualities of flour in Mark Lane were difficult of sale, except at a decline—which holders would not submit to.

With regard to the stocks held in the country we extract the following from the circular of Messrs. Sturge, of Birmingham:

We believe the stock held by English farmers, dealers, and millers to be unusually light; in fact, every one seems to look forward to a low range of prices, and provides accordingly. This may be said to be a season when the expectation is not so likely to be realized, and, judging by the course of the grain market for the last twenty years, there is another dear season due to us. The number of grain-laden vessels on passage from the East is only 350, or less than we remember at this season for some years past. This seems chiefly attributable to the large arrivals last month, many of the vessels having made much quicker passages than usual.

The reports from France are generally favorable, with regard to the growing crops, except in the southern departments, which have suffered from drouth. It was generally believed, however, that the whole of the large importations of foreign grain into that country will be required before the new crop is ready for use.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the subscriber, on the 11th of May last, one cream colored Horse, ten years old, badly wind-broken, with a small hump on right hind foot; and a dark bay or brown Mare, five years old, with small bunch on the outside of the right hind leg just below the gambrel joint. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the recovery of said Horses, or twenty dollars for the recovery of the Mare alone.

S. C. ROWELL.

Post Office address Hampshire, Kane County, Ill.

je26-d11-w2t

WANTED—$11,000 or $12,000.

I want to trade for a first-class stock of dry goods, worth, at New York cost, about $11,000, and will pay for same as follows: [illegible] Railroad. A trade is solicited from any business [illegible] a stock to dispose of. My address can be found by addressing the "TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

RAISING THE UNION FLAG.

Trade and Finances—Resumption of Specie Payments by the Bank of America.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from New Orleans 11th, arrived at New York on Wednesday. Among the passengers in the Ocean Queen, are Pierre Soule and the sheriff of New Orleans, A. Marzereau, who are prisoners for Fort Warren, in charge of Col. Kinsman; also M. St. Cyr, the French consul, and Mrs. B. F. Butler, wife of the General. There are nearly 200 passengers in all.

EXPORTS—UNION FLAG RAISING—LOVELL'S ARMY.

The following interesting extracts are from a private letter dated at New Orleans on the 11th inst.:

"The exports from here are almost entirely confined to sugar and molasses, which is given in exchange for the absolute necessaries of life. So stringent has been the blockade at this port that for several consecutive days the entire city was without bread—the rich and poor alike. The Blackstone brought the first cargo of flour, and it is to be sold at auction to-day. The maximum price heretofore was twenty dollars per barrel, United States money, fixed by General Butler. The currency of the city consists in broken bank bills reprinted on the backs, and cut in half, making two bills of one—omnibus tickets, railroad checks and little pieces of cards of all kinds.

"There was a Union flag raised on the city hall on Saturday, amidst some enthusiasm and much fear by many who wish our cause success but dare not encourage us, as the life of a resident is worth little who dares advocate Union. As yet the city is held by fear, but it is thought that a few days will make a great change in our favor.

"The residents of the city despise Lovell for running away, and the country people despise the city folks for letting him run without an effort to prevent the landing of our forces. I have heard many men and even ladies speak very indignantly against what they call the 'runaway clerk of a runaway street commissioner.' They say his horse made the best time of any in the regiment."

EXTRACTS FROM NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.

Business seems to be gradually reviving. The latest papers contain columns of "wants," announcements of arrivals of goods from the North, and advertisements of the resumption of travel to New York, Minatitlan and Red River. The money article of the *True Delta* of the 11th says of

TRADE AND FINANCE.

"Nothing has occurred in financial circles since our last to materially alter the condition of the market, and business of every kind still progresses in an exceedingly languid and unsatisfactory manner. There were no commercial or mortgage securities to be found at any time in the hands of sellers, and the bank movement was almost exclusively restricted to full or partial renewals of maturing obligation, while transactions in specie and uncurrent money were, if anything, still smaller than heretofore, and operations in exchange were confined to trifling negotiations in sterling bills at 30 per cent premium, and in francs a four francs per dollar for city and bank notes.

"Stocks and bonds were almost wholly neglected throughout, but holders manifested no disposition whatever to press sales, and, in fact, operators appeared to be as far apart as ever on the question of prices. No large lots of any description have changed hands from the opening of the week, or, at least, no particulars of any actual transfers have been made known except those of twenty-five shares Bank of Louisiana stock, which have been reported at the reduced price of $110 per share."

CONTRACTORS HELD TO THEIR OBLIGATIONS.

Gen. Shepley, military commandant of New Orleans, has taken the city contractors in hand, and holds them to their contracts, thus providing for the cleanliness, and consequently the health, of the city.

From all this it appears that the city is to be kept as clean as possible, even at the expense of annoying the contractors, who were as violent rebels as those who went out to fight.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The gratifying intelligence of a resumption of specie payments by the banks of New Orleans is thus conveyed by the *True Delta* of the 11th:

"Some of the banks are, we understand, preparing themselves for the resumption of specie payments, and, in our columns, the Bank of America announces that this important step has been already taken by that hitherto very successfully administered corporation. This is as it should be, and is very commendable."

The money article of the *True Delta* says:

We have been unable to ascertain the exact amount of the present liabilities of this bank, but according to the official returns to the Board of Currency, the aggregate deposits of the 14th September, 1861, footed up $384,408, and the total circulation at the same date reached $174,098.

CORRECTION OF RUMORS.

The *Picayune* has the following:

"'Perley,' the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, in his letter of the 19th of May, says: 'Already has the yellow fever made its appearance in New Orleans.'

"No, Major, not already then, nor already now."

The same paper deprecates the "sensational" letters from New Orleans, and denies a report which appeared in the *Journal of Commerce* of the hanging of an Englishman named Moody, adding:

"It is a falsehood, made out of the whole cloth, web and woof. And yet it is going the rounds of the northern press, and Mr. Moody is constantly receiving letters from agonized friends and relatives with regard to this cruel calumny."

ITEMS.

An increased force of clerks had been engaged at the Postoffice to assort the heavy mails received from the North.

A slave named Amanda was arrested on the 10th for attempting to set fire to a dwelling house. She was sent to prison for a year.

The City Hotel had been re-opened for the reception of visitors.

The Butler school of literature was temporarily suspended; but a single proclamation from the general appearing in our files of papers.

DISFRANCHISING SOLDIERS.

A Letter to Gov. Yates.

The following letter has been sent to Gov. Yates by its author. It shows the despicable swindles resorted to by the Egyptians to disfranchise the gallant defenders of our country. Their rascality will meet with a sore defeat:

MOUND CITY, Ill., June 17, 1862.

To his Excellency Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois.

SIR:—I would call your attention to the fact that I have been a citizen of the State of Illinois for several years, residing in Richland county; that I moved to Mound City, with my family on the 19th of March, 1862, and entered into contract the same day as one of the citizen physicians to the U. S. General Hospital. To-day I offered my vote, "Against the new constitution," which was rejected by two of the judges (Thos. Kirk and W. O. Watts,) upon the ground of my being in government employ, and consequently not entitled to the rights of citizenship. Two weeks ago I voted here at the municipal election; *Judge Kirk* then decided that I was a citizen (I voting for *him*) but the *same man* (Kirk), now deciding that I am not a citizen. Again, an employee in this hospital, who came here since I have, was allowed to vote—supposed to have voted *for* the constitution. Again, as I have been informed, fifteen United States soldiers were told they could vote for "new constitution;" but after ascertaining they would all vote against it, the judges suddenly discovered that soldiers had not the right of suffrage. I would also state that W. O. Watts, one of the acting judges, has his family in Kentucky, and that they removed there more than six months ago, and by many he has not been considered a citizen of this State since last winter; and yet *he* voted. If it is necessary, I can give the names of parties here alluded, and I can make affidavit to the truth of this assertion. I then ask, shall citizens of Illinois be disfranchised by political tricksters, because they do their country service and choose to have a thinking mind of their own? Shall every knave stand at the polls and dictate to freemen who shall exercise the rights of citizenship? Now, sir, I desire to have you lay this before the proper authorities, and have my vote recorded against an infamous measure. In my opinion, had I voted for the new constitution, my vote would have been received. As the election has been conducted in Mound City this day, it is a fraud upon the rights of citizens of Illinois and upon freeborn Americans. A copy of this communication has been *furnished* the judges.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES BOYD, M. D.

We, the undersigned, contract physicians of the United States general hospital in Mound City, have reason to believe the above statement to be correct. Our votes were also rejected by the same judges.

JOHN C. NORTON, M. D.
S. M. PRATT, M. D.

After Mr. Boyd's vote and several others were rejected by the judges, the soldiers assembled, chose judges and a clerk, who were regularly sworn in, and then opened the polls. Ninety votes were cast, as follows: For the constitution, 13; against it, 77. This poll was regularly certified, sworn to, and sent to Springfield.

Mrs. Lincoln and the Soldiers.

[illegible] have just been informed, and mention it [illegible] great pleasure, that Mrs. Lincoln is now [illegible] the daily habit of visiting the hospitals of the District, which are full to overflowing with suffering soldiers. Kind words, beautiful flowers and creature comforts she dispenses with liberality, and many a poor soldier has returned her kindness with heartfelt blessings. How different is such conduct on her part from that of the miserable secession women of Georgetown and Washington who have refused to send a bit of lint to Union soldiers, at the very time they were purchasing luxuries with government money for the rebel prisoners in our midst. I can very well understand how loyal people may sympathise with the misfortunes of the Southern people, but how those who claim to be honest can abuse the government and wish its downfall, while obtaining their daily bread from a public office, is to me unaccountable. And yet, such people may be counted by the score, and will yet have their day of reckoning.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

About Platforms—"Confiscate the Property and free the Slaves of Rebels"—Subsisting the Army on the enemy—The Mexican Precedent—The Illinois and Michigan Canal Bill—Adjournment again—The Rebel Lee's Whitehouse on the Pamunky—Washington Secesh on Gen. Butler's Order.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862.

A great many persons are writing letters to Washington from all parts of the country just now, asking Republican Senators and Representatives, "What policy are we to uphold in the approaching campaign? What shall we put into the platform? What is the policy of the Administration?" and so forth, and so forth. Candidates are casting about in all directions for issues, some based upon principle and some upon policy and some upon neither. If this session of Congress, and the war which has alternately raged and driveled during its continuance, have taught anything, it is that the people want for their platform:

"CONFISCATE THE PROPERTY AND FREE THE SLAVES OF REBELS."

—and the Lord of Hosts take care of the consequences! This is the platform that will win. Let all cowards and trimmers, and rebel sympathisers take warning in time. That train is going through first or last, and passengers had as well be getting their tickets and having their baggage checked. There is no use in denying or attempting to conceal the fact that we are in the gloomiest period of the war. The Treasury has been bankrupt ever since the middle of January, for the suspension of specie payments always did mean bankruptcy and always will. But the country did not feel it—has not begun to feel it till now. From this time forth we are sailing straight into a gulf of financial chaos, not the government merely, but every man, woman and child in it, unless we take off the gloves and strike rebellion in the face with our best "bunch of fives." Depreciated shinplasters will eat up the earnings of the poor man alike with the accumulations of the rich, for every expedient to get something out of nothing *must fail*. If it costs one million or two millions per day to feed, clothe, arm, pay and transport our soldiers it must come out of the people, treasury notes or no treasury notes.

What is to be done? Take the property of the traitors who plunged us into the war, and strike off the shackles of the slaves whose unrequited toil supports it. Prejudice and passion, begotten in old party conflicts, may fight against it, but they will fight in vain. It will soon be a question of life and death, and there will be no choice. The policy of subsisting the army on the enemy has been discussed of late in executive circles with extreme soberness, and orders to that effect, in one or two extreme cases, were issued to certain generals who neglected or refused to obey them. A fund equal to $3,000,000 was raised in this manner during the Mexican war, which was legalized by the act of March 3, 1849. Jeff. Davis himself was one of the officers who confiscated the enemy's property, and, as Secretary of War, in 1853, he attended to the settlement of the accounts of quartermasters who had received and used it for the subsistence of the soldiers. But it is better that the law should precede than follow such a step.

The amended bill reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs "to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan," provides that as soon as the State of Illinois shall transfer to the United States the title to the Illinois and Michigan canal, Mr. William H. Swift (one of the present trustees), and an engineer of the topographical corps, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and a citizen of Illinois to be designated by the President, shall proceed to enlarge said canal to the dimensions of 160 feet in width, with locks 350 feet long, and seventy-five feet wide, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers so as to insure safe and uninterrupted navigation therein for gunboats, steamboats, naval and war vessels of the United States, drawing not more than six feet of water, subject to the approval of their plan by the President of the United States, and to appropriations made from time to time by Congress. The revenues of the canal and improvement are to be applied first to the payment of the amount expended thereon by the United States, and second to the present bonded debt of the canal. After the payment and satisfaction of these claims, the entire work will revert to the State of Illinois, with a proviso that it shall forever be open to the use of the United States Government free of any cost or charge whatever, and to all citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary to keep it in repair.

Admirable as this plan is in a commercial sense, and there is no grander or more beneficent enterprise open to the government or people of the United States, it is useless to expect that any action will be taken at this session of Congress. The bill may pass the House of Representatives, though that part of its progress is much befogged. It cannot pass both branches. An eagerness to adjourn, which is equally irresistible and unreasonable, has sprung up within two or three days. Hot weather and renominations have so got the mastery that if Stonewall Jackson were at our heels he could hardly accelerate the departure of our legislative department.

The action of the president and the demonstration in the House concerning McClellan's guard around the rebel Lee's property on the Pamunky, came sooner than I expected. The following letter from a gentleman connected with one of the benevolent organizations attached to the army, will show something of need which existed for the Whitehouse premises:

WHITEHOUSE, VA., June 14, 1862.

" * * * Last evening we had quite a little flurry in our camp, as the rebels made an attack on us a mile or two from here,—burned up three vessels, captured forty wagons and horses belonging to the same, and killed several men, at a place called Garlick's Landing. This morning our pickets were driven in, or pretended to be, though I don't believe that there are an hundred armed rebels within five miles of us. I may be mistaken, however. This morning there is a good deal of musketry firing all around us, with what result I know not. Last night everybody had to lie on arms and be ready for an attack. I took the liberty of looking to see whether the guard about the Lee estate was withdrawn, but it was still there. I would almost be willing to have this place captured *for the sake of seeing that guard routed out*. It is an infernal shame to have our men guarding rebel property when the very skies are lighted by the fires of rebels consuming the property of loyal men. And another thing as bad—we have about 250 hospital tents located in what we should call *a swamp* in New England. It is totally unfit for the purpose. A large proportion of those sent there die; but there is no better place unless the high land of the Lee estate is appropriated for that purpose. Is there not power and humanity enough in Washington to cause this to be done? The old army officers here are an inhuman set, and care no more for the officers and soldiers of the volunteer force than an ass does for his pedigree. If our army were all regulars, this rebellion would never be put down. The sympathies of the officers are generally with the South. They don't want to hurt the rebels, and they never will. The rebels know it. If we had not taken a man or an officer from the regular army, or if that army had gone over to the rebel standard and we had relied upon new men entirely, I belive the rebellion would have been used up long ago. You may depend upon it, that the officers of the old army are very many of them, lazy, arrogant and cowardly, and totally inhuman. I hope God will remove them gently by death at the earliest possible moment. An advance movement will then be made. But it is no use for me to attempt to do justice to the subject, so I will quit it. There are some honorable exceptions among them of course. I speak of this *class*."

Since the Southern newspapers have given tongue so loudly on the subjet of Butler's order concerning the "women of the town," our Washington secesh have commenced baying on the same key. One would think they were all in the imminent, deadly breach. Was there ever a more unblushing example of impudence? This outcry proceeds from a state of society where the virtue of two millions of females is for sale under the statute; where concubinage is more common than in Turkey and more hdious than in Utah—a sea of lewdness enacted into law, whose results are partially exhibited by the presence of 405,751 mulattoes in the census of 1850. And it is in a scene like this that we find the tremendous spasm of virtue exhibited by the Richmond and Charleston papers, and which shakes the soul of the pure minded Beauregard! Alack a day!

FROM EUROPE.

Intervention in American Affairs—Lord Brougham on our Civil War—Trade between Liverpool and New Orleans—Running the Blockade—France and Mexico.

A COVERT THREAT OF INTERVENTION.

The London *Times* of the 7th has a long article on American affairs, concluding with this implied threat of intervention:

"The fact that the cotton of the South was very needful to us made the war more distressing, but furnished, in our view, no valid ground for intervention. Past injuries, if we did not think fit to resent them when the Union was strong and united, we thought it below our dignity to resent in the moment of its weakness and adversity. Future security we preferred to look for rather in the good feeling which our conduct seemed to us peculiarly calculated to produce than in availing ourselves of the temporary weakness and misfortune of a kindred people. In this point only we confess we see some reason to believe that we may have been mistaken.

"We do not believe that, had we pushed to the utmost the advantages circumstances threw in our way, we could have been the objects of more bitter hostility, not only among the ignorant and misguided, but among many of those whose education and information should have taught them better. We may possibly live to repent our generosity. We may possibly live to find that our moderation has been displayed towards those who cannot appreciate it. It might have been wiser to take security for ourselves instead of confiding in the fairness and good feeling of others. *If this fact be established the error is still reparable.* The North cannot see that we have done anything to entitle us, we do not say to gratitude or good-will, but to abstinence from hatred and reviling. *A change of policy on the part of this country would very speedily alter their opinion* and convince them of that which they seem now unable to conceive—that they have been treated by England as they never have treated her, and as, if she had thought more of her own interest and less of their misfortune, she never would have treated them."

LORD BROUGHAM ON THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The sixth annual meeting of the Social Science Congress commenced in London on the 5th instant; Lord Brougham (now eighty-three years of age) delivering the inaugural address as chairman. This speech, remarkable as the production of a vigorous old man, who still preserves his faculties almost in undiminished strength, treats, among other topics, of the African slave trade, and the war in the United States. Of the slave trade, Lord Brougham said:

"The lessons taught by the sad event in the once United States, and by the faults in their constitution, have been stated; but there is happily a spot in the recent aspect of their affairs which is most pleasing to contemplate, and whose brightness we may anxiously hope that no outbreak of the multitude will be suffered to obscure. The Northern government, to its infinite honor, has at length agreed to the mutal right of search—in other words, to abolish all that remains of the slave trade. It has long been known that the greater part of that infernal traffic is carried on in American ships sailing under false colors, none of their own cruisers interfering effectually. Both the English and French cruisers can now visit each suspected vessel; and the traffic is at an end. I regard this as the second real blow struck at the slave trade. The first was the act which I had the happiness of passing through Parliament just half a century ago, for punishing it as a great crime, instead of treating it as merely contraband—a law soon after adopted by America, but never till of late really executed. Let us hope that our government may be encouraged by this important success to use with Spain a language no longer capable of being misunderstood, and peremptorily to demand the execution of the contract for which she received so large a sum of money, and which she has ever since most scandalously broken in all manner of ways, making the slave trade a regular means of enriching her colonial governors sent to recruit their ruined fortunes by bribes from felons, the result being the importation into Cuba of 40,000 negroes yearly."

Of our civil war he said:

"The American civil war has severely affected this country, as well as France, producing great distress in all those districts where the cotton manufacture forms the staple trade. The subject is too painful to dwell upon, were we not relieved by observing the truly admirable behavior of those who suffer the most. The distress has brought into view the happy advance of our artisan population in the branches of knowledge most essential to their well-being. The hardships which they are enduring have not disturbed their minds, or shaken their faith in principles which they had upon examination and reflection adopted in prosperous times. They know that the want of the raw material which sets their industry in motion *would not justify England in using her power to break the laws of nations for the purpose of obtaining it;* and they assent to the wise and just forbearance of our government without a murmur. Their patience under sufferings beyond all former experience is truly affecting. They have made a noble sacrifice to maintain their position as self-supporting members of the community. How unlike this to the blind fury of their predecessors, who in their ignorance always rush to the conclusion that every calamity under which they suffered was brought on them by the rapacity, or the cruel, callous indifference of their superiors in social position."

TRADE BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS.

A letter from Liverpool, dated June 5, to the London *Times*, says:

"At last the direct trade between Liverpool and New Orleans has been reopened, and the pioneer vessel, the Antoinette, a fine sloop of 800 tons, sailed from the Mersey yesterday evening for New Orleans—*the only clearance for the past eighteen months. The Antoinette had on board a full cargo of salt.* She will be succeeded by the Pole Star and other first-class vessels, so that ere long we may have to record a return of the activity which previously characterized the trade between this port and New Orleans. The steamer Circassian, recently captured by the federal blockading fleet, cleared from Liverpool for Havana—ostensibly—but it was well known here, and, indeed, those in command of the vessel did not attempt to conceal the affair, that the vessel was to run the blockade if she could. The statement, therefore, that the Circassian was a trader between Bordeaux and Havana, is incorrect. The vessel is owned in Liverpool by a firm well known in the Mediterranean trade. The cargo on board the captured vessel was estimated at $1,000,000—a very good day's work for the captor."

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The rates of insurance at "Lloyd's" on steamers chartered to run the blockade, ranged from thirty to forty guineas per cent., and some policies contain a clause that six months' detention from capture is to be considered equivalent to a total loss.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

A general agitation has been commenced in East Lancashire to urge upon the government the necessity of at once repealing the duties on cotton goods and yarns imported into British India, with the view to create an improved trade and thereby alleviate the vast distress and suffering now endured by thousands of factory operatives. A large district outdoor meeting had been called to discuss the question. In a memorial to the government the following passage occurs:

"That your petitioners have borne with patience and resignation the distress which has resulted from the American war, believing that the cause of the distress is beyond the control of the government; but they protest against any acts of Her Majesty's government which shall add to their distress by protective duties upon our exports of manufactured goods."

A CONFEDERATE ARRIVAL IN THE CLYDE.

The Glasgow *Herald* has the following announcement:

"On Wednesday night a little clipper schooner, called the Sue, Capt. Smith, made her appearance at the Broomielaw, with the confederate flag flying, having on board a cargo of turpentine, rosin, &c., from Georgetown, South Carolina, after a thirty day's passage. Capt. Smith reports the blockade as very stringent, several war steamers being off the small port he left. He was detained four weeks waiting a chance or a dark night. He had run out and into Charleston once before with profitable cargoes. There were few or no vessels in the Southern ports. The stocks of naval stores were small, and none making, as the low prices since the war had stopped the makers. Rosins are consumed now in place of coal for making gas, and found to suit well, and cheaper than coal; so that hereafter rosin will always command higher prices in the Confederate States. The captain had considerable difficulty, from this scarcity, in collecting his cargo. Capt. Smith further assures us that there is neither dread of the Northern invaders, nor anything like want of provisions, clothing, money, or other necessaries to carry on the war until the Southerners succeed in gaining a separation and their independence."

FRANCE AND MEXICO—A NEW PROJECT.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that a favorite idea in France just now is to establish French influence permanently in Mexico in the shape of a protectorate. There will be a French High Commissioner and a French army, whilst the Mexican parliament will be allowed to amuse itself by making speeches and passing bills previously sanctioned by the executive.

The *Independence Belge* in its correspondence from Paris gives the following outline of the course the French government intend to pursue in order to carry out the above policy:

"The Emperor is more than ever determined to pursue the execution of his projects in Mexico. He is not in reality so much annoyed as people suppose at the withdrawal of England and Spain; on the contrary, his isolation leaves him more free to carry out his own views.

"It is, moreover, a mistake to suppose that he was ever very anxious about the candidature of the Archduke Maximillian, or that it is any sacrifice to him to give it up. I believe that the Emperor never thought it possible to make the Mexicans acclaim that prince as their sovereign.

"The only object in putting him forward was to make a parade of disinterestedness, the Emperor being very sure that his name would never be an obstacle to the accomplishment of the imperial schemes. What those schemes are is not yet well known, but they will gradually come out as circumstances may favor their development, and will considerably astonish the world.

"Take it for certain that the Emperor is fully resolved to make the Mexicans pay full value for the services he proposes to render them, and that our intervention will not be limited to a single campaign. Of course there can be no doubt that the overthrow of Juarez's government is one of the objects of our expedition; but when Juarez is got rid of, another government must be put in his place, and the task of providing that will naturally fall upon the French, who, moreover, will take the opportunity of levying upon the country the costs of the war, which must needs be considerable.

"I have reasons for believing that out of the impossibility of establishing a monarchy in Mexico, plausible reasons will be found for permanently establishing French influence in the form of a protectorate—something like that of the English in the Ionian islands. Mexico will be made a great French colony, with liberal institutions, and as much of the autonomy as possible. It is thought at Paris that a vast outlet for our manufactures may be found in Mexico, and that, under French protection, the country may be made to produce cotton on a large scale."

Gen. Rousseau's Speech at Louisville.

It has already been mentioned in our paper that a banquet was given by the citizens of Louisville to Gen. Rousseau. On that occasion this brave and patriotic officer spoke at length on the war and its purposes. We copy from the Louisville *Journal* the following significant passages that have altogether the right ring. The speaker is a Kentuckian by birth:

I have warned our Southern friends of the danger of continuing it much longer; and I tell you to-night, that if this war continues a year from this day, *there will not be a slave left on this continent.* The great revolution will take care of itself; the dead will bury its dead; and those who are causing all the bloodshed and desolation around us, under the false pretense that we desire to free their negroes, will, if they persist, one day find slavery snuffed out as you snuff out a candle. *Slavery is not worth our government.* It is not worth our liberty. It is not worth all the precious blood now being poured out for freedom. It is not worth the free navigation of the Mississippi River. No! we must still have our government—if not as it now is, with slavery in it, still we must have our government. We cannot be slaves to Jeff. Davis & Co. We must and will be free. We must have the free navigation of the Mississippi River; and if slavery gets in the way of any of these rights, why slavery must get out of the way.

M. Mercier and Jeff. Davis.

One of the French papers states that at the time of his visit to Richmond, M. Mercier had an interview with Jeff. Davis, and that, in the course of conversation, he asked from the rebel president if there was not in his mind any ground upon which the South could make proposals of peace to the North. "No, sir," said Jefferson Davis, "the Confederate States are not so high nor so low as to entertain any thought of that kind. The time for peace will, doubtless, come; but it has not yet, and we must wait awhile before we can avail ourselves of your good offices."

☞ A petition is in circulation, and has already been signed by a number of the prominent citizens of Michigan, for the appointment, by the Board of Regents, of Col. O. B. Willcox, now a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, to the Professorship of Military Engineering in the Michigan University. We doubt not such an appointment would be gratifying to the people of the State.

A Kentuckian on Negro-Loving.

Col. Leonidas Metcalf, who, it will be recollected, was challenged a short time since by a rampant secessionist to mortal combat, and sent him to "the undiscovered country," lately made a speech to the Union men of Carlisle, Nicholas county, in which he paid his respects to the negro-lovers of the secession *Times* stripe. We commend the extract to that sheet and those who read it. Says Col. Metcalf:

I had started to pay my respects to the nigger lovers of the South. There has been no election since I can remember but the cry of nigger was raised. A constable, coroner, judge or president could not be nominated but the same old tune was ground. Law after law was passed to tighten the tenure by which we held them. State laws, fugitive laws, territorial legislatures might legislate a man to the devil if they choose, if he had *no nigger*; but laws were passed to prevent them from legislating on the subject of niggers. A Republican Congress passed laws to prevent themselves from legislating on negroes in the territories, still the cry was more security, more concessions, until they require all to kneel to Gesler's cap, or else they are not the Simon Buckner pure. They swear that it is God's institution, and that in His sublime wisdom He instigated the trader to the pious calling of catching and chaining the wild African in the hold of some gloomy ship, to transport him from his native hills where is soul is in danger, to the cotton fields of America, all for the glory of God and the increase of his kingdom; that their pursuits and pleasure in Africa are loathsome to God; but when they are transported to the cotton fields and learned to raise six bales to the hand, great is his reward, for he now pleaseth the Lord and shall have a seat in heaven; while the traitors who have so long been protected in making black angels, quietly pocket the proceeds of the cotton. To all this you must solemnly promise and swear, or you are an abolitionist. And some of these traitoas are helping to populate Heaven with angels only half black. This is no joke; all this has been preached from the pulpit by the said sooty-winged nigger satellites. They do not stop at insulting men, but blaspheme God with their obsequious dallying and pandering to a set of corrupt, fly-blown jackasses, who cannot see any other aim or object on earth through which pleasure or happiness can be secured but nigger; no other road to Heaven but on a nigger's back. They must have the Missouri compromise or they will break up the government. Then the Missouri compromise must be repealed, it ain't fair, or they will knock all the underpinnings from under Uncle Samuel.

The cry of abolitionist is the whip that is continually held up to scare the ignorant into the Democratic, and now the secession ranks. If you look at things with common sense, you are an abolitionist. If you are for country and for the majority ruling, you are an abolitionist. It is time that we put a stop to these insults. They cannot listen to reason. The only thing that you can beat common sense into them with is a green sycamore club that will not bounce, or a bullet. A few wholesome truths may be bitter, but nevertheless true. The accusation is very common that the North favors amalgamation. Now, to tell the truth, and shame old Nick, it is practised to a fearful extent throughout the South and Kentucky. Go into any of our towns and see the different shades and colors.

Jet black, buff and brown,
Mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound.

But we will not speak loud on this. Somebody might be listening. You can know every traitor in the land as plainly as you can your hogs, by the ear marks. They have a pass word by which you can know them as well in the night as in the day-time—that word is 'abolitionist.' That is the sum total of all their arguments.

The Great Battle Near Richmond—What Gen. Richardson has to Say About It.

A letter from Brigadier General Richardson, whose entire division was engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks, was handed to the Boston *Traveller* for publication:

"CAMP AT THE FAIR OAKS STATION, VA.,
Five Miles from Richmond, June 4, 1862.

* * * * * * * *

THE SURPRISE.

"It was, perhaps, the most perfect surprise which ever happened on the continent, and the column, moving forward without warning, brushed away the division of Casey like chaff, without waiting even to throw out skirmishers in front and on the flank of the column. I don't care to know anything of this most disgraceful rout. Suffice it to say, they not only ran then, and have not since been heard from, but have abandoned their whole camp, wagons, teams, and seven pieces of artillery. The division of Couch, in the meantime, formed at this station in order of battle, and had hardly done so when the head of their column appeared in his front also. That division stood up most manfully to their work. In the meantime a dispatch from Gen. McClellan at New Bridge, glanced on the wires, ordering up Sumner's corps, in urgent haste. Sedgwick took the advance, and crossing the river, came into action. One and a half hours before sunset, just as Couch's division were having their left turned, the enemy penetrated between him and the corps of Heintzelman, two miles from him, on the railroad. Half an hour more would have cut our column in two, which would have secured the total defeat of our army. The danger was imminent, and the division of Sedgwick, advancing at quick time came up at this critical period, and formed in line of battle in the edge of the wood at the skirt of the large open field at this point—commencing a fire of canister shot upon the head of the column, from his twenty-four pieces, which staggered it, and the division then moving down in line of battle, completely swept the field, recovering thus much of our lost ground. It was now night. My division came up on the left of Sedgwick's, connecting with Birney's brigade of Heintzelman's corps on my left; thus our line was secure for the night.

From New Mexico.

We have the Santa Fe *Gazette* of the 31st ult., from which we take the following:

Although there is some foundation for the rumors which have been afloat during the week in regard to the appearance of some Texans at the upper end of the Jornada, there is no cause for alarm. We understand that they were merely scouts under the command of Capt. Coopwood, looking out to see whether there was any movement on foot at Fort Craig which might endanger their safety at the Mesilla. In the skirmish which took place between them and a company of the Colorado volunteers, they left four dead on the field. Whether or not there were other casualties, we have not been informed. Not one of the volunteers was hurt, notwithstanding they encountered double their number.

All apprehension that may be entertained in reference to the return of the Texans to New Mexico may be confidently dismissed. Not the least probability of their coming back.

TEXANS SENT TO MESILLA.—On Sunday last, the 25th inst., quite a number of Texans were sent from Santa Fe, under an escort commanded by Lieut. Ayres, with a view to enable them to overtake the command of Col. Steel, which is yet understood to be in the Mesilla. They have all been in hospital here, and have received medical treatment from our surgeon (Dr. Bailey), since the Texan forces commenced their retreat.

Upon their having recovered sufficiently to enable them to travel they were paroled and disposed of as above.

Troubles of a Secesh Maiden in Paris.

Among the humorous things to which, as happening in Paris, our war has given rise, may be set down the following:

A young lady from Secessia, and herself of most intense secession proclivities, was anxious, as all young ladies are, to be married. She was not only anxious, however, but ready and willing, and so was her bridegroom, a French gentleman of wealth and distinction. In order to make the marriage civilly legal, however, it was necessary that it should be performed not only in the regular forms required by the French law, but afteward in the legation of the country to which that lady belonged. Here was trouble. The lady belonged to Secessia, and Slidell was her representative. But Slidell's blessing would be of no more value to her, under the circumstances, than any ordinary individual's blessing or cursing; and so, after much anxiety and mental trouble, not wishing to postpone the "happy day" till Mr. Slidell was "recognized" (by which time she probably could not be married, on account of the gray hairs and the wrinkles of old age), she finally made up her mind to swallow the dose; and conducting her "dearly beloved" to the Legation, they were married by Mr. Dayton, beneath the folds of the American flag, and, by a fiction of international law, upon American soil. It is said that Mrs. Slidell chided the young lady for her want of patriotism and self sacrifice, and asked her "why she didn't wait a little while till she could have been married by Mr. Slidell." But she was too wise for that.

Captain Ericsson and Captain Coles.

An editorial article in the Philadelphia *Press*, claiming that Captain Coles stole the idea of shot-proof turrets from Captain Ericsson, has called out a note from the latter, as follows:

"NEW YORK, June 12, 1862.

"At the time when Captain Coles, in 1855, prepared a *stationary* cupola or 'shield' for floating batteries, the Emperor of the French had in his possession an elaborately finished drawing of an impregnable floating battery, made by my hands, and transmitted to his Majesty from New York on the 26th of September, 1854. The most remarkable features of the Monitor were all combined in the plan alluded to. The vessel was composed of iron; its sides were inclined; its stern projected over the propeller or rudder, affording absolute protection; the deck was formed of iron plates, bomb proof, and in the centre was placed an iron turret sixteen feet in diameter, six inches thick, supported on a central shaft turned round by steam power applied below; ordnance of very heavy calibre was applied within the turret, the aim being effected, as in the Monitor, by turning the turret.

"Strange to say, Captain Coles cannot even claim the *form* of the revolving turret, for the plan sent to the Emperor contained a cupola or semi-globe, and not a cylindrical turret, as in the Monitor.

"It is worthy of remark that it was not until 1859 that Captain Coles thought of a *revolving* turret or cupola.

"Let me add that the Emperor acknowledged the receipt of my plans with great promptness, and paid me the highest compliments on the occasion which I have ever received from any quarter.

"Yours, very respectfully,
"J. ERICSSON."

Gen. Prentiss.

Gen. Prentiss, of this State, taken at the battle at Pittsburg Landing, was in Richmond a few days ago, together with several other prominent officers taken at the same time, and succeeded in getting paroled, for the purpose of effecting an exchange. They were sent to Salisbury, and will come into our lines in Burnside's department, the rebels objecting to sending prisoners of war through any other part of the lines.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S COMMAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1862.

In executive session Senator Rice detailed his observations on the peninsula, which were not particularly encouraging, especially as regards sickness. In common with others he condemned the exclusion of the sick and wounded soldiers from White House, where an excellent spring of water was tabooed to their use.

Another senator asked whose fault it was? Another answered, "McClellan's."

Gov. Pierpont expresses himself very strongly against the policy of compelling the army before Richmond to dig and fight by turns, and says thousands of contrabands should be employed for such menial labors as campaign porters.

Ladies who visited McClellan's headquarters on Sunday, say it was the impression there that there were connections between Mrs. Lee and her entrance in Richmond and the rebel raid on the railroad on Friday, a proper return for the peculiar courtesy extended herself and family by McClellan, who sent her through our lines into Richmond. She had abundant means of getting necessary information as to our defenses, road, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAYING EXPENSES.—Gen. Mitchell has captured cotton enough since his sojourn in Alabama to pay the running expenses of 120 miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad—in his possession—for six months.

WHO IS HE?—A gentleman from the western part of this State informs us that a good deal of excitement exists in his vicinity, caused by the elopement of a college professor—the husband of an honest wife and the father of several children—with the widow of a prominent politician of this State, lately deceased. They are supposed to have gone to Europe.—*Utica Observer.*

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—There is a slight expectation that the proposition to enlarge the Erie and Oswego canals so as to admit of the passage of gunboats, will be agreed to in the House during the present week, but the desire to adjourn is so strong that few measures of this kind will be considered, and less adopted.—*Wash. Cor. Evening Post.*

—The New Orleans *Delta* is now edited by Captain John Clark, chief commissary of Gen. Butler's army, and Major John M. Bell, of Boston. Clark imbibed so much pro-slaveryism from the Boston *Courier*, of which he was formerly managing editor, that he will chime in easily with New Orleans sentiment; and Bell is a son-in-law of Rufus Choate, and opposed, like him, to "glittering and sounding generalities" about freedom and human rights. The *Delta*, except in professed loyalty to the United States Government, is as ultra southern as the Hartford *Times* itself.

FIRE.—The saw mill and barrel factory in Lee, belonging to J. B. Greenough, of this city, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Much valuable machinery for the manufacture of barrels, together with a large amount of stock on hand, was destroyed. Loss about $6,000 or $8,000. No insurance.—*Marshall Expounder.*

HORRIBLE IF TRUE.—An army writer in the army of the Potomac writes: "Negroes caught in the rear of our army have been forced to dig their own graves, then shot and tumbled in; all for following us. I state only what I know. I have heard much worse."

IMPORTANT RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT.—We learn that arrangements have been made for the completion within ninety days, of the railroad between Peoria and Pekin. The work is to be done jointly by the Peoria and Hannibal company and Illinois River company—the former building the road from here to opposite Pekin, and the latter completing the bridge to cross the river and making the connections. This time there is to be no mistake in the matter. The necessary funds are already raised, and work is to be resumed at once. In addition to this, the gap of fourteen miles on the lower end of the Illinois River Road from Virginia to Jacksonville, will be completed this fall.

—At the battle of Fair Oaks a rebel soldier was wounded and taken to the federal hospital tent. His arm was amputated by the surgeon in attendance, who rendered him every attention in his power, when suddenly the rebel drew forth a concealed knife and tried to stab his attendant. The surgeon parried the blow with his arm, and with his other hand drew a pistol from his belt, and killed the ingrate as he lay upon the operating board.

A GOOD DOG.—On Sunday week, a little German boy of this city, about four years old, wandered off to the small mill race of the Ann Arbor City mills, and near to his home, accompanied by Dick, a middling sized spaniel dog owned by Mr. Albert Smith, clothing merchant, and while the little fellow was in the act of throwing a chip into the water for Dick to bring out, fell into the race and would have drowned, only for the presence of the dog and his immediately siezing the child by his clothing and bringing him to the shore. Several persons having seen the boy fall in, ran to rescue him, but when they reached the place the dog was keeping strict watch over the little fellow, who was crying lustily, and would not permit them to touch the child till its mother came.—*Ann Arbor Journal.*

The Price for Running the Blockade.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following as the price paid by rebel passengers who run the blockade. Says the correspondent:

Would you like to know the price of running the blockade. Lately a Southern gentleman went from Paris to Liverpool to engage passage on an English ship which was loading for a Southern port. He asked the price of passage, and was told sixty pounds for the passage, and fifteen shillings (English money) a day for board. The gentleman renounced his project, and returned to Paris to await a fall in the price of travel to secessia. Another party of Southern gentlemen who have just arrived in Paris, tell some strange experiences in running the blockade. They left the Southern coast at a point sixty miles from Bermuda, in a small boat, which would have been probably lost if the weather had not been fine. From there they took passage in another small vessel for the Cuban coast—a vessel on which they had nothing but boards for a bed, and but little food. A storm came up, which kept them out more than a week. They were four days on limited quantities of bread and water, and only arrived at their destination after the most terrible sufferings, and after passing through many dangers. At Havana they took the English steamer for Southampton. They report that very many persons run the blockade in the same way.

Secessionist Women in our Hospitals.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"We were present to-day when three rebel females from Norfolk were visiting the different wards of the Hygeia in search of wounded prisoners. We had heard of their impudence, but we never before witnessed it it, except in the harmless way of drawing in their skirts when passing our Union soldiers.

"These women were downright, bitter and overbearing rebels, and took no pains to keep the fact concealed. One of them remarked to one of our nurses that she wished she had fifty brothers to fight and kill Yankees, and all this after seeing the care which we bestow upon those who have fallen into our hands. Among all the wounded men from the South lying in this hospital, I do not believe a solitary one of them approved of the vindictive expressions used by this woman.

"While conversing with a Virginian, who informed her that his feelings had undergone a great change regarding the people of the North, she screeched out, 'O yes, I see they have made proselytes of you.' He answered that if their kindness had the power to accomplish that end he was a proselyte.

"Such creatures as these rabid secession women are, or should be debarred entrance to our hospitals. They cannot appreciate the magnanimity of the North, and they prove themselves utterly devoid of the modesty and tender emotions of gratitude which are characteristic of the refined and intelligent woman."

Mr. Colyer Goes Back to Newbern.

Mr. Vincent Colyer, late of Newbern, N. C., who closed his contraband schools there, as he alleged, by order of Gov. Stanly, sailed on Tuesday in the steamer George Peabody for the scene of his former labors. Mr. C. desires not only to continue his school for the children of the white citizens of Newbern, now in such successful operation there, but it is his wish to establish similar schools, in each city or town of any importance which may come within the lines of our army, believing that in so doing he will be laying the foundation for a lasting peace and harmony. The cost of maintaining such schools is not much, while the good effect is incalculable.

Kentucky.

Gen. Lucius Desha of Harrison county, Ky., who was arrested a short time since on a charge of treason, imprisoned and afterwards admitted to bail, has been surrendered by his securities to the military authorities, and he was on Saturday last conveyed to Frankfort, and is now in durance.

The guerrillas are becoming exceedingly troublesome in many of the lower counties of Kentucky. They commit murder, lynch, take whatever horses and other property they please, preferring, of course, to robbing their own friends without remorse, whenever and wherever it suits their convenience.

Release of Mrs. Lee.

The wife of General Robert E. Lee, who has been for some time under guard in the house where she was found upon the arrival of our troops, in the neighborhood of Hanover, has been at last released, and sent over the lines to rejoin her husband. She has been closely confined, and no communication has been allowed with her or her family. She was placed in charge of a guard of cavalry, and in a close carriage, with her two daughters, crossed our lines near Meadow's Bridge. She is now safely in the rebel capital. We may soon follow her.

Independent Canada.

A Quebec letter in the New York *Times* says that Thomas D'Arcy McGee has laid it down as desirable that Canada, instead of being a British garrison, threatening to and threatened by you, should become a neutral territory, whose independence should be jointly guaranteed to European and American powers. The correspondent adds: Whether the idea will ever fructify remains to be seen; it is certainly possible that Canada may become the political Switzerland or Belgium of America.

THE MEMPHIANS PLEAD FOR THEIR DIXIE CURRENCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 18, 1862.

Gen Pope and staff arrived on the evening of the 16th from Corinth. As we have intimated heretofore in our dispatches, it turns out that the statement that 10,000 prisoners were captured by Gen. Pope is nothing but an elegant fiction on the part of Gen. Halleck, or made under a mistaken idea as to facts. A few prisoners, probably 300, were captured, but nothing like the number stated.

The following is Col. Slack's reply to the Mayor:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 14, 1862.

Hon. John Park, Mayor:

SIR: The communication received from you in behalf of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, has been most respectfully considered, and due weight given to all the arguments you have made. The destitution and distress of which you speak, it strikes me, will be much more likely to effect very different classes than those to whom you refer. It is a fact, the truth of which I presume will not be questioned, that the so-called Confederate States issued nearly all their notes in bills of the denomination of of fifty and twenty dollars. From this fact I conclude that the laboring classes of your city, those who are dependent upon their daily toil for a subsistence, are not found with any large amount in their possession, and rumors in fact, to which you allude, will strike a different class altogether. The calamity of having to throw out so depreciated a currency to which you refer will come upon the people sooner or later, and I see no reason why it may not as well come now as sixty days hence. Those who have been active in getting up this wicked rebellion, are individuals whose pockets are lined with Confederate notes, and if sixty days time should be given them, it is only giving that much time for those who are responsible for its issue to get rid of it without loss and the worthless trash will be found in the hands of the unsuspicious and credulous, who have always been dupes of designing Shylocks, by inducing them to accept of a circulating medium which was issued to aid in the destruction of the first and best governments ever known to civilization, never will by any act of mine or failure to discharge any duty imposed upon me as that which will directly or remotely contribute to the downfall of the government of my country. Nor will I permit to be done that which would tend to such an unholy purpose. Should confederate notes be permitted to be used as a circulating medium where the flag of the United States floats, so far as an act of that could give character to such treasonable currency it would do so and thus the very basis of rebellion be made respectable by contact with the government it seeks to destroy, an act which I shall in no instance be found aiding or abetting. With an ardent hope that you have mistaken legitimate results of the effect to be produced upon citizens whom you represent, I am compelled to say there is nothing in your arguments which I can see that will induce me to change or modifying the terms of general order No. 3, but shall insist upon its rigid enforcement. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOS R. SLACK, Col. Commanding.

The *Avalanche* also presents further reasons why Col. Slack should modify his order No. 3, suppressing confederate notes.

It acknowledges that Gen. Butler's course in New Orleans killed that currency as far as its availability in the Confederate Government is concerned; but the act was less sudden—giving time to procure a substitute, hence it did not produce the utter destruction among thousands which a sudden stoppage must have done.

We have received intelligence from the White river reconnoitering expedition to the evening of the 15th. This expedition left Memphis on the 13th inst., supposed to be bound for Vicksburg. On the 14th, the expedition reached the mouth of White River, without meeting any serious abuse.

When the fleet come in sight of Helena, Arkansas, a rebel steamer was discovered, which, upon our approach, took to flight and made the quickest kind of time up White River. We followed—but, like the confederates, she proved too fleet to be overtaken. She had two hours start of us. At this town information was received that other steamers were in Indiana Bay, the mouth of which was said to be obstructed by sunken logs, with transports and the unfinished iron-clad gunboat Arkansas, which, it was rumored, was intended to show fight.

When near White River, but twenty-five miles above its mouth, the steamer which escaped us at Helena was captured. She proved to be the Clara Dolson, a fine craft, worth at least $75,000. She was owned by Mr. Dolson, of New Orleans, and a steamboat captain from St. Louis, whose name has not transpired.

When captured she had on board 200 bales of cotton. She was taken in charge by a crew from the Mound City, and sent to Memphis. It has been definitely ascertained that the rebel steamer Van Dorn has escaped up the Arkansas River by way of the White River cut-off. A gunboat has started in pursuit, and I confidently expect to announce her speedy capture.

The Rebel Demonstration in the Shenandoah.

THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER WHICH JACKSON ACTED.

The Baltimore *Clipper* has received from its correspondent at Winchester, Va., copies of important rebel documents found in the place by our troops after the defeat of Jackson.

On the 28th of May Gen. Johnston sent the following instructions to Jackson:

"HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF NORTHERN,
VIRGINIA, May 27, 1862, 9.15 o'clock.

TO GEN. T. J. JACKSON.—General: I have just received your letter of yesterday by Lieut. Boswell. A copy of a dispatch telegraphed by that officer from Staunton reached me this morning. After reading, I wrote to you by a special messenger, suggesting a movement threatening Washington and Baltimore, unless the enemy still has in your vicinity force enough to make it rash to attempt it. He has no force beyond the Potomac to make it dangerous; only what he has on this side need be considered.

"You cannot, in your present position, employ such an army as yours upon any enterprise not bearing directly upon the state of things here, either by preventing the reinforcements to McClellan's army, or by drawing troops from it by divisions. These objects might be accomplished by the demonstrations proposed above, or by a movement upon McDowell, although I fear that by the time this reaches you, it will be too late for either. The most important service you can render the country is the preventing the further strengthening of McClellan's army. If you find it too late for that, strike the most important body of the enemy you can reach. You compel me to publish orders announcing your success so often, that you must expect repetition of expressions.

"Yours, very truly,
"J. E. JOHNSTON.

"P. S.—It is reported this evening that McDowell is moving this way from Fredericksburg. It is probable.

"J. E. JOHNSTON."

Jackson obeyed these instructions by making his dash upon our forces in Western Virginia. Fremont is now returning the compliment with interest.

New York Cattle Market—June 17.

[Abridged from the N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,068.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows;

First quality...	8 @8½	Ordinary	7@7½
Medium	7½@8		

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 8¾ @9c.

The general average of the market at 8c.

The most of the sales range from 7½c to 8½c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week 4,485.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York..........	121	Illinois............	3,273
Pennsylvania......	74	Kentucky..........	186
Ohio................	429	Iowa................	61
Indiana.............	125		

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY, June 16.—There is a great change in the tone of the market to-day, as compared with this day week. There are more bullocks already reported than the total of both days last week, and of a much better average quality; yet the prices is fully half a cent a pound lower upon all grades, and it is impossible for sellers to induce buyers to estimate weights as high as a general thing, by about half a cwt. as they did a week ago upon the same appearance on foot. Butchers generally say that their bullocks did not prove the estimation of weight of last week, and they are determined to have better estimates to-day, or not buy, and they are fully convinced that the price was "put up" on them last Monday without reason; and to-day, with 4,000 head of bullocks on the clerk's books, they know that prices must give way before the close, even more than they appear to now, and therefore they buy sparingly, or not at all. The retail butchers have generally bought their supply at 8@8½ cents a pound for the meat, seller sinking offal, against 8¾@9 cents a pound last week, with more favorable estimates of weight, and trade has been slow and dragging all day, so that there will not be as many bullocks sold as usual the first day; and it is expected that we shall have some arrivals to-night of fresh lots for to-morrow.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, June 17.—The cool weather continues, and not as many bullocks arrived as was expected, and therefore all will be sold without much decline from the rates current yesterday, ranging from 7 to 9c a pound net, with but few at either extreme. Some pretty fair lots will be sold for about 7½c a pound, sinking offal, and some good lots will average 8½c, but the great mass being of an even grade, suitable for good fair retailing beef, will sell to average just about 8c. Some good, smooth, fat steers have sold on the scales at 8c a pound, 60 pounds ₱ cwt, but almost the entire lot will be sold at so much ₱ head, buyer and seller estimating how much beef each bullock will dress, and, owing to the fact that there was a very general over-estimate last week, in consequence of the cattle having been at grass, there is a general disposition this week to underestimate, beside the determination to buy at a less price per pound. We know that a good many butchers, who bought at prices called 8½c, found their bullocks stood them in over 9c a pound last week, and we have no doubt that many of them this week will find that their beef has not cost as much by a cent a pound.

The market undoubtedly does much better than it would on account of the cool weather, which makes beef keep better, and stops the supply of strawberries. When they are abundant and cheap people do not eat as much meat.

SALES OF ILLINOIS BEEVES.

T. C. Eastman & Brother sold 124 head of good Illinois steers for Joel Dalby & Brother, estimated to weigh 7½ cwt. average, and at the rates of the first half, they hope to average the whole at 8¼c, as they are above the average of the whole in market.

Murray & Glover bought 53 of Belding's very good Illinois steers, estimated 8 cwt. average, which are selling at 8@8½c.

John A. Merritt is selling 122 Illinois steers for John T. Alexander, which weighed 1,450 each at Dunkirk, and he expects to average them at 8c ₱ ℔. on 8 cwt. here.

L. G. Woodruff & Co. bought of Clark & Lindsey 110 Illinois steers, average 7½ cwt, fair quality, which are selling at 7¾c ₱ ℔. Also sold 28 for Lash & McVicker, from Indiana, 5 of them to Chris. Gwyer at $58, very good, estimated at 8½c ₱ ℔ by seller and buyer. The others, rather roughish oxen and steers, would sell at over 8c ₱ ℔.

Henry Myers sold 78 very good Illinois steers for Morton, average 7¾ cwt., at 8@8¼c, and a few at 8½c ₱ ℔, unusually slow.

Isaac Budlong sold 52 Chicago distillers for Kimball & Bradley, av. 7 cwt. at 7½c ₱ ℔.

Jos. H. Williams bought 60 Illinois steers of Belding and 20 of the Jews at a cost of about 8c ₱ ℔. here, which will sell at 8@8¼c and a few at 9c ₱ ℔.

Gillett & Toffey sold for Tilden & Smith 87 Illinois steers at 8c ₱ ℔. on 7½ cwt. av.

G. White & H. R. Smith sold 144 good old style Illinois steers, av. 7 cwt., but had to make them av. 8c ₱ ℔.

Martin & Valentine sold 36 Illinois steers for Ed. Loughman, av. 7½ cwt., at 8c ₱ ℔.

J. C. & W. W. Hoag sell for Capt. Hutchinson 64 Iowa cattle, av. 8½ cwt., at 8@8½c, and 70 Illinois steers, av. 6½ cwt., will av. 8c ₱ ℔., and $52.00 a head.

Simon Ulery sells 150 good fair 7½ cwt. Illinois steers for Crow & Ulery, which he hopes to make av. 8c ₱ ℔.

Vail & Preston have 30 fine Illinois from the great Funk farm, partly Durham, av. 8½ cwt., and sell for 8@8½c ₱ ℔.

Dayton & Belding sell on their own account 68 Illinois steers, estimated to av. 7½ cwt., and expected to net 8c ₱ ℔.

Wheeler & Teed sell Geo. W. Reed's drove of good Illinois steers and heavy oxen, varying from 6½ to 13 cwt. net, and will av. 7½ cwt., and perhaps 8 cwt., and sell at 8@8½c ₱ ℔.

Ben. Westheimer has 81 inferior Illinois steers, bought of Sol. Hopkins, av. 6½ cwt., and sell at 7@7½c, and make no commission. Also, 34 of Curtis & Tilden's good Illinois steers, av. 7 cwt., and sell at 9c ₱ ℔.

Henry Westheimer received on Tuesday morning 38 Illinois steers from Daube, which sold at 7c ₱ ℔. wholesale, and 57 from Boland, rough Illinois stock, it will be hard to av. 7c.

Harris & Coddington sold on their own account 54 Illinois distillery-fed steers, at $59, which they estimated at 7½ cwt. average. Also 48 good corn-fed Illinois steers, for Simmons, estimated at 7½ cwt. average; sold at 8c.

C. W. Conger sold 25 rough Illinois steers for McPherson at 7@8c ₱ ℔., and 39 good Indiana steers, part grade Durham, on his own account, at about 8½c ₱ ℔.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 11,263.

Quotations, $3.12½@3 30 ₱ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed, and $3.00@3.12½ for distillery-fed hogs, are the quotations given to-day by Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market.

The weather is very cool, or the price would have sunk still lower, the supply being in excess of the demand. Nothing has kept up the price lately but the buyers of choice, smooth hogs of about 200 ℔s. average, for making "singed bacon" for the English market. The market is quite overstocked to-day, and prospects against shippers.

Those engaged in killing hogs are not able, with their regular force, to dispose of the stock as fast as it arrives, without putting on extra hands, which they do not care to do at this season.

Geo. W. Dorman reports the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live w'ht.	Dead w'ht.
First quality corn-fed, large size..............	3¾@3⅞c	4 @4⅛c
Second quality corn-fed....	3¾@3.80c	4 @4⅛c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3 @3⅛c	4⅛@4⅜c
Large size still-fed, fat.....	3 @3⅛c	3⅝@3⅞c
Second quality still-fed.....	3 @3⅛c	3⅝@3⅞c

Miscellaneous.

MUSTER ROLLS,
Muster Rolls,
Muster Rolls,
Muster Rolls,
Muster Rolls,
AT TRIBUNE OFFICE,
51 CLARK STREET CHICAGO.

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & MARRS,
PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS, CHICAGO, ILL. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4443. Patents obtained on new Inventions of every description. Circulars sent to any address. je3-r888-w1m

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. my15-r859-w3m

To the Nervous and Consumptive of both sexes. A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. je12 s1-w4m

TO THE WIDOWS AND HEIRS
Of Deceased Soldiers.
An appropriation to pay the $100 BOUNTY now due the widows and other heirs of deceased soldiers, having been made by Congress, those claims
Will now be paid as soon as Audited.
Parties holding such claims and desiring them paid at the earliest possible moment, should apply immediately at the
Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
48 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
The above is the oldest established War Claim Office in the West, and possesses unsurpassed facilities for the prompt transaction of business. We make no charge for counsel in regard to any matter connected with our business, and ask no fee unless successful.
We refer, BY PERMISSION, to Gov. Richard Yates, Lt. Gov. Francis A. Hoffmann and Adj't Gen. A. C. Fuller, and generally invite inquiries in regard to our reliability and responsibility of any of the Judges of the Courts, Members of the Bar, or principal business men of Chicago.
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
Rooms 4, 5 & 6, 48 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 2146. my30-r780.2wdeod&w4t

THE LATEST IMPROVED STYLES OF
Patent Metallic Burial Cases and
CASKETS.

Manufactured by CRANE, BREED & CO., Cincinnati, O.
May be obtained of the following individuals at the places named:
ILLINOIS—C. H Jordan, Chicago; J. Denny, Aurora; D. Hent, Freeport; F. R. Bergman & Co., Galena; Jacob Haver, Lasalle; C D Vaughan, Amboy; Dean & Shaw, Mendota; Selleck & Fritz, Morris; E. S. Phelps, Princeton; H. Jeter, Bloomington; T. C. Gibson, Ottawa; John Hutchinson, Springfield; Bartlett & Judson, Galesburg; J L. Walcott, Bloomington; S. H. Bartlett, Quincy; J. N. Althoff, Alton; J. H. Logan, Centralia; Jno. C Miller, Cairo.
IOWA—V. Herancourt, Dubuque; Jno. Boyce, Cedar Rapids; Peter Roberts, Iowa City; Harbach & Bro., Des Moines; C. Kegle, Muscatine; J. Prugh, Burlington; C. E. Noble, Fairfield.
MISSOURI—Geo. N. Lynch, St. Louis; Jno. A. Smithers, St. Louis; Thomas Brice, Hannibal; Jas. Hays, Lexington; Sam'l C. Major, Fayette; Geo. Dorsey, Boonville.
KENTUCKY—Wm. Ritter, Paducah; James Stroud, Smithland; B. H. Coon and A C Thomson, Princeton; Thompson & Coleman, Hopkinsville; R. M. Pursley, Cadiz.
TENNESSEE—W. R. Cornelius, and A. H. & B. J. Grooms, Nashville.
The principal Undertakers in nearly all the important towns in the West may also be applied to. The individuals named above are fully competent to prepare these Cases and Caskets, or to give directions for this purpose. These Burial Cases are AIR TIGHT, will ENDURE FOR GENERATIONS and are INVALUABLE for PRESERVATION and TRANSPORTATION.
CRANE, BREED & CO.
Office and Manufactory Eighth St., West of Freeman street, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1-p991-3mw

EMPLOYMENT.—A new enterprise. THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE CO. want a number of active Local and Traveling Agents. A liberal salary and expenses paid, or commission allowed. Address, with stamp, HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass.
(Clip this cut for reference.) mh27-n747-3m-wy

DR. N. S DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted at his Rooms at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May 9th, June 28th, August 1st, and September 12th. Also, at Joliet at the National Hotel on Saturdays, May 10th, June 21st, August 2nd, and September 13th. Patients should call early. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Address P. O. Box 2975, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lectures to ladies and gentlemen sent free on receipt of three cent stamp. my16-[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PENSION AND BOUNTY MONEY OFFICE, Chicago, Ill. 95 Lake street, corner of Dearborn, (entrance on Dearborn) Rooms 12 and 13.
SNYDER, COOK & CO.,
Having established a central office for the purpose of collecting all claims arising from the present war, now offer to the patriotic people of the Northwest a safe and direct medium through which their claims can be collected. We possess every facility for making collections with economy, fidelity and dispatch, one member of the firm residing at Washington. Arrangements made with claim agents in the country. We prepare all papers and furnish all testimony from army officers.
For further particulars and references, see large advertisement in Daily Tribune, or address us by letter. P. O. Box [illegible].
2nd.—The firm is composed of men of established reputation.—[Chicago Daily Tribune.
3d.—They are not only able lawyers, but patriotic supporters of the Government, and well worthy their immense patronage. It is a significant fact that their clients employ them the second time.—[Chi. Times.
4th.—They combine the rare qualities of legal worth, integrity and responsibility. They are the men to employ.—[Chi. Eve. Journal. mh27-n644-4m-wy

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual efficacy and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay cheaper by applying to me than by visiting a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe. Collect Inheritances, etc., by power of attorney. References, by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffmann, Lieut. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; David Tod, Governor of Ohio. je9 s8-w3m

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, MAY 26TH, 1862.

Notice is hereby given, in conformity with the provisions of the seventh section of "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for copying the laws and journals, and for other purposes," approved February 17th, 1851, that sealed proposals will be received at this Department, until Tuesday, the 8th day of July next, for executing the printing ordered by the next General Assembly, or either branch thereof, to wit:—The laws, journals and volumes of reports; also the current printing of the session or sessions, composed of pamphlet reports, bills, yeas and nays, and all other matter directed to be printed.

Bids should specify the rate per thousand ems for composition, and the rate per token of 250 impressions for press work, at the rate per quire for the yeas and nays.

The paper for the work will be furnished by the State.

The number of copies of laws, journals and reports now required to be printed is as follows: Public laws, 10,000; private laws, 2,000; Senate and House journals, each 2,000; reports, 1,000. These however, may be increased or diminished, in the direction of the General Assembly.

The work will be required to be executed in long primer to small pica, except the tabular work, which may be done in brevier type.

No bid will be received or considered unless the same be accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Governor, for the faithful performance of said printing in a correct and workmanlike manner, in case said bid shall be accepted. For the time, manner, etc., in which the public printing is to be executed, reference is made to the Revised Statutes, Chapter eighty-four, public acts of 1859, page [illegible], and Public Acts of 1861, page 148. Copies of former laws, journals and reports, can be seen at the office of the Clerks of the County Courts, which will exhibit to persons wishing to bid the character of the work to be done.

The Act of February 8, 1849, entitled "An Act concerning the Public Printing," provides that "No person, unless he be a resident of the State, shall be permitted to contract for the public printing." Bids from persons residing out of the State cannot, therefore, be considered. The public printing is required by law to be executed within the limits of the State.

The bids received will be opened and considered on the 8th day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, and such persons as may choose to attend. The contract for said printing will be given to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, whose proposals are most favorable to the State, in all respects; having reference to their competency to perform the work contracted for. Bids for prices exceeding the sum allowed for public printing, as specified in chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, cannot be taken into consideration.

O. M. HATCH,
Secretary of State.

my30-[illegible]

Variety Store.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS.
500,000 Torpedoes.
Also, Manufacturer of
Children's Carriages,
Willow Cabs,
Gigs, &c., at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
No. 108 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Eagle Works.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. fe26-n145-wly

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
AND LITHARGE,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 6146.
fe8'60-wly E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO STEAM DYE WORKS—Established in 1854.
COOK & McLAIN,
No. 123 South Clark street.
Merchants price goods and general Job Dyers and Scourers.
SILK WATERED,
And Gents' Garments Renovated with despatch. Orders per express attended to. ap19-p71-w6m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
LAND DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO.
THE FINEST FARMING LANDS.
Equal to any in the World,
MAY BE PROCURED
AT FROM $8 TO $12 PER ACRE,
Near Markets, Schools, Railroads, Churches, and all the blessings of Civilization.
1,200,000 Acres, in Farms of 40, 80, 120, 160 Acres, and upwards, in ILLINOIS, the Garden State of America.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company offer, ON LONG CREDIT, the beautiful and fertile PRAIRIE LANDS lying along the whole line of their Railroad, 700 MILES IN LENGTH, upon the most favorable Terms for enabling Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Workingmen to make for themselves and their families a competency, and a HOME they can call THEIR OWN, as will appear from the following statements:
ILLINOIS
Is about equal in extent to England, with a population of 1,722,666, and a soil capable of supporting 20,000,000. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no part of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, CORN and WHEAT.
CLIMATE.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results from his labor as on these deep, rich, loamy soils, cultivated with so much ease. The climate from the extreme southern part of the State to the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, a distance of nearly 200 miles, is well adapted to Winter
WHEAT CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO,

WHEAT.

Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, and every variety of fruit and vegetables is grown in great abundance from which Chicago and other Northern markets are furnished from four to six weeks earlier than their immediate vicinity. Between the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad and the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, a distance of 115 miles on the Branch, and 136 miles on the Main Trunk, lies the great Corn and Stock raising portion of the State.
THE ORDINARY YIELD OF CORN

CORN.

Is from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep and Hogs are raised here at small cost and yield large profits. It is believed that no section of country presents greater inducements for Dairy Farming than the Prairies of Illinois, a branch of farming to which but little attention has been paid, and which must yield sure profitable results. Between the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers and Chicago and Dunleith, a distance of fifty-six miles on the Branch and 147 miles by the Main Trunk, Timothy Hay, Spring Wheat, Corn,
OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT,
And vegetables suited to the climate, are produced in great abundance. The northern portion of Illinois is about the climate of Pennsylvania, while the southern part has the climate of Kentucky and Virginia, giving a variety of temperature in the State, suited to almost every product of the United States.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels, besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clover, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Cotton, Sorghum, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region. Over Four Million tons of produce were sent out of the State of Illinois during the past year.
STOCK RAISING.
In Central and Southern Illinois uncommon advantages are presented for the extension of Stock raising. All kinds of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c., of the best breeds, yield handsome profits; large fortunes have already been made, and the field is open for others to enter with the fairest prospects of like results. DAIRY FARMING also presents its inducements to many.
CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

COTTON.

The experiments in Cotton culture are of very great promise. Commencing in latitude 39 deg. 30 min. (see Mattoon on the Branch, and Assumption on the Main Line), the Company owns thousands of acres well adapted to the perfection of this fibre. A settler having a family of young children can turn their youthful labor to a most profitable account in the growth and perfection of this plant. The vigorous exertions now making to obtain a supply of reliable seed suited to the requirements of the soil of Illinois, will, it is hoped, speedily give a sufficient amount to plant a great breadth of land.
MINING AND MANUFACTURES.
The great resources of the State, in Coal, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Potter's Clay, Limestone, Sandstone, &c., &c., are almost untouched; they await the arrival of enterprising and energetic men accustomed to convert them into gold.
Railroad System of Illinois.
Railroads intersect the whole State. $115,000,000 have been invested in completing the great net work that links every part of the State into immediate connection with the surrounding States and the directest thoroughfares of commerce.
The Illinois Central Railroad
Traverses the whole length of the State, from the banks of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan to the Ohio. As its name imports, the Railroad runs through the centre of the State, and on either side of the road along its whole length lie the lands offered for sale.
TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.
From the unprecedented advantages this Company offers, it is not surprising that it should have already disposed of 1,300,000 acres of land. It is now selling at the rate of 5,000 acres per week. The population along the line has trebled in ten years, and is now 814,891. The Company sell to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate.
Cities, Towns, Markets, Depots.
There are Ninety-Eight Depots on the Company's Railroad, giving about one every seven miles. Cities, Towns and Villages are situated at convenient distances throughout the whole route, where every desirable commodity may be found as readily as in the oldest cities of the Union, and where buyers are to be met for all kinds of farm produce.
EDUCATION.
Mechanics and working men will find the free-school system encouraged by the state and endowed with a large revenue for the support of the schools. Children can live in sight of the school, the college, the church, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.
No one who has visited this splendid region of country can doubt that it equals the most favored descriptions that have ever been given of it; but let any careful observer visit it, and he will inform you that the half has not been told of the advantages it offers for immediate occupation and immediate returns. The farmers of the Eastern and Middle States and Canada, are moving to Illinois in great numbers; and it is believed that if these surpassing advantages were made known to the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and working population of over-crowded Europe, they would promptly avail themselves of the knowledge.
PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT ON LONG CREDIT.

80 acres at $10 00 per acre, with interest at 6 per cent. annually upon the following terms;	
Cash payments........	$ 48.00
Pay't in one year....	48.00
" " two years.....	[illegible]
" " three " ...	[illegible]
" " four " ...	[illegible]
" " five " ...	[illegible]
" " six " ...	212.00
" " seven " ...	[illegible]

40 acres, at $[illegible] per acre;	
Cash payment	$ [illegible]
Pay't in one year...	[illegible]
" " two years...	[illegible]
" " three " ...	[illegible]
" " four " ...	[illegible]
" " five " ...	[illegible]
" " six " ...	[illegible]
" " seven " ...	[illegible]

Apply to
LAND COMMISSIONER,
Illinois Central Railroad Company, Chicago.

Dry Goods.

SPRING, 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, Notions, Fancy Goods, Woolens,
And a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight. We invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

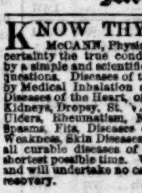
Bags and Sacks.

ORDERS FILLED FOR
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description,
Printed with New and Appropriate Brands
AT FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY
22 Market Street.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap5-wly

Sewing Machines.

FLORENCE
FLORENCE
FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Salesroom 124 Lake Street.
Salesroom 124 Lake Street.
Salesroom 124 Lake Street.
There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine,
One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable,
One that will run for years without the annoyance of being out of repair; one that is Noiseless and swift in motion; also, that makes the stitch as you want it, alike on both sides of the fabric; such are the Machines of the
Florence Sewing Machine Company,
Who take pleasure in placing their Machines before the public, and unhesitating say they are the BEST in the WORLD, and openly and publicly challenge machines of any and all manufactures to do AS LARGE A RANGE of work as can easily be done on one of these machines. They make FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, and have the advantage of a REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which carries the work either way, which, together with making all of the FOUR STITCHES, can be done while the Machine is in motion; the saving of time in stopping to change the length of stitch, is obviated by this machine. EFFICIENT AGENTS WANTED throughout the country for their sale; with a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily established. We offer liberal inducements. Any correspondence regarding our Machines will be promptly answered. Enclose a LETTER STAMP and we will send circulars and sample of work by return mail. Address
W. C. MASON, Gen'l Western Agt.
my8-p973-wly 124 Lake street, Chicago.

Scales.



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STANDARD
SCALES!
Of all kinds.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
je13-a155-wly

Medicinal.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to certainty the true condition and locality of disease by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, in short all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,
Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.
Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free. [illegible]

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S.S.—Cook County Circuit Court, September Term, A. D. 1862.—In Chancery. Algernon S. Baxter vs. Charles N. Holden and Philetus Butterfield, executors of the estate of Zimri Butterfield, deceased, and Jason Gurley, Charles Ferrin and O. B. Brown.

Satisfactory affidavit of the non-residence of Charles Ferrin and O. B. Brown, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Cook County Circuit Court, notice is hereby given to the said Charles Ferrin and O. B. Brown that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, 1862, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Charles Ferrin and O. B. Brown, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County on the first day of the next September term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
HENRY W. CLARKE, Sol'r for Compl't. je6-[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Francis A. Hoffman, who sues for use of Charles H. J. Miller, plaintiff, and against Lewis Stave, defendants, at ten o'clock A. M. on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to wit:—Lots seven (7) eight (8) and nine (9), in Block one of Stave & Clemm's Subdivision of the Northeast quarter of section Twenty-five (25), Township thirty-eight (38), North Range fourteen (14), East of the Third principal meridian, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 3d day of June, 1862. je5-[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in and for Cook County, in favor of Alfred M. Hoyt, plaintiff, and against William H. Warder and James H. Bagley, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the fourth day of April, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to-wit:—The southwest quarter of Section twenty five (25), in Township thirty-eight (38), in Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian being one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less; also, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section thirty six (36), Township thirty-eight (38), in Range twelve (12), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 14th day of March, 1862.

The above sale is postponed to the 29th day of May, 1862, at the same hour and place.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 5th day of May, 1862. my7-[illegible]

The above sale is postponed to the thirtieth day of June, 1862, at the same hour and place.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 29th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of John Noonan, plaintiff, and against Richard K. Swift, Lyman P. Swift and James S. Johnston, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the thirtieth day of June, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to-wit:—South half of Lot four, in Block eight, in Fractional Section [illegible] Addition to the City of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By WM. P. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 9th day of June, 1862. je10-[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Robert Dewes, Plaintiff, and against William Horner, defendant, at ten o'clock A. M., on the 3rd day of July, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—The undivided half of Lots six (6) and [illegible] (7) in Jane Miranda's reservation, and twenty eight 64-100ths acres, more or less, on the portion of said reservation of thirty-[illegible] 64-100ths acres lying west of Chicago river and running south to the north line of a tract of sixty acres [illegible] reservation conveyed to Hiram Caldwell, excepting eleven (11) acres on south side of thirty-nine 64-100ths acres, all situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 9th day of June, 1862. je13-[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two special writs of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, one in favor of Edward Martin, plaintiff, and against McAllister, Stewart & Co., defendants, and the other against Samuel Weakley, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the tenth day of July, 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Block twenty-four (24), in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 14th day of June, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the [illegible] Court of Cook County, in favor of Edward [illegible]tin, plaintiff, and against Samuel D. Weakley, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the tenth day of July, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Block [illegible]teen, and the north half of Block fifteen (15), in the Union Park Addition to Chicago; also, the undivided interest in and to Block twenty-four (24), in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 14th day of June, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Henry Freemersdorff plaintiff, and against William [illegible] defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Two acres of land in northeast quarter (¼) of Section [illegible] Township thirty-eight (38), Range twelve (12), east of the Third (3) Principal Meridian, bounded on the [illegible] by land belonging to the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] on the north by land of Joseph Evans, on the [illegible] the Chicago and Joliet road, and on the [illegible] Henry Freemersdorff, being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.
Dated the 18th day of June, 1862.

The Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862.

THE NEWS.

We surrender a large of our space t morning to a publication of the lead features of the new tax law which will examined with a personal interest by a our readers. The military news is of n startling nature but an important change to be noted in the appointment of Ge Pope to the army of Virginia. Gen. Gra is in command at Memphis, and th new department of Western Tenne see, of which it is the headquarter In the high Court of Impeachment yester day the infamous traitor judge, West H Humphreys of Tennessee, was convicted and impeached. The exchange of pri oners hangs fire, and the rebels have com out on a new scheme of sulking to enforc their demand for a general exchange which shall include Buckner and the arch traitor of the rebellion.

NONE OF THE FIRE IN THE REAR.

The editor who proposed to open a fir in the rear of our northern troops whenever they should start South to put down the rebellion, is true to his word. If he does not use such common weapons as musket, powder, ball and bayonet, the reason is probably due to certain constitutional peculiarities which do not permit him to handle such dangerous things, except in a playful way, and to the supposed greater efficacy of the weapons—falsehood, detraction, treason,—with which he is so familiar. Here is the last round from the battery under his command:

If there is not a general burst of indignation among the soldiers of Illinois, who know the gallant Shields so well, when they learn that he has been removed from his command, and that political mountebank, Carl Schurz, put in his place, we shall be greatly mistaken. The brave soldier, covered with wounds received in fighting the battles of his adopted country, to be superceded by a despised, cowardly squirt from the red republican cesspools of infidel Europe, and whose avowed object in going into the war is for its political advantages! Perhaps the soldiers will be heard from on this matter.—*Chicago Times, yesterday.*

The object of this is apparent—to create dissatisfaction, and, if possible, mutiny among the loyal Irish soldiers in the service of their adopted country. To accomplish *that* would be a fire in the rear, of unusual deadliness. Now nothing is known of the cause of the trouble in regard to Gen. Shields. The editor of the *Times* himself is as ignorant of the whole matter as any of his readers; but here was an opportunity to open the fire in the rear—to insult the Germans—to kick up a muss which would breed dissatisfaction in the ranks, and revive the prejudices of nationality—and of course it could not be neglected. The guns in the rear were let off. A special Washington dispatch in the same copy of the *Times* from which we cut the infamously treasonable paragraph quoted above, says:

Gen. Shields did not get a single vote in executive session for his confirmation as major general.

It is stated that he and Stonewall Jackson are brothers-in-law.—*Chicago Times, yesterday.*

Inasmuch as Gen. Shields has many warm personal friends and old political associates in the Senate, the fact that not one of them voted for his confirmation, is evident enough that the accusations against him cannot be lightly disposed of. It gives a color of truth to the following from the New York *Herald* of a late date:

The nomination of General Shields, as major general, was rejected by the Senate to-day in executive session. It is said there was not a vote in his favor. The testimony adduced before the committee on the conduct of the war, in regard to the battle of Port Republic, showed, in the estimation of senators, that General Shields was either insane or totally incompetent. It is said that many of the officers, medical and military, nearest to the person of General Shields for some time past, have been ready to bear testimony to his insanity. Some senators call it by a different name, but it was sufficient to cause his rejection as a major general, and will probably deprive him of any military command whatever.

The *Times* makes him a traitor, and endeavors to provoke a mutiny among the Illinois troops because he is not more highly honored. The *Herald* makes him a lunatic and expresses its pity. We hope, for the honor of a valiant soldier, that the *Times*, as usual, falsifies, and the *Herald*, by accident, is right. Whichsoever way the question is decided, it is certain that he has not been removed, and there is no testimony that his removal is intended. Certainly it is not until he is proved unworthy of his command.

As for the meaningless insult to Carl Schurz, a man of genius and a sincere lover of our country, we can afford to pass it by without other comment than to say that as the "fire in the rear" was threatened to all our loyal men, Gen. Schurz's friends must expect that gallant gentleman to get his share.

☞ The tax bill is the *tribute northern doughfaces must pay to preserve slavery.* They would cherish it; they would not let it be touched by the army. They have procrastinated the war eight months to preserve it from harm, and Heaven only knows how much longer they will prolong the war before giving up their idol.

What Fraud is now to be Perpetrated?

On last Sunday, Goudy stated to an officer at Camp Douglas, that although the constitution was defeated in the State, they (meaning the Democrats) would carry it in spite of the Republicans.

Old Stumptail also boasted to a friend, while under the influence of something stronger than water, a few days since, (and he put his finger to the side of his nose and winked while making the communication,) that Sam Buckmaster was the smartest man in the State to figure down a majority of five or six thousand; that if anybody could do it Sam was the man.

In face of these hints, thrown out by men rendered desperate by an overwhelming defeat, it is well for our friends at Springfield, and for our gallant soldiers in the field, to be on their guard. Forewarned is to be fore-armed. No fraud must be allowed. It must be met and put down by all means at the command of the people and the State officers, to whom they look for protection.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1862.

Gen. Pope's visit to Washington has been one of the marked sensations. The crowds who have flocked about him marvel at his unostentatious appearance, and contrast his plain citizen attire with the haberdashery and huge retinues, the more common proofs of military greatness. He is received as a successful fighting general. It is now understood that the question of his appointment was one of the main objects of the president's recent journey to West Point and consultation with Gen. Scott. Gen. Pope has been appointed to the command of the Shenandoah Valley, and the selection is regarded as an admirable one.

An order has been issued for allowing Indiana three years' regiments to recruit from three months' troops raised to guard prisoners at home.

The patent office hospital is being suspended, and the inmates being mostly from Indiana regiments, are being removed to general hospitals.

Mr. Sumner opposed the feature of Mr. Wade's bill for the organization of the State of Western Virginia, providing for the freedom of all children of slaves born after the 4th of July, 1863. He said it amounted to consenting to the admission of a new slave State, and offered an amendment requiring the new constitution utterly to provide against slavery or involuntary servitude.

Messrs. Carlile, Kennedy, Powell and Saulsbury voted against the bill for carrying into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.

The Senate galleries were crowded to witness the trial of Judge Humphreys. Parson Brownlow's evidence was given in regular Brownlow style, and elicited frequent bursts of applause.

The Parson and Emerson Etheridge are talked of as the most prominent candidates for the vacant Senatorship, as soon as Tennessee gets a loyal legislature again.

Complaints continue to reach the War Department concerning the condition of the troops in Shields' division.

Efforts are making to get some of the western regiments brought back to Arlington, if nothing better can be done, to rest and recruit.

There is but little prospect of [illegible]